

The Workers

EDITED by Anthony Haas, Salient's associate editor is Steve Chadwick, its chief sub editor Penn Pattison, and the political editor Russell Campbell. Fine Arts are the concern of George Quinn, while Geoff Rashbrooke keeps an eye on the sporting field. Features editor is Pat Norris, the executive reporter is Richard Shorter, and the administration officer Trevor Crawford. News reports were by Mary Hurst, Hugh Rennie, Murray Rowlands, Boyd Andersen, Alister Thompson, Jim Ansell, Graham Lees, NZ USA reporter Frances Lipson, and Peter Hingston, and Don Laing wielded the camera. Margaret Cooper assisted on the technical side, Bill Mathew provided the sports cartoons, and business manager Ian Galloway also did his bit. Advertising is in the hands of John Harlow, and distribution is looked after by John Llewellyn and Robyn Lee.

Salient

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER

"For a free University in a free Society"

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Salient Scholarship A Good Thing?

Former Salient Editor B. T. March

IT seems likely that a Students' Association scholarship for Salient editors will shortly be established. Before the 1963-1964 executive completed its term of office, it adopted by a large majority a publications committee recommendation to this effect. As the 1963-1964 executive was then nearing the end of its term of office, it contented itself with a resolution recommending the incoming officers to implement the proposals.

THE acceptance of the publications committee recommendation came as a surprise to many; especially when considering that when the scheme was initially suggested the executive was almost unanimously opposed to it. This change of attitudes was probably brought about by a detailed report presented by the 1963-1964 publications committee chairman and the thorough manner in which the committee dealt with the problem, both before and after the presentation of the report.

IN a report to the publications committee on "Aspects Relating to Compensatory Payment to Salient Editors" it was suggested that Salient working conditions had changed so much in the last five years that, unless a compensatory scheme was immediately adopted, much injustice would be done to Salient editors.

In support of the view that some sort of compensatory scheme was desirable, the report presented one detailed case study, an analysis of Salient production figures dating back to 1940, and an attempt to define the principle of voluntary services by students. It was also suggested that a compensatory scheme would accelerate the advent of the day when Salient become financially independent. The report also commented on the dangers of compen-

"The quality of life is what is lacking in New Zealand."

DR. W. B. SUTCH, talking to students during the final Winter Lecture.

satory payment in relation to the notion of "student press freedom" and suggested safeguards to guarantee press freedom in the event of the scheme being adopted by the executive.

Acceptance Unanimous

THE report found the unanimous acceptance and approval of the publications committee. Nevertheless, the recommendations for compensatory payment made therein were largely ignored. Instead, it was resolved that a Salient scholarship be set up. It seemed to be the feeling of the committee that a scholarship scheme would be a satisfactory compromise between those who opposed paying students for services 'on principle' and those who felt that Salient constituted one of those cases where an exception was necessary and justifiable.

It now remains for the publications committee, under the guidance of its chairman, Chris Robertson, to present a detailed draft of the terms and conditions for the scholarship. This draft, after it has been reviewed by the education committee, would then be submitted to the executive for final approval and implementation.

Because many of the present executive members were present neither at the publications committee nor the executive meetings which discussed the proposals, there could be a tendency for the executive to re-argue the issue. It might even question the recommendation of its predecessors. The latter course would constitute a retrograde step; the question has been discussed generally for the last five years and in detail for the last 12 months. Any further procrastination would jeopardize the existence of Salient and the financial and philosophical welfare of the association.

Tact Needed

MUCH therefore depends on the political tact of the publications officer. He will have to guide the scholarship scheme through its final stages, and see that the work of both the past executive and the publications committee is not

wasted. It would be ironical if, after prolonged debates and extensive discussion, the present executive refuses to implement the recommendations of its predecessors.

Among the publication officer's problems will be the question of actual finance. Non-student sources have been suggested. Other alternatives were Capricade profits, a system of compulsory subscriptions, and that £200 per annum be taken out of general association funds.

The scholarship will, it is hoped solve finally and conclusively Salient's constant financial and administrative difficulties. Editors sometimes worry more about Salient administration than the actual content of the newspaper. Even the most vociferous supporters of the scheme, however, are unwilling to give an unqualified guarantee of success to the venture.

New Approach

NEVERTHELESS, in the words of one supporter, it has been said that "it is better that we risk losing £200 in a year, and be able to say that we have tried, than to continue subsidising Salient at the rate of some £500 or £600 per annum." The time has come for a new approach. The alternative would be to reduce the production of Salient to some six or seven times a year, which no executive would be likely to do, or else to continue paying rising Salient costs. The University of Auckland association now faces an annual subsidisation cost of some £1000. They have no compensatory scheme or scholarship scheme in force.

Vietnam Panel

CAN Indo-China be neutralised? Why should New Zealand get entangled in a war in Vietnam? International Affairs Committee intends thrashing out these issues at a panel discussion to be held in the Little Theatre next Wednesday, August 12. Panel members will include Mr. Hall of the Asian Studies Department and Air Commodore de Lange, of the RNZAF, who are believed to hold some decided views on the subject.

In conjunction with the panel discussion, members of the committee are preparing an objective background booklet, "Spotlight on Vietnam," which will be available around varsity beforehand. The booklet will supplement the panel discussion, giving information on the country's history, politics, and social and economic situation.

EXEC SIGNS DE GAULLE LETTER

EXECUTIVE decided by a two-thirds majority to sign the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament's letter to de Gaulle (see box). Women's vice-president, Helen Sutch, pointed out that signing the letter was an action which did not associate the association with CND but only with the principle of opposition to French testing.

MEN'S vice-president, Tim Bert-ram spoke against the motion. He felt that the association did not exist for the benefit of CND. However, he admitted that he would have signed personally and when the motion looked like being lost by one vote he voted for it.

Dave Shand felt that except for a "few dull unimaginative conservatives" the majority of students would support the motion—at which National Club president and Executive secretary Alister Taylor pointed out that he was seconding the motion.

In favour of the motion were Sutch, Taylor, Robins, Bullock, Madgwick, Haira, Bertram, and Shand. Paxie and Cornwall had their dissent recorded, and Robertson and Boldt abstained.

Organisation or Disorganisation?

MOVES now taking place in hostel circles to establish an inter-hostel organisation could embarrass the accommodation sub-committee and also possibly the public relations sub-committee. As yet no appointment of chairman to the accommodation sub-committee has been made by executive, which resolved some time back to seek applications for the post outside executive.

Meanwhile the hostels organisation is under consideration, and it is believed that it will function as much more than a social organisation. Its formation was proposed at a recent meeting of hostel head students and several present felt that there was a great need for sustained pressure from students in hostels for better facilities, for more hostels, and for a "revised image" of the hostel student.

In order to achieve this, it was proposed that surveys on hostel views be carried out. But although only university students are involved in the proposed organisation, they showed little concern for the implications their actions held for the Students' Association.

As a result they would appear to intend to act quite independently of the two sub-committees of the Students' Association already covering such matters. Should the hostels organisation ever arrive at a view point opposite to that of the accommodation sub-committee, and this is very possible, this fragmentation in student opinion would be very dangerous.

Salient's poll on students' views on accommodation showed that many more students were in hostels than wanted to be, and this feeling could well be reflected in accommodation sub-committee decisions.

A hostels organisation could be one of the greatest weapons available against student apathy, and a powerful force in creating a genuine campus atmosphere. But at present it would appear that the backers of this move are in it for their own ends and feel little sense of identification with the university—even to the extent of proposing that the first social function be held in a private hall instead of meeting on common ground at the university.

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT DeGAULLE

DEAR President De Gaulle,

In January 1964, your Defence Minister, M. Messmer, stated in Tahiti that "to his knowledge there had not been any protests about the French plans to test nuclear weapons in the South Pacific from the Australian or New Zealand Governments." But the fact is that our New Zealand Government formally protested in May 1963 and a formal acknowledgement was received in July 1963. Throughout the country the indignation of New Zealanders is intense, far beyond any formal protest.

The right to conduct these tests in the name of national independence, strength and prestige, if claimed by every nation on earth can lead only to the destruction of all. On the other hand the most important finding from the tests held already is that the world dare not countenance any more of them.

The partial test-ban treaty gave us hope that the spread of nuclear weapons would be checked and the arms race slowed down. We appeal to France, so often a friend and ally of this country, not to destroy this hope. France will gain increased respect everywhere if she will sign the treaty.

We are concerned for the well being of our island neighbours, some of whom are under our direct protection. Mothers fear for the health of their children. Farmers wish to protect their produce from contamination by possible fallout.

The organisations who have signed this letter have a variety of aims, but the letter has only one aim. We beg France to turn away from the dangerous policy followed in testing nuclear weapons, to withdraw this threat from the Pacific Ocean and to exercise with us the duty of civilised nations to protect the island peoples and the health of future generations.



G. B. SELLAR wants to know how Thurbage's young "plut" sprained his right hand on an MG gearshift in issue 10. Commented Thurbage, pictured here in typical pose, "Hmmm." He appears again on page 3.

FRATER FRACAS

EXECUTIVE is still trying to get 1963 Cappcade business manager Ian Frater to produce a set of accounts. After much correspondence, Mr. Frater recently handed over the receipt books and other rough notes, association president Tom Robins reported to Executive. He pointed out that these did not, however, constitute a set of accounts.

A SUGGESTION that legal action be taken against Mr. Frater was before Executive. A tabled motion from the previous meeting had proposed this in the case of Mr. Frater failing to produce a set of books, and some executive members had sought more information before deciding whether to take up the motion.

President Robins explained that Mr. Frater had stated that he had not produced a set of books, allegedly because, although he took on the job in good faith, the previous executive had not confirmed certain small payments.

Executive members generally did not seem to consider that this explanation provided Mr. Frater with an excuse for not presenting accounts.

As a result, continued Tom Robins, a large sum (between £300 and £400, he thought) was not yet available to the Students' Association because it could not be uplifted from the Cappcade '63 account until audited accounts had been presented.

Executive then referred the whole matter to the finance sub-committee for consideration.

Editorial

Effort Needed

THE accommodation shortage, one of the full-scale problems to be met with the expansion of the university, requires forward-looking activity by students as well as by government.

The tendency has been in the past for NZUSA to attempt solutions in sudden bursts of enthusiasm, accompanied by continual and possibly effective sniping at the government.

In addition to seeking government financial assistance, NZUSA and other sectors of the student community need to broaden their sphere of activity and to consider some of the other aspects of the problem.

It is necessary to consider alternative modes of finance—perhaps from the private sector—types of accommodation, and the satisfactoriness of any panaceas that do arise in the future.

At Victoria in particular, where the executive has made tentative steps in the right direction, student co-operation and assistance is imperative.

Since its inception last year, the accommodation sub-committee of the executive has been plagued by indifference, and by inadequate membership. At the moment it lacks a chairman. This committee has several specific programs underway from last term including a consideration of means of finance, an assessment of the real extent of the shortage, the possibility of students' association-owned houses, the inception of a 'guarantor' system for flat dwellers and landlords and of types of accommodation. Each of these require more study, if Victoria is to get what she needs in this field as soon as possible.

Student effort will provide a certain amount of progress towards meeting the problem, and the effort would no doubt engender a more appropriate attitude from the government.

SALIENT EDITOR 1965

DETAILS from STUDASS OFFICE

Application DEADLINE
August 30, 1964

Jonty's corner

SIR.—A statement in the last issue of Salient calls for some comment. Referring to the AGM, Salient quipped: "On this occasion the anarchists had launched a filibuster to rubbish the entire Annual Report."

Perhaps some of your readers would be interested to learn that the sacred Annual Report aforementioned was full of the mouthings of selected weak-bladdered beef-brained, reeky, foetid, mouldy, rancid, maggoty, scurfy, maculate, slimy, clinkerous, dungy, putrid, pompous, self-adoring bogtrotting bureaucrats who took it upon themselves to waste our student funds in telling us what splendid fellows they all are and what a grand job they have been doing.

Yours till the job's grand,
JONATHAN (fellow) MARKHAM.

SIR.—There has been a lot of shouting about "sexual anarchy" in recent issues of Salient. I understand, sir, that when one uses the term "sexual anarchy" one is drawing a distinction between a sexual democrat, a sexual fascist or a sexual communist. It would seem therefore that sexual democrats take a vote before going to bed; sexual fascists force their way into bed and sexual communists all go to bed together.

I take it that the sexual anarchist would reject these approaches: that is, reject the commune, reject the force and reject the mob supervision. This would leave spontaneity, responsibility, mutuality. Rare qualities. Yours till the beds fly.

SEXUAL J. SODOM.
alias MARKHAM.

Sexual morality

SIR.—It is unfortunate that the Hutt Valley branch of the Federation of University Women, in joining the debate in your columns on sexual morality, should lose track of the consequences of their idea as their article progresses.

Their article raises questions of obedience and discipline that have implications outside the sexual context.

"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."

This outlook is, I believe, potentially a very dangerous one for, instead of encouraging people to look critically at customs and authorities (temporal, spiritual and intellectual) it suggests that bucking the norm is wrong and should be avoided. I believe that too many university students accept the norms anyway, whether they concern politics, religion, good taste or sex. The improvement of social organisation is not promoted by encouraging people to repress any rebellious tendencies but by encouraging them to translate them into positive ideas—not thou shalt not but I will do this because . . .

To return to the more restricted subject of sex, the article resorts to the familiar tale . . . "We thought the same way when we were your age, but we know better now." The article puts it this way: "Those of our generation capable of mature judgment who succumbed to this specious reasoning would deny it now . . . Premarital sex experience did not en-

COMMENTS ON THE FEAR OF IDEAS

by RUSSELL CAMPBELL

OF ALL FORMS OF COWARDICE in the modern world, the fear of ideas is perhaps the most ignoble. The attempt to shield oneself and one's society from physical onslaught is natural and desirable; but an effort to ward off attack in the realm of ideas argues the absence of strength in one's own convictions and a lack of faith in human rationality.

IT was the fear of ideas which led the Government to refuse permission to Gerry Mills to visit the Cook Islands last year. "It is Government policy not to allow anyone with any radical views at all to visit the Islands," said Sir Leon Gotz at the time.

IT was the fear of ideas which led the parties to combine to keep the Communists off the air in the last election.

It was the fear of ideas which led to the clamping down on student rapporteurs at the Youth Forum and the expulsion of Tony Haas.

It is the fear of ideas which consistently prevents anything radical or controversial from appearing in our newspapers, on the radio or on television.

And most recently it was the fear of ideas which led to the refusal of visas to a team of observers from the International Union of Students (IUS) to the International Student Conference in Christchurch.

Let us forget for a moment the discourtesy of the action (which was clearly a violation of an agreement reached between the ISC and the departments concerned) and the harm that it has done to our international reputation, and concentrate on the Government's motives. Why was it felt necessary to exclude the representatives of a Communist-dominated organisation based in Prague?

The Government has said little more than that the exclusions were made on an individual basis. According to the press report, the four representatives proposed by the IUS were "known to the immigration authorities, and inquiries in other countries were made before the decision was made on their visa applications." Said Mr. Holyoake: "The proper formalities have to be complied with."

Now it is clear that we have

to have some restrictions on visas, even for the duration of a 10 days' conference. It is justifiable to refuse entry to a person with a record of violence. But is it conceivable that the four delegates chosen to represent the IUS at an international conference were all criminals?

It may have been thought they would prove an incitement to violence. But whom could they possibly incite, and what could possibly happen that the police could not dispose of with the flick of a baton, and, most of all, what conceivable purpose would this serve?

As one commentator rightly points out, "What trouble, if any, could those students cause that would be more than a fraction of that caused by the visiting Beatles?"

No, the Government is not plum crazy. The alternative remains that they were refused entry on the grounds of their political beliefs. Now it is true that an IUS journalist was present at the conference and that visas have recently been granted to a team of Communist journalists to visit the country. But it is also true that the IUS writer travelled on a British passport, and that the journalists' tour has been widely publicised as a goodwill mission. In the light of other forms of discrimination practised by the Government against Communists, it would seem likely that the prime reason for excluding the IUS observers was the simple fact that they held political views radically different from the mem-

bers of the Government and from most New Zealanders.

Here, then, is another denial of the principle outlined so long ago by John Stuart Mill; the principle that the health of a democracy depends on the unfettered interplay of ideas. It is a clear example of a barrier raised by people who do not have the courage of their own convictions. It is one more demonstration of New Zealand's cowardice.

NUCLEAR TESTS

BRITAIN has resumed nuclear testing. Fleeting Press reports (not in the main dailies) announced that on July 19 a British nuclear test device was exploded underground in Nevada, as part of an Anglo-American joint programme.

INVESTIGATING, women's vice-president and chairman of International Affairs Committee Helen Sutch found that neither the British High Commission nor the American Embassy had heard of the test but both later confirmed that it had taken place. According to the United States Embassy, it was part of an agreement between the United States and Britain to collaborate on a joint military and technical programme.

Commenting, Miss Sutch said that the explosion was clearly not for peaceful purposes.

"It thus plainly contravenes the spirit of the partial nuclear test ban agreement," she said.

Letters to the Editor

Triumph!

SIR.—Congratulations on your brilliant serial "Haas and the Youth Forum." The suspense is really terrific and I expect other readers like myself are eagerly awaiting the next episode. May I be permitted to guess the ending? Haas will organise a petition to the Queen, be successful and be cheered by the loyal, devoted, executive for his triumph over the wicked Youth Forum group. I certainly hope so, for at the moment tears come to my eyes whenever I read of that poor boy and his gallant struggle against what was obviously a deliberate, organized, vile trick.

ROGER HALL

P.S. Has anyone bought the filmrights?

The writer adds: "I don't suppose you will publish this letter—but honestly it really is a bit pathetic when you get to the stage of writing to the Prime Minister and filling up Salient with the details."

Exchange

SIR.—I am a student and like to get in exchange unusual postage stamps and postcards of various churches from your country. Found by chance your address, and wrote to see if you would be so kind as to publish my exchange wish in your newspaper to get exchange posts in your country.

Miss Hilda Oaks,
Jamour 34
Ljnlbjour, Yugoslavia

Hard times

SIR.—The great New Zealand people are being bled by self-seeking greed that must be treated as one bad apple amongst many. To achieve a better life for all, society must be rid of Capitalists, Englishmen and Imperialists. These parasites will be politely requested to relinquish their shameful positions, although more positive action must be taken should reason fail. If they will not agree with my ideas, they must be removed for the good of everybody else. Fortunately, we have friends to help the people in their struggle against exploitation. When the heroic Chinese volunteers arrive, I can claim to be a hearty party member. In any case, their numbers are greater than ours: their need is greater than ours. However, if my smoothing of the way enables certain other liberators to free the country first, it will be less easy to talk my way out of a white skin. The oppressed can joyfully look forward to the day when we shall spit on piles of rotting Capitalist corpses, which by the action of our good friends—the nitrogen-forming bacteria—will increase future production. My own position is slightly leftist, but above all I am a humanitarian.

C. BLACK

rich experience for them and make them capable of fuller life." (Notice the words "mature judgment"—they automatically exclude anyone who does not suit the writer's purpose, so the argument becomes tautologous.)

It does not take a trained psychologist to realise that the broad term "pre-marital sex experience" can cover a multitude of situations, from a single evening's encounter to de-facto marriage. Equally it can cover a multitude of states of happiness, from bliss to misery.

The article takes its use of broad generalisation a stage further with a quote from an article by C. S. Lewis (incidentally with an extremely masochistic title) which confuses conjugal infidelity with social irresponsibility.

"A society in which conjugal infidelity is tolerated must always be in the long run a society adverse to women. Women . . . are more naturally monogamous than men; it is a biological necessity."

I cannot see how 'conjugal infidelity' can work to the disadvantage of women unless it is taken to mean that men do not recognise their responsibilities. I cannot imagine anyone seriously upholding such a situation.

What "sexual anarchists" (or libertarian thinkers) propose is, broadly, that the individuals should determine their own conduct with reference to their desires and happiness, and also to those of other people involved directly or indirectly. This means that responsibility must play a part in shaping decisions.

I think that this approach is just as valid inside or outside marriage—I do not see that some mumbo jumbo murmured in a

Thurbage Meets A Specialist...

WITH a wave of his hand the professor motioned me to a seat. "Of course the establishment of a chair in social economics is not a new concept."

"It isn't?"

"Oh no. Do you want me to give you some idea of the ground we cover?"

"Please."

He leaned against his bookcase and thought for a moment. He had the look of a man listening to footsteps far away down a flight of stairs.

"Let's have a look at party economics. Firstly we assume 'guest rationality.' In layman's terms, we expect the guest to maximise his satisfaction." He paused and I prompted him.

"Maximise his intake of alcohol?"

"Quite. The social customs of this society expect every young male to bring a quantity of alcohol, generally beer. About 80 fluid ounces. He is also expected to drink it. The ability to consume large amounts of alcohol without any visible effect is a social asset."

"And the female of the species?"

His eyes lit up like a vicar spying a biblical quotation on a parishioner's wall.

"Yes, the female of the species! Quite simply the allocation of scarce resources among many competing ends. This principle is centuries old, of course."

"Just going back to the male role in the party. Is he expected to appear intoxicated?"

"To a certain extent, yes. He must exhibit certain acceptable signs of enjoyment. Conviviality expectancy."

"Are you doing any original research in the party economics field?"

"Certainly. I'm particularly interested in the Malthusian concept. In theory, if each of the originally invited guests invite four of their friends, the party will become unbearably crowded. The crowding of the variable resource—guests, on to the fixed resource—the flat."

"But this isn't so?"

"Quite definitely no. I've found that as the flat becomes more crowded the desire for new guests to enter the flat becomes less. Finally they reach a point of indifference."

"I hadn't noticed this phe-

nomenon."

The professor continued as if he hadn't heard me.

"... At a point where the enjoyment from the beer and the company is counter-balanced by the crowded conditions, the noise level, risk of excessive spillage, etc. The guests will no longer enter the party."

He spread his hands as if to say, "QED." I stood up to leave.

"Thank you, Professor. There certainly is a fascinating bit of work to be done in this field. There seems to be a fair bit of psychology in your study."

"Ah yes." He sprang to open the door with all the agility of a woodhen hastening to protect its young.

"Of course, a study of party economics has always interested me."

"Indeed?"

He closed the door to a crack and his eyes gleamed with an academic, albeit bloodshot, fervour. He whispered huskily, "I always wanted to combine my hobby with my job," and closed the door.

For one instant I heard the clink of glass against glass as a dedicated man pursued his chosen course of study.

Student Concessions

A TOTAL of 500,000 student identity cards have been issued in the last two years, Jyoti Singh told the second technical session of the International Student Conference. These entitled their holders to a variety of concessions, particularly in regard to travel. The actual level of concession gained depended on the national unions in the countries concerned.

Nigeria told the conference that the sale of the cards to students was an important source of revenue for the Nigerian Union of Students.

A New Zealand delegate asked if someone would be able to instruct the New Zealand University Students' Association on the technique of obtaining travel concessions from Airline authorities. The secretariat suggested that New Zealand consult with the UK delegates.

New Zealand students are far too prone to merge themselves entirely into the New Zealand community, which already suffers from being one large undifferentiated mass.

This is the opinion of Mr. N. W. Kingsbury, who spoke recently in the Memorial Theatre on "Students in Society." Mr. Kingsbury spent three years as the chief organiser of the activities undertaken by COSEC, the permanent secretariat of the International Student Conference, which has its headquarters in the Netherlands. He is now Assistant Registrar (Academic) at VUW.

In the course of his work with COSEC, Kingsbury visited national unions of students in many parts of the world. He now considers that students in New Zealand influence public opinion far less than students in most other countries. This is mainly because New Zealand students do not feel any special responsibility as students to their society. They do not feel they are being fitted for any special role of leadership. They do not take action on things in society which they feel should be changed. This is not to say that students in New Zealand should be organising political revolutions or stoning embassies. This sort of revolution is not what is needed in New Zealand. But New Zealand does need strong voices to make our community more critical—in town planning, in mental health, in our attitudes to the Pacific (he commended V.U.W.S.A.'s work in promoting awareness of the problems of the Cook Islands), in our international politics, in our race relations, in our architecture. Students are almost silent on national issues.

He contrasted this with many of the newly emergent countries where students played important roles in struggles for national independence or against dictatorial regimes. He illustrated this by discussing situations in Angola, Algeria, Spain, Paraguay, Hungary, East Germany, the Dominican Republic, Iraq, Turkey, and Korea, where students believed so strongly in their ideals that they were prepared to sacrifice their lives for them.

European and North American national unions of students also seemed much more conscious of the responsibility of students to their societies than was the case in New Zealand and Australia. It is expected that the universities will produce leaders

of the community, not just in narrow specialised fields, but leaders of thought, of public taste, critics of public bodies, innovators and reformers, upholders of freedom—people who are not afraid to stick their necks out. As well as aiming at a high level of student welfare, national unions in North America and Europe interested themselves in the situation of students in other countries. They are more conscious than we are of the problems in Angola, South Africa, and Paraguay. Kingsbury described how the Norwegian National Union of Students pressed their Foreign Ministry to take up the cause of Southwest Africa in the United Nations.

CHALLENGE

New Zealand students appear not to feel the responsibility to give any kind of leadership or to make their voices heard on national issues. Only in an atmosphere of challenging ideas will we get the good leadership we so badly need. We need better people writing editorials, planning housing schemes, organising fisheries, and training our teachers. We need better informed and better educated people running our local bodies and sitting in our Parliament. A society needs leaders: the leaders of tomorrow in New Zealand are more likely to be the Young Farmers and the Jaycees of today than the students. Of course not all New Zealand's leaders should come from the universities; but students abdicate their responsibility to the New Zealand community if they do not offer some leadership. If students do not feel this responsibility now, how much less will they feel it as graduates busy with their jobs, preoccupied with their house mortgages, and using their leisure to wield a concrete mixer. In all aspects of public life—social, cultural, educational, political, economic—this country badly needs strong informed voices. The newspapers show how few of these voices there are.

It is common to hear people cite as a reason for their apathy the low level of New Zealand's politics—as if, Kingsbury said, they can contract out of New Zealand politics! The only political clubs which in the universities seem to be acceptable are those associated with parties unlikely to be successful at the polls. Most students will vote either Labour or National—but will they try to influence the policies of those parties? A National Club or a Labour Club

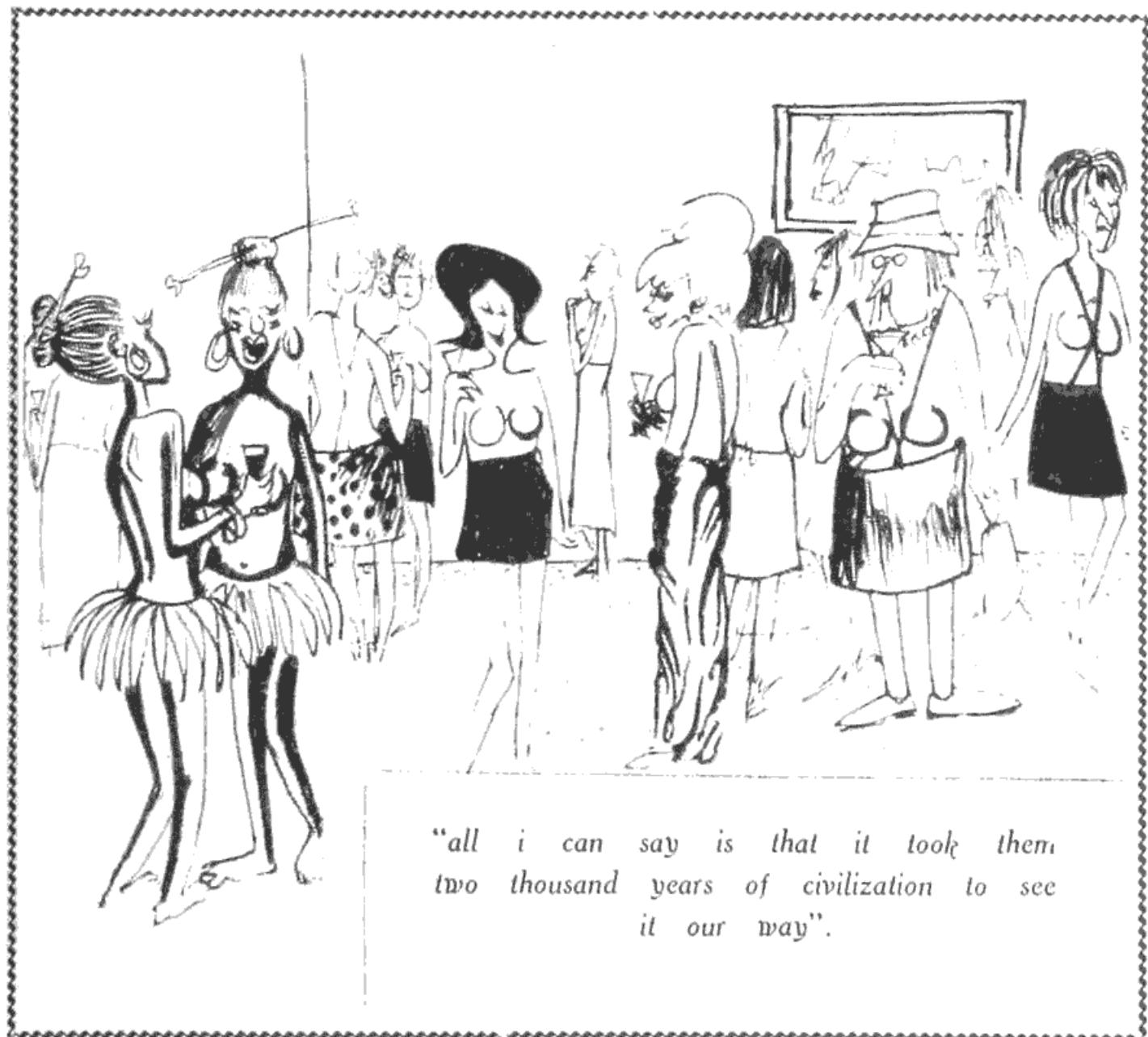
could hammer out bright ideas for acceptance by the Party caucus.

It is generally recognised that because of our isolation we very much need the stimulation of other people's ideas and the help of other people. In the past, this outside influence has been supplied largely by the United Kingdom and the "old" Commonwealth. This is valuable and must be maintained, but not to the extent of slavish dependence. New Zealanders must also look at other patterns and other ideas. Our young people should not think only of going to London for overseas experience, but should also think of work in Asia (perhaps with Volunteer Service Abroad); or study at an Asian university, or at a university in Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, or the Netherlands. Especially, perhaps, New Zealanders should look to the Scandinavian countries. We largely share their social ideals and their economic and political problems, and there is much that we could learn from their achievements.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES

Kingsbury stressed that he did not intend to be only critical of things in New Zealand. There was much that he valued greatly; for instance, the fact that our universities are open to people of every economic and social background. He considered that a great deal of nonsense is talked about the welfare state—what was wrong with New Zealand society had little to do with free and universal education or social responsibility of the members of the community for one another. There is much freedom in New Zealand. Students enjoy a great deal of freedom—they can themselves choose their course and their university; they can say what they like, go where they like, and live how they like. It was precisely because New Zealand had such great possibilities that Kingsbury felt it to be of the greatest importance that university people should offer leadership in the New Zealand community at large.

Since New Zealand is so affected by its isolation, since its people are such an indifferently mass, and since every country needs the stimulus of challenging ideas in all fields and at all levels, university people because of their opportunities have a responsibility to keep New Zealand alive with ideas, to provide a challenge to stodginess and mediocrity, to provide, as it were, a window on the world.



"all i can say is that it took them two thousand years of civilization to see it our way".

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Poetry Yearbook "Mediocre"

Vol. II, 1964, edited by Louis Johnson. Pegasus Press, Christchurch, 111 pages.

... Reviewed by Peter Graham Robb.

THIS was "The Year The Drought Broke." Or that at least seems to be the message proclaimed by Louis Johnson, as he plays at Noah in his arid introduction. Certainly it does seem to have been the year of the great storm, the year when the literary men went to war—for this is the long-awaited and most controversial issue of the Poetry Yearbook, the issue which the publishers (probably with a hopeful eye on the sales) describe as a "cause celebre."

BUT there seems little reason to see the Yearbook itself as part of any life-giving change in New Zealand poetry or publishing. There is insufficient evidence here that other prophets should join with Louis Johnson in announcing the end of a drought; some may, however, care to discern another type of downfall. For the general standard of this volume is most disappointing; if this were the only evidence of New Zealand's literature, then it would be difficult to have much confidence in the future.

IT is probably quite sobering enough to remember the furore this has caused and the publicity it has received. When one compares the quality of the poetry and the editorship with the angry words said in their defence when the Literary Fund refused to make its usual grant, then one is forced to the conclusion that here there is little more than material for a mock epic:

"Restore the Lock!" she cries;
and all around
"Restore the Lock!" the vaulted
Roofs rebound."

If there is anything more to be said in this argument in the light of the Yearbook itself, it is probably to deny that there was any justification for banning (as far as the grant was concerned) the six poems to which offence was taken—reading them no more supports such extreme action than does a consideration of the principles involved. The serious reader may perhaps have some doubts whether or not the Advisory Committee would have been justified in refusing altogether to grant the usual subsidy—then perhaps M. H. Holcroft's editorial in the NZ Listener would have gained more support, for his professed concern for the future of State patronage if not for his unwise personal attack on Mr. Johnson.

We may not be able to agree with him that the Yearbook serves no useful purpose or that New Zealanders "have no real liking for poetry" (whatever that may mean), but nevertheless, looking at this book, we may find it difficult to deny that it is indeed seldom more than an "anthology of the second-rate."

Even when we open the Yearbook we are faced with an intro-

ductory essay which is far from satisfactory; before we open it we are presented with a cover and binding which may well seem sufficiently distasteful to deter us from venturing further. And when we gather courage to delve into the poetry itself, we will be occasionally pleased but are likely to emerge most depressed with the general standard: our last impressions remain as a reluctant recognition of mediocrity.

Everywhere there is too much writing about writing. Too often the sculptured phrase proves hollow. Too often we are left only with "... the natural power behind our acts and verses Murdered by triviality."

And if, as Mr. Johnson claims, this was James K. Baxter's concern in his poems for this anthology, then it is an implied criticism of him, as well as of the book as a whole—for his contributions, although sometimes quite skilfully worked, do not achieve the expression which transcends its subject-matter, without which even criticism of triviality becomes self-destructive.

This is, in fact, almost the objection which may be taken to the editorial: Mr. Johnson makes some useful critical judgments, perhaps most usefully about R. A. K. Mason, but he also makes some doubtful ones, especially with regard to this American Thing and influences in our poetry. Yet, oddly, the most regrettable thing about the editorial is the very lack of judgments, of any real criticism. One is left with the feeling that the primary concern was not to say something valid and helpful about literature, but rather to expound a few favourite theories, and to unleash a few pet prejudices.

There is too much of what seems like that particular kind of smallness of interest which is only possible where the literary community is itself so small; we surely cannot but be suspicious of the half-hearted sneering at the "paid experts in the English department." We must wonder why Mr. Johnson is eager to wag a disapproving finger at that "arch-villain" C. K. Stead; or why he manages, in an aside, to chide Professor Bertram in quite that tone. Is this Louis Johnson the serious poet and critic, or is it rather Louis Johnson the Giant-killer? Whether or not we agree with the opinions expressed or approve of the people involved, we must regret the sense of triviality which results from such suspicions.

A similar gloomy doubt hangs over the whole volume. To be quite fair, it is necessary to admit that many poems are technically pleasing, and that a few would reward repeated reading. More frequently there is a line or an image which completely succeeds. But even if one limits one's attention to the technically accomplished poems, too often one is left with the awful question: "so what? Just where does all this cleverness lead us," and, perhaps worse than that, "just what does it leave with us?"

We admire the virtuosity of writers such as Hubert Witheford and Martyn Sanderson, even of Kenneth McKenney, but we discover on reflection that their short, pregnant lines seldom have very much to say, and that what seems so profound and prophetic is all too often coyly and intellectually empty. Mr. Johnson complains of the "trite convention" of Ruth Dallas, "surrounded by too many small conventions, too many little fences, to make for newly exciting poetic statements."

But this Poetry Yearbook is proof that he has forgotten or perhaps has not seen, that there

are more varieties of the "let's pretend" game than the one he sees in "feminine fantasy." One of them is the intellectual approach which winds itself around in a sort of complex simplicity; another is the protestation of the Poet of Words, who hopes to conceal the inadequacies of his thought or the conventionality of his image, not by compressing it into obscurity, but by inflating it out of all recognition. Thus Gordon Challis writes:

"This myth has its attractions if we wish to pose as sacrifices to appease an unknown guilt."

When one adds this grand wordiness to the overall pattern, of poems contributing no real insight to already trite concerns, then one is bound to admit that the Yearbook does not, on an overall picture, present a very satisfying or encouraging account of poetry in New Zealand today. If this is the decision to which we, as readers, come, however, it should not be assumed that the Yearbook is not worth producing.

It is at the very least desirable that we should be able to make such an assessment, and at the best it must also be remembered that general outlines (such as are alone possible here) must appear more harsh than individual analysis. Were it possible to consider each poem in detail, then the necessarily qualified judgment of each one would show that the Yearbook is worth producing. What it would not show, however, is that this edition is, on the whole, satisfying, meaningful or important. It is not here that any real drought may have been beginning to break.



BURTON SILVER, 2nd year arts student at Victoria, who is Local Work Camp Director. Mr. Silver is a member of the International Affairs Committee, and is specialising in Sociology and Asian Studies. Whether he can WORK or not "Salient" has yet to discover!

Record Report

by Murray White

Bach Transcriptions of Vivaldi Concertos

OF the Bach transcriptions from four Vivaldi concertos (one actually being by Johann Ernst) little is heard. A new recording by Anton Heiller recorded under the auspices of the Bach Guild on Vanguard (MALP 6011 mono) is at hand, and well worth making acquaintance with, if you are inclined to either of these composers. Mr. Heiller's instrument is that of St. Mary's Church in Haelsingborg, Sweden, built in 1959; an organ whose tonal quality is less baroque and hence more suitable to these transcriptions than say would be the organ of Selby Abbey, Yorkshire. Mentioning this latter instrument brings to notice another new organ release—Franck's Three Chorales, recorded by Fernando Germani for HMV (MCLP 1610, CSDM 1474 mono and stereo). I had initial doubts here, for some of the cases are separated either side of the chancel. However this has not affected the end result which is genuinely pleasing. The registration of both Messrs Heiller and Germani is appropriate to the pieces and the pressings themselves excellent. Specifications are in each case, printed on the index.

● A WORTHY ADDITION to the catalogue of the Record Society is Aldo Ciccolini's recital of Erik Satie—Piano music (RZ 6094 mono). Knowing beggars' inability to be choosers, all Society members should pick this up, for it is the only available recording of Satie's piano works. The pieces themselves are quite extraordinary, naturally; some being barless, signature-less and time-less, some enjoying such titles as Three Pieces in the Form of a Pear—to be played, shall we say, "as dry as a cuckoo, light as an egg?" Ciccolini manages the brittle, precise structuring of harmony in an authoritative fashion and the recording does him justice.

● THE SECOND piano concerto of Brahms is surely one of the most amazingly intricate and devilish compositions ever. It calls for absolute rapport between soloist and orchestra and cannot be attempted by any but the most accomplished artists. A new recording by Arrau and the Philharmonia under Giulini (Columbia 33MCX 1822, SAXM 2466 mono and stereo) doesn't quite achieve the liaison I should like, though the performers are proficient, of course. It is recorded at too high a level and resultingly there is a tendency for the piano dialogue to become lambastous, in vocal competition with Giulini's evocative but superimposed accompaniment. There are one or two

bad piano entries at the end of I and some unnecessarily blurred chordal leaps. Again, the andante marking 'appassionato' is detoured. There is plenty of drive overall, however, and the attack is quite convincing. I must stand by Columbia's earlier version with Richter-Haaser and Karajan.

● IN SHORTER notices this issue, I have first a remarkable folk-recording by Robin Hall and Jimmy MacGregor entitled Scottish Choice (Ace of Clubs ACLM 1065 mono). They toured recently with Kenneth McKellar, and are allowed a billing of their own, if this is typical of their output. Within the strict confines of the folk-genre, this is characterisation of a high level, with excellent presence and recording. From World Record, the Hollywood Bowl Symphony under Carmen Dragon (TZ 728 mono and stereo) plays pieces by Grieg, Fibich, Debussy, et al. Snippets for supper listening, handsomely put across by this versatile group. The same company's issue of Solomon playing Mozart's piano concertos nos. 23 and 24 (CO 406 mono) is very good. Solomon's style is admirably suitable and his tonal texture 'spot on' in these lovely works. The accompaniment by the Philharmonia under Herbert Menges epitomizes how an orchestra should accompany the soloist; sheer and brisk. All the above three recordings are, peculiarly enough, well recorded.

Work Camp At Pukepoto

STUDENTS at New Zealand's first international work camp will convert a school house into a play centre for a Maori community near Kaitia during the August holidays.

THE Pukepoto camp will run from August 19 to August 26.

UNDER the scheme, introduced earlier this year by NZUSA, both New Zealand students and overseas students at present studying in New Zealand will undertake various community projects.

Commenting on this project, Victoria's local work camp director, Burton Silver, said that students participating in the August Work camp would benefit greatly from working with students of different universities and nationalities. They would come in contact, he said, with various view points and cultures; but not only those within the student body. The students would be living and working with the Maori community at Pukepoto and would no doubt value the exchange of views, ideas and friendship this close contact would afford.

The Maori Education Foundation would be the beneficiary of this project, said Mr. Silver.

The NZ international work camp director, Herb Romaniuk, said that this particular scheme "incorporated a form of non-political co-operation with overseas students" and let the NZ university student show that he is prepared to do something and not just to talk about it.

Selection for suitable applicants is taking place and it is anticipated that the final selection will include a proportional amount of overseas and NZ students. Twenty students (at least three from each university) will attend the work camp.

Religious People Frustrated?

PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES on religious beliefs generally fell into one of two classes, those that considered religious beliefs to be the result of social learning and those that considered them to be an adaptation or response to frustration, the head of the psychology department at the University of Adelaide, Prof. M. A. Jeeves, told the May conference of the Inter-Varsity Fellowship of Evangelical Unions.

SOCIAL learning certainly was an important factor in the development of religious beliefs, but it was by no means a complete explanation for their existence. Social learning theories might give explanations of the perpetuation of traditions but they had not been able to explain such things as the rise of new movements, the varying levels of interest among different age groups, and the differing ratios between men and women holding particular religious beliefs.

The second group of theories considered religious beliefs as basically a response or adaption

to frustration. According to this point of view, religious beliefs were seen as a fantasy gratification of some need, the real gratification of which had been denied.

Two implications of this were that religious people were more frustrated than non-religious people and that religious beliefs should compensate for frustration. American studies of poorer people (who were most likely to be economically frustrated) and those with lower social status, had generally failed to support this view.

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Thailand On The Move

by Chai-Anan Samudavanija

LIKE other Asian countries, Thailand is still included in the "under-developed area" category (diplomatically speaking, "developing area" is used to describe countries in this stage of economic development). The problems the Thais are facing are no less vital than those of their neighbours. Investment is considered as a means towards the desired ends. Not only physical but also "human investment" is considered as a means towards a more desirable life.

ECONOMIC development has become the only possible solution to the seemingly increasing problem of hunger and starvation in many Asian countries. Thailand does not suffer from this problem. Yet to have a higher standard of living she has, first of all, to increase her productivity through the improvement of technology and the utilisation of natural resources both in agricultural and industrial sectors.

This increase in national productivity is largely dependent on the basic facilities of society, that is, education, public health, communication, irrigation, transportation and the like.

Education has always been the foremost social service that should be provided before a country can succeed in raising its standard of living. It enables people to have more efficient methods of production in the country and it also promotes understanding and tolerance within the nation, as well as among all nations.

In October 1960 a Thai National Scheme of Education was proclaimed. There are four levels of education listed in that scheme. They are pre-school education, elementary education, secondary education and higher education.

Higher education, the last stage, is defined as "... the level of education which deals with the study of, and research in, the higher academic, professional and technical subjects at the universities or similar institutions," and calls for many necessary plans which should be carried out. There are now in Thailand five so-called universities, three of them providing subjects in special fields, i.e. agriculture, medical science and fine arts. The other two provide wider subjects which include liberal arts, engineering, science, economics, political science, education, arts, psychology and law.

Not Comparable

It is evident that these five universities are incomparable with a good university in developed areas. There is always the need for highly qualified lecturers. The Thai government has, in the last 2-3 decades, spent a considerable amount of money in sending students overseas to be trained as teachers and lecturers. If we standardize our own universities or else have a new academic institution with the equivalent institution of a university in the real sense, we could obviously reduce our expenditure on these student trips.

Local students would have the chance to study in Thailand, in a good university with the necessary facilities and, of course, with no trouble. Oddly enough, our students who are studying abroad both on government scholarships and through private funds are not particularly successful. This should not be interpreted that English or any other language is the basic problem, but that because of living in a new and strange world, and living with people of different beliefs and attitudes, many overseas students (not only the Thais), return to their respective countries with no degrees, and some suffer from mental breakdowns. Nevertheless quite a number of students struggle through all of these social and academic problems and are, indeed, very successful.

About ten years ago, an estimate showed that the Thai



View of Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok.

Government had to spend over 35 million baht (60 baht = £1) on students who won government scholarships to study abroad, expenditure which could be spent on giving the scholarships to 3365 local students to study a four-year course in Chulalongkorn University.

Expenditure for higher education is not the only problem in Thailand. There are many more problems existing in the five universities—namely the problems of big classes, resulting from too many students but insufficient lecturers, the low salaries of university lecturers, the lack of qualified personnel and personal problems of students themselves that affect their studies.

Spoonfeeding?

One would not be mistaken to say that Thai universities are practising the spoon-fed system. This is due to two basic problems. Firstly, too much time is spent in lecture rooms. The average time in which classes are held during a week, not on Saturdays and Sundays, in a university is 25 to 30 hours. Consequently students cannot find time to work and read widely by themselves. Secondly, normally Thai people do not speak English. Thai is the official language while English is taught in schools and universities as a second language. Most of the available text books are written in English (although some are translated into Thai). Still, owing to the delicacy of the language, things cannot possibly be explained clearly. Students read English slowly and with very little understanding.

The system used in some other universities abroad is entirely different from the Thai. For example, in New Zealand, I have not more than twelve classes during the week (including tutorials). But I have to work very hard by myself in the library. It is really a hard life for a student from a univer-

sity with such a different system to study in a modern and standardised academy. This is perhaps the reason why Thai students cannot do very well compared with other Asian students who come from universities which are run in the style of the English educational system.

Lecturer Shortage

Another problem that we encounter in Thailand is the shortage of university lecturers as most of the lecturers in the five universities are part-time. Recently in Thammasat University, of 269 lecturers only seven were full-time—the other 262 were all part-time. The number of students at that time was over 20,000. The ratio of staff to students was thus 1 to 18.

Higher education is probably beneficial only to those students who are in Bangkok and can afford to pay the fees as well as other expenses which they will incur at University and to some country boys who can afford to live in Bangkok. A student is required to pass Mahayom Suksa 5 (equivalent to Sixth Form), but has to sit for a very highly competitive University Entrance Examination. There are a limited number of vacancies in Universities. Only the brainiest or, in some rare cases, the luckiest person will survive.

The Thai Government is aware of this problem which is increasingly important to the development of the country. The national economic development plan goes with education planning like Siamese twins. In 1963 education took up 17.5 per cent of the total government expenditure. The educational plan is not concentrated in any particular field but covers all the aspects in education as a whole because the four educational levels are interrelated. Emphasis has especially been made in the training of skilled personnel e.g.

skilled workers, administrators, teachers etc.

Higher education provides the country with educated people, highly qualified to work and govern various aspects of society. It makes possible the initiative in people's thoughts, which is a very important thing in a good democracy.

The Financial Bugbear

Higher education means higher costs. The shortage of finance and technology is still the main problem in Thailand. It has been solved mainly by our own effort and partly by foreign assistance e.g. UNO and its subsidiary organization such as UNESCO, FAO, and ECAFE. The Colombo Plan has now become a new torch, giving its light to our people to enable them to attain technological improvement, a broader scope of knowledge and a better understanding which will eventually lead us to prosperity.

The National Educational Council (NEC) and the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation were established along with the educational plan to help develop the country.

According to this plan, more universities will be set up in three parts of the country—the North, North-East and the South. Basic facilities are being provided to meet this demand for change. Feeder roads have been built in many areas, new dams are under construction and students are being sent overseas to study and return as lecturers in these universities. The plan has not yet been accomplished, but it is hoped that this will soon be remedied. So far two new universities have been operating although not in full capacity because of lack of lecturers, funds etc.

Khon Khean

The University of Khon Khean will be the model for Thai universities when it is finished. It is situated in Khon Khean, a big city in the centre of N.E. Thailand. The idea of setting up this university had been given consideration for quite a long time but it only eventuated when Field Marshal Sarit's government asked for and was granted United Nations and Colombo Plan aid. Initially, the plan was to set up an Institution of Technology but it was later on thought that a new and well equipped university would be ideal. Only 150 students were

accepted in June this year and there are only two faculties—agriculture and engineering, operating so far.

New Zealand is providing a number of scholarships every year for Thai students and graduates to study in New Zealand universities, technical colleges, nursing schools and other institutions such as the English Language Institute.

It is pleasing to note that New Zealand also helps in the agricultural faculty of the University of Khon Khean. New Zealand cows, equipment and methods of technology will be used in Thailand. Thai students who will be lecturers in the University of Khon Khean are now studying in Massey and Lincoln colleges. Other students are studying economics, political science, psychology, education, geography and pure science, mostly in Victoria University of Wellington.

As Rostow pointed out during his visit, Thailand is in a take-off stage. She is taking off with her own effort, backed up with help from other countries. How fast and steady her growth will be, how far it will go and how long this lasts remains in the hands of the Thais themselves. No one can be helped unless he first helps himself.

The destiny of a better Thailand shines through the foggy situation and the changing political weather in her neighbouring states. Will she be able to avoid the influenza brought by the cold weather of the changing wind—the political storm passing by her? That is the question!

OUCH!

MASSEY UNIVERSITY students have raised their student association fee to £9 15 - for 1965—the highest fee for any association in New Zealand. It is estimated that the increased fee will raise funds available for student union building to £7000 per year.

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Tournament Odds!

IN less than a week's time, Auckland is to be invaded by a stalwart band of warriors (and warrioresses), robed in green and gold and armed with hockey sticks, golf clubs, badminton racquets, epees and sabres, and spiked shoes-cum-knuckledusters. Quarter may be asked, but never given, and wooden spoons will be avoided like the plague.

VICTORIA will have a full team in each of the 13 sports catered for by Winter Tournament. Nobody seems to expect this university to win the tournament shield after last year's debacle, but at least three sports have "Victoria" written all over them—fencing, hockey, indoor basketball—and if all concerned make a mighty effort the other universities may get the shock of their inanimate lives.



Men's Hockey

The Victoria team is expecting to win the men's hockey shield and it must be given every chance of so doing. It took the title in 1962, but dipped out last year through having top players in Australia with the touring NZU side. This year they're at full strength and probably over-confidence is their only cause for worry.

C. Wallis, D. Paget, and A. Botting are all near-certainties for the tournament rep. team; with C. Milne they all play for the University Firsts, currently on top of the Wellington senior competition. The other players are drawn from the senior reserve teams, one of them a Debating Club member and probably picked to argue with the referees.

The team is: C. Willis (capt.), D. Paget, A. Botting, C. Milne, C. Rose, W. Williams, G. Coates, N. Woodhams, R. Deane, D. Gale, R. Hollis, I. Johnson, R. Grant.

Women's Indoor Basketball

The standard of women indoor basketballers at the university level is so weak that the sport was nearly banished from this year's tournament. Thus, although only three of the Victoria team play indoor basketball regularly, it may be placed in the tournament competition.

The side is led by Mary Hurst and coached by Mr. Landreth. As long as it follows the rule laid down by the coach of last year's Auckland team they should do well: "I don't care what you do, girls, as long as you get home before breakfast."

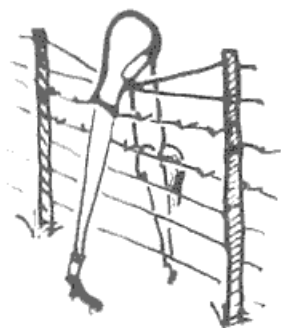
The team is: Mary Hurst, Judy Coveny, Gretel Wesney, Lorraine Le Petit, Margaret Locher, Pauline Brunton, Madeleine Freyberg.

Judo Team

Judo at Tournament is divided into three classes, open kyu, restricted kyu, and a special event for women that is being held for the first time. The open kyu is for judoka (those that practise judo to you) of all grades and the Victoria team just hasn't anybody of a sufficiently high grading to make any impression.

The restricted kyu is for judoka of green belt status and under, and this is where Victoria may obtain a few points. There is no combat in the women's event, for here competitors are judged on style and technique in performing some of the judo exercises, rather like gymnastics.

The women's team is: Sue Fichett, Beryl Whitehead, Pat Reesby, Helen Barber, Sue Foster.



Harriers

The tournament harrier race will be held around One Tree Hill, an area much favoured by Auckland's courting couples. No doubt other Victoria sportsmen will get to know their way around the place, perhaps even the arts festicians will be inspecting the course.

The lads from Lincoln are favoured for last place in this race, but they may have to fight off a strong challenge from Victoria. It's true, there are signs of improvement lately and it's also true that they'll have to run badly to be as far back as last year.

The team is: Jim Callaghan, John Barnett, Malcolm Buchanan, Mike Casey, Roger Clark, John Meade, Geoff Rashbrooke, Bruce Sowry.



Golfing

Golf has the reputation of being an expensive game and students of always being broke, particularly Victoria students. It comes as a surprise, then, to learn that the Golf Club is sending a strong team up to tournament and appear to have a good chance of winning.

Selection trials for the side are still being held. None of the ten players from whom the team of four will be picked has a handicap of higher than six, while top-



Table-tennis

Victoria would appear to have something approaching a strong table tennis team. Captain is Barry Cross, ranked fifth in Wellington; number two is Harrison Waterhouse, a first-year student playing well in interclub; third man Brian Neale was runner-up at the last tournament and number two for the NZU team; and Robert Armstrong, last year's leader and number three for the NZU, is only fourth player for the side.

The women's team of Maevae O'Flynn and Elizabeth Williams, both experienced tournament players, should hold their own against the other females. It is true that the standard will be higher this year because of the mooted Australian tour next May, but the Victoria set should match the efforts of the sister universities.

The teams: Men, Barry Cross, Harrison Waterhouse, Brian Neale, Bob Armstrong. Women, Maevae O'Flynn, Elizabeth Williams.

Squash

This year's squash team is a bit flat on account of several top players being unavailable. Even so, those going are among the club's best. Brian Christie has represented the university on three previous occasions, and Bob Clarke and Ian Grant have one tournament each under their belts.

The future of the club is now assured by the grant recently made by the Students Association. The team is certain to play better at tournament with this weight off its shoulders.

The team is: Brian Christie, Robert Clarke, Ian Grant.

Skiing

Tournament skiing is being held over on the Mainland this year, at Arthur's Pass. Victoria skiers make up in enthusiasm for what they lack in ability and last year took second place by sheer weight of numbers. Nobody is making any rash prophecies, but they hope to do as well as they did last year at least.



ranked P. Rankin is playing off one. We trust that the absence of the usual 50-mile-an-hour breezes on the course will not unduly distress the Victoria men.

Drinking Horn

In reply to a request for information, local drinkers sent in a beer-stained note written in an illegible scrawl. It is easy to deduce from this that the team is in full training, and great things can be expected from them at tournament—if they arrive.



Women's Hockey

Women's hockey would appear to be in a rather chaotic state. At present nobody seems quite sure just who is eligible for the tournament team. This kind of dithering is of no use to team unity. Oh well, the best of luck to them if a team does finally get to Auckland; there must be some talent around for the club to have taken second place in 1963.

Soccer

Winding up third at last year's tournament, Victoria's representatives were generally considered the best ball-players, but gave away too much weight to their opponents. This year they've been filling up on spinach and yoghurt, and have had to be restrained from challenging the All Blacks.

After tournament, an NZU team will be touring the Auckland province and Judd Heywood, Jeff Allison and Chris Ryan, all of Victoria, can be regarded as certainties for this side if they play as well as last year. Rod Bustard, Max Bognuda and Graham Semple all have a good chance of going on tour as well. So don't be surprised if the footballers add eight points to the university total.

The team is: Heywood, Allison, Ryan, Bustard, Bognuda, Semple, Arens, Cooper, Coster, Gower, Kerr, Murchison, Reddish, Taylor, Cahill, Langron.



Fencing

Victoria fencers have a really fantastic tournament record. In 13 years they have finished out of first place only once—repeat, only once. The men's team is particularly strong this year and all its members have been placed in Wellington provincial tournaments.

Unfortunately the women are lacking the superiority of the male swordsmen, but even so will probably finish well up.

The teams: Men, David Hurley, Zoltan Apathy, Tony Black, Doug Gibbs, Chris Lloyd, David Lind-Mitchell. Women, Sally Markham, Kitty Hilton, Helen Schwarz, Elizabeth Stanford.

Badminton

It's interesting to see the improvement of the Badminton Club at tournament since the opening of the new gymnasium in 1961. Fourth in 1961, third in 1962 and second last year; by a process of extrapolation it seems reasonable to expect an easy win for the side in Auckland. They could win at that, but it won't be an easy win.

Victoria's top player, Lim Ee Chiat, looks like being the NZU top player. The man who defeated him for the honour last year, Lee Tuck Chew, of Otago, has withdrawn from Otago's team and thus Lim should have a fairly easy time of it.

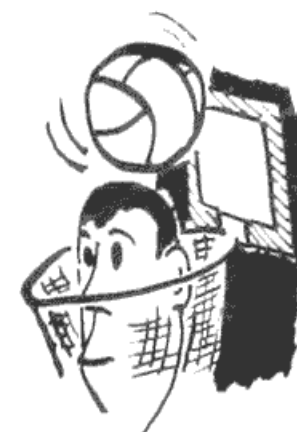
The club's Achilles' heel would appear to be the women's section, but leader Jane Mowat was an NZU rep. last year, so things can't be too bad.

The teams: Men, Lim Ee Chiat, Seow Bin Gay, Mohd Nor, Paul Lee, Bill Mansfield, Barry Rees. Women, Jane Mowat, Sue Smith, Alison Park, Ana Gray, Pamela Sharp.

Men's Indoor Basketball

It is to be hoped that the men's indoor basketball squad moves with more speed and precision on the court than their selector does in picking his team. Victoria won the title last year by the skin of its teeth, and are really going to have to get with it to beat Auckland on their home ground—or rather, in their home stadium.

That is not to say they don't have the ability. Although the composition of the team is not known, at least a couple of the club's Wellington representatives will be in the side, and Wellington's basketballers are the country's best.



Long Night's Journey...

EVERYBODY'S going to Winter Tournament the hard way—but everybody's going. Executive failed to pass the motion of public relations officer Dave Shand that delegates to Winter Council, Arts Council, NZUSA and NZSPA be entitled to air passages, but it showed little hesitation in paying rail fares for the five members of executive appointed as observers to NZUSA.

OPPOSING the payment of air fares, sports representative Murray Boldt saw no reason why students in non-active, delegate positions should have preference over sports teams which had to travel by rail. In the course of discussion it was revealed that several executive members were making up the difference between rail and air fares out of their own pocket, or were making alternative travel arrangements.

ALTHOUGH some members of the executive had opposed air fares on the ground, amongst others, that the association was in no financial position to pay them, there was no voiced objection to the multiplicity of nominations which came up when the post of observer to NZUSA Winter Council came up. Introducing the matter, secretary Alistair Taylor commented that

the position carried speaking but no voting rights at Winter Council and that, although it was not one which Victoria had made much use of in the past, it would be valuable to send one observer. He nominated publications officer Chris Robertson.

In the course of the ensuing discussion this nomination appeared to be lost sight of, and vice-president Tim Bertram was nominated to the post; which he agreed to accept if no-one else wanted it. Social controller Andrew Cornwall then expressed an interest and Bertram, who had previously declined nomination as a delegate, seconded a motion that Cornwall be nominated. Shortly after he also seconded a motion nominating women's representative Sue Madgwick.

At this stage Tom Robins indicated that he would be prepared to accept a motion appointing four delegates; a quick head count revealed that the only executive member not going was capping controller Dennis Paxie. At Paxie's urging this anomaly was corrected. Everybody is going, even if they do have to go the hard way!

Students In Society

"STUDENTS IN SOCIETY", the theme of this series of articles written by the presidents of students' associations throughout the country, is a subject which should be of interest and relevance to all. Each President was asked to give his opinion of students in society in relation to his particular university. In this issue, Otago and Lincoln comment.

**MURRAY BRENNAN,
OTAGO UNIVERSITY
EX-PRESIDENT:**

THERE is often much criticism from within and without that students form a society within a society. This is, in effect, both true and false at Otago University.

Naturally, like any other section of the community who have in common age, type of work, intelligence and place of work, the students at the University of Otago do form a definite entity, and it is this entity that is presented to the public or society as a whole.

Generally, society accepts students as a group characterised solely by group activities such as capping, procession, capping concert, tournament and sporting teams. It would seem unfortunate that even in a city the size of Dunedin, where "Town and Gown" rapport is so developed, the individual actions and activities of students within society should be so little appreciated. Yet most individuals in a city so orientated to a university would find it difficult to pinpoint some field of activity that does not in some way bring them into contact with the university, or is not influenced by university personnel.

That is to say, unbeknown to many, students participate widely in society, retaining at the same time their group affiliations (often being identified by this affiliation) and yet still retain their own inherent individuality. These associations or, more correctly, these assimilations, can be seen in each and every field from vacation labour to choral societies. However, by virtue of their academic interests, they can be seen particularly in cultural societies, and briefly (in terms of time) on the sporting fields.

As illustrative proof that this is so and is of benefit to society, we need only consider the large number of university trained personnel (no longer students) who have come to take their place in non-university communities as teachers, administrators and participants.

But not all is active participation. There are numerous other situations that students could and should be interested in—political, moral, religious, economic, cultural, physical—the field is unending. These are all fields to which the student can contribute.

A great deal has been written about student apathy, and no doubt a strong case can be made for greater and more active participation by students in extra-curricular activities. But before recommending any specific activity, a sound appraisal should be made of what the student can be expected to give and, secondly, what he can expect to receive from participation. The latter is probably best answered in terms of contribution to student education, as opposed to the narrow specialisation of his academic course.

What the student can offer is a great deal—physically, his time, culturally, his academic appreciation, mentally, his intelligence.

The student in society is often such that society knows him not, away from group student activity. By this I mean that the present student, who is often ready to assert his own ideas of dogmatic conformity within his University peer group, is unwilling or unable to assert and support these ideas as an individual in contact with general society. In this respect, I expect sociologists would say he is no different from any other member of any other closed group. That this may or may not be, is not my concern. Rather is it my concern that, despite a university education, he or she is unwilling to try. By all claims of the student himself he can readily implant his ideas on any other group. I assume that, as students who believe this is possible, we are notoriously unwilling to put ourselves to the test.

Perhaps the old familiar cry of "There is no time" is here appar-

ent. I dismiss this, superciliously for some, by using the axiom that where there is interest time can be found. To anticipate the next reply, I must say that there must be interest, for I feel that only by using these extra-curricular testing grounds can we aid ourselves to ensure an education rather than a technical training. (This may be more apparent if I say that the writer is a member of one of the specialist schools of the University of Otago.)

In finally extending this argument, or can I call it a plea, can we look for this participation, this assertion, even at inter-faculty level.

Can we say, therefore, in summary, that the student can obtain a great deal more by offering himself more fully to society. The domain of influence of the student is surely great, but, oh, how constricted the student makes this domain.

**J. W. HENDERSON,
LINCOLN COLLEGE
EX-PRESIDENT:**

THE PRESENT ROLE of a university student is to acquire a professional qualification to get himself a job. However, this is not the sole ideal for which a student should strive.

Up to half the benefits of university education should be the development of a critical and well-rounded outlook. Some students undoubtedly achieve this dual role, but unfortunately the majority either fail to recognise that mere accumulation of fact is insufficient or never find time to develop a wide field of interests.

The ideal student should not only acquire his degree but should question all the current attitudes towards politics, morals, religion, art, history, science, and so on. He should be a non-conformist on principle, for this is the one opportunity he has in life to think out his position towards life.

However, in practice most student values centre around alcohol, sex, and sport. There is very little tolerance towards students whose opinions deviate widely from that of others and there is considerable pressure towards conformity. For instance, at Lincoln ten beards were visible on the campus at the beginning of the term, but this had been reduced to two after four weeks.

Lincoln is a 76 per cent residential college, and this does have the advantage of gaining a higher level of student participation in student affairs than elsewhere. Capping activities, student concerts, dances and sport all get full support at the beginning of the year at least. Experience in running student organisations is invaluable to those entering executive jobs later on in life.

The New Zealand University Students' Association (NZUSA) exists to co-ordinate student activities and interests. It plays an important role in matters of education, sports, societies, student welfare and matters of overall concern to students (e.g. nuclear testing).

NZUSA should not concern itself with matters of general political, religious, economic and sociological nature which contain many intricacies. By all means the individual groups directly associated with and familiar with the issue in question should comment, but not NZUSA.

The failing of students to genuinely seek knowledge and to query attitudes and opinions on assorted topics is not confined to any one campus. Some features of the Lincoln College campus bring a different set of circumstances to bear on the students than exists at other universities. With 50 per cent of students following a diploma course rather than a degree there tends to be a greater emphasis on practical as-

pects of the science of agriculture than is true of other science faculties. A mono-faculty campus cannot help but affect the nature of the students.

With the large residential facilities available a great potential exists for the integration of ideas, but this is largely lost in one faculty. A multifaculty campus cannot hope to achieve this without separate residential halls containing elements of assorted faculties.

Size is another factor peculiar to Lincoln. With only 470 students on a mono-faculty campus the group pressure for conformity is very great. It is true that numbers will gradually increase, but only a sweeping change could result in a multi-faculty campus. The relative isolation of the campus by the 13 miles from Christchurch and the main University of Canterbury campus is not a desirable feature for the full development of the students.

With the University of Canterbury shifting to its new site, there seems little prospect of another faculty being established on this campus. If that were possible a considerable number of our disadvantages would be solved.

An alternative system is to develop the concept of a junior college on the Lincoln campus for all first and second-year students of Canterbury University. The students at this critical stage of their course would have the added advantage of large residential facilities and all of the present problems peculiar to the existing Lincoln campus could be solved.

ABSTINENCE is no answer to the problem of alcoholism, just as nobody driving on the roads is no answer to the problem of road accidents.

—Doctor Mirams—

Science Club's Magazine

AT a recent meeting of the Science Club's Committee a sub-committee was formed to monitor the establishment of an annual magazine—this magazine will be published early in each session and is to contain reports on the functions of the four member clubs, together with articles of light and general scientific interest.

IT was agreed that delegates should be sent to a meeting at Christchurch, in August, to discuss the convening of a national science students' conference, on similar lines to the National Science faculties Association of Australia conference. The Australian conference this year was centred around a series of lectures and discussions on present-day scientific problems. Along with social functions, the conference was a great success.

A motion was carried by the meeting expressing consternation at the financial stress on clubs caused by the tardiness of Exec. in consideration of grants.

The committee was set up last September to integrate the activities of the four science clubs (Biological Society, Chemistry Society, Geological Society and the Mathematics and Physics Society). It consists of two delegates from each club, and one from the Stud. Ass. executive.



Arts Festival Recommendations

Changes In The Wind

KEREN CLARK, NZUSA cultural affairs officer, was asked to attend a meeting of the VUWSA executive on July 15 to discuss the separation of Arts Festival and Winter Sports Tournament in August, 1965. Miss Clark had recently returned from Auckland where she had discussed this with the people concerned in organising the 1964 Arts Festival and Winter Tournament.

SHE explained to the new executive that their sports committee had found that the burden of organising Arts Festival and Winter Sports Tournament together in August, 1965, would be too much for them. The most pressing reason was the lack of accommodation in Wellington.

Although at present Arts Festival was not satisfactory it could very easily become so, she said. At the moment the standard of Arts Festival was well below that expected from the Universities.

Keren then outlined the three alternatives that had been discussed in Auckland:

1. Separate Arts Festival and Winter Tournament, having them both at the same time but in different places.

2. Separate them but have them at both different times and places. This idea did not have much support. Most clubs find August satisfactory.

3. Have a separate and full-scale drama festival. Have the rest of Arts Festival at a different time of the year and at a different place.

She said that this last idea seemed to be the most attractive, especially to the drama people.

She continued, saying that it could be possible to have an Arts seminar as well. She told the VUWSA executive that she already had moderate support for an arts seminar providing that it was extremely well organised.

Her suggestions for 1965 were that Vic. should hold Winter Sports Tournament and a drama festival in August and have the rest of Arts Festival elsewhere at the same time. Alternatively Victoria could have a drama festival during the second week of May and the rest of Arts Festival with Winter Sports Tournament in August. She also suggested that Victoria should have the drama part of Arts Festival at Wellington for the next five years or so.

The members of the Victoria executive then asked questions. Asked the cost of doing this, she said that the drama festival would definitely be self-supporting. The money gained from the public performances of the festival plays would be more than ade-

quate. The rest of Arts Festival could have its cost borne by the profits received from the jazz concerts, the modern dances and the music concerts.

She said that the drama festival would only require 75 to 100 billets, not the 250 to 300 needed by the Arts Festival. Asked whether this idea would kill the rest of the Arts Festival, she said that the other Arts Festival activities would benefit from not having to compete with the drama productions for publicity and support from the public.

"Would five years be too much for Victoria to cope with?" Keren thought that Victoria would be able to manage, since Victoria is the only university with adequate facilities for a series of major drama productions. The Vic. Drama Club seemed quite willing. Several Vic. exec members were of the opinion that the other constituents of NZUSA should be consulted.

After protracted discussion Vic. executive passed the following motion:

"That for the purposes of discussion of the subject at Winter Council, this Association make available the Student Union Building facilities in the May holidays, 1965, and undertakes to hold either possibly an arts festival or drama festival at that time, subject to full reports being made available to this executive on accommodation, finance and other matters. This in no way binds Executive."

The Cultural Affairs Committee of VUWSA, which will be running Arts Festival when it comes to Victoria, has made the following recommendations:

1. That, from and including 1966, Winter Sports Tournament and Arts Festival be held in separate centres during August.

2. That next year Arts Festival be held during the May vacation from May 16 to May 22.

3. That the drama section of the Arts Festival be expanded to three-act plays, with the possibility that from 1966 onwards this part be split from Arts Festival and possibly stay in Wellington for some years.



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High Potential Alcoholism At University

"SINCE alcoholism is more prevalent amongst the more intelligent and successful, the proportion of potential alcoholics amongst university students is twice as large as normal." This was an opinion expressed in a recent panel discussion in the SUB common room.

THE discussion was between Doctor Mirams, a medical practitioner of some experience with the problems of alcoholism, and "Ian," the founder and president of Alcoholics Anonymous in New Zealand. Doctor A. J. Taylor took the chair.

DOCTOR MIRAMS began the discussion by saying that he himself liked drinking whereas the alcoholic usually hated alcohol. He went on to deal with two commonly held views on drink. Both the idea that "you can't come to any harm if you stick to beer" and that "mixing drinks is the sure way to trouble" were wrong. The alcoholic content of beer was small but if enough was drunk it could cause harm. Mixing drinks in itself was not harmful; it was the proportion of alcohol in the drinks that was the only significant factor, he said.

Doctor Mirams defined an alcoholic as a person who "gets drunk at the wrong time in the wrong company." The alcoholic usually liked to drink by himself and often attempted to rationalise about his drinking.

Doctor Mirams estimated that there were at least 10,000 alcoholics in New Zealand at present and probably twice as many as that. Out of every 100 social drinkers there were about six actual or potential alcoholics. There were four times as many male alcoholics as female but this might be because women had a greater opportunity to hide the fact and were often never discovered.

The discussion was then handed over to "Ian," the leader of Alcoholics Anonymous in New Zealand. He immediately dispelled the notion that alcoholism is mainly the problem of the weak willed, out and out bum. He himself had been successful in sport and business and had had a good education, including a university

degree, but this was reasonably common amongst alcoholics.

When he had started drinking he had no real problems and drank normally for about 14 years, but in the four years after that he had rapidly gone down hill, losing his job and his home. One of the danger signals which he had not recognised at the time, but which was a reasonably common sign of the potential alcoholic, was an enormous capacity for drinking without becoming drunk. Alcohol was a depressant and an anaesthetic and it should make a person drunk if enough was consumed. If it did not do so there was something wrong.

The status of alcoholism in the community today was the same as that of Tb 50 years ago. It must be recognised as a disease like any other and brought out into the open before it could be combated. Alcoholism did not stem simply from drinking but it was usually the result of tension and problems. The alcoholic was often in a high income bracket—he had to be to finance his drinking—and he tended to prefer the more expensive forms of drink in the more expensive surroundings.

Alcoholics Anonymous was an organisation devoted to the rehabilitation of alcoholics, but they must actively want and seek a cure before they could be helped for Alcoholics Anonymous did not solicit members. Neither did it offer them any quick sure-fire method of curing their disease.

"Ian" said that when the alcoholic approached AA he had usually been drinking heavily in order to gain the courage to enable him to take this step, and the first thing AA did was to help the person "dry out," which might take up to three days and was a difficult process. The alcoholic was then introduced to the 12 point plan for rehabilitation that AA used.

This plan was generally a moral doctrine which acknowledged the existence of a God and asked for His help. It had been found that a

return to full church membership was necessary before many people could be cured.

Once the alcoholic was cured there remained the difficult problem of staying cured because the rehabilitated alcoholic could never return to social drinking, which was likely to cause a relapse.

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DETAILS

STUDENT DAMAGE TO RUAPEHU LODGE

(Exclusive To Salient)

DAMAGE to the extent of £35 was done to the lodge of the Wellington Catholic Tramping Club at Mt. Ruapehu during Study Week. The lodge was occupied by a party of eight boys and six girls, most of whom were students.

Commenting on the incident, the club secretary, Brian Stephenson said:

"Many unfortunate features have arisen from the damage. One is the publicity given by the Evening Post. To the best of our knowledge, the article was compiled on purely hearsay evidence. Readers may consequently have gained a false impression of the party's conduct, and their connection with the student body."

HE said the party did not embark on a spree of vandalism. They claimed that the damage was done in the course of a party on the Tuesday night when there were visitors from several other huts on the mountain. Mr. Stephenson was staying at another lodge during the week, and made inquiries at a number of huts on Wednesday morning. He could not find any witnesses to the defacing of the ski store room wall. No mattresses were slashed. Most of the damage resulted from what the club felt was culpable negligence.

The main items of damage were:

- A panel of wire reinforced glass in the back door of the lodge was broken.
- A hole was punched in the door between the lounge and the back porch.
- A hole was burnt in the drying-room floor. This resulted from putting hot ashes in a wooden box beside the stove. Three electrical fire type extinguishers were used when there was a water-type extinguisher right outside the door. At the moment the lodge is left with nothing to combat electrical fires.

● Four holes were poked in the hardboard wall of the ski store room. It is hard to believe that this could be anything other than wilful damage.

● A crucifix was removed from the wall of the lounge. (The committee is very anxious that this be returned as it was donated by a former president of the club).

● The private bunk room was entered forcibly through the window, and the window was left unsecured against weather.

On Wednesday morning another member of the committee visited the mountain and with Mr. Stephenson told the party that they would be required to pay for the damage since they had booked the lodge for the week and were held

responsible for its care. They agreed to this. It was also suggested that it would be a point in their favour if they cleaned the hut up well before leaving on Friday morning. In spite of this Mr. Stephenson found a number of broken bottles and empty tins outside the hut on Friday. Two cartons and a bucketfull of rubbish were left outside the doors and the linoleum in the back porch was left muddy. The drain in the kitchen sink was blocked with fat.

Mr. Stephenson felt that together these facts did not suggest a very serious desire to make some recompense to the club. He could only agree with

one of the girls on the trip who summed up the week as a "shabby do all round."

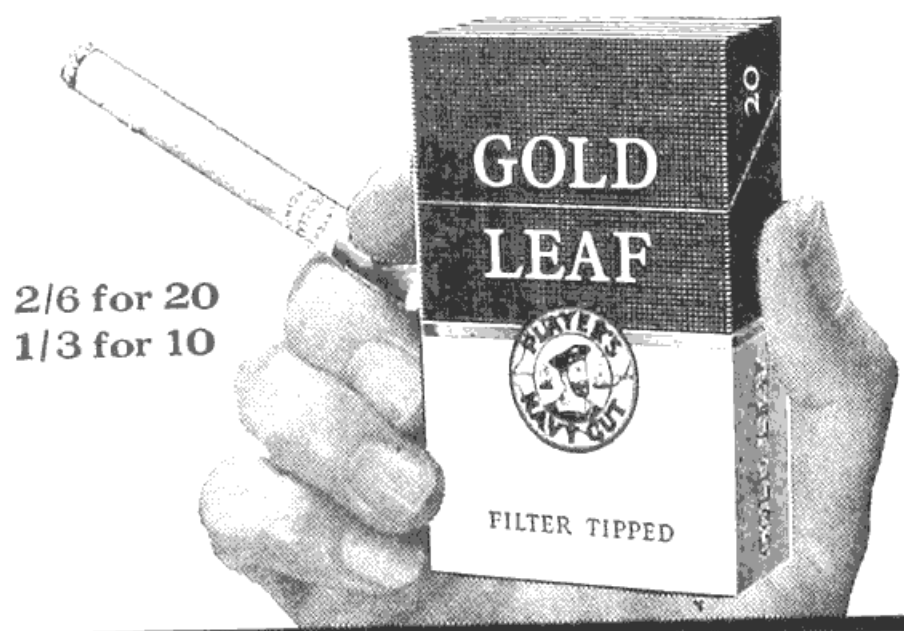
He said the CTC lodge was built three years ago, entirely by voluntary labour of club members. Money was raised by working parties, donations, raffles and debentures. Some members took weeks off work and paid their own transport to the mountain to work on the lodge.

The group was not an organised one and was in no way connected with the Varsity Ski Club or Tramping Club, nor with the other student parties on the mountain organised by Mr. Bill Landreth, he said.



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U.N. CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Pat Caughley looks at NZ Foreign Aid

THE RECENT United Nations Conference on Trade and Development marked the formal beginnings of the most intensive period of international negotiations and discussions in trade and economic matters since the early post-war years. It began auspiciously, ran its course for nearly four months, and ended in deadlock and compromise between the industrial and developing countries.

IN SPITE of the internal discord several promising schemes have emerged. A permanent UN body, the Trade and Development Board, has been established to continue the work of the UNCTAD clearing a way through the national trading policies for the developing countries to get moving. Proposals were made concerning aid for development with 1% of the Gross National Product as a goal for the more privileged economies. Also formulated was a new plan for multilateral aid under the International Development Association.

NZ's Role Difficult

NEW ZEALAND'S role at the conference was a difficult one. Although aligned with the white industrialised countries, economically we are in a similar position to the developing ones. At Geneva, New Zealand tended to sympathise with the under developed countries on the grounds of having an unstable and dependant economy in which exports are largely unprocessed raw materials vulnerable to price fluctuation. The statement made before the conference that the UK may end Commonwealth preferences in favour of the developing countries did not boost the New Zealand morale any.

By portraying a dismal but unfortunately realistic picture of the economy, New Zealand hoped to reap trade advantages, but finished up totally unsuccessful in its attempt to jump on the under-developed bandwagon. We were classified with the industrial countries along with that disconcerting goal of 1 per cent for foreign aid.

At present we are supplying about £1½ million annually in aid which is spread over the Pacific territories, South East Asia and Africa. The principal outlet has continued to be the Colombo Plan, £12,146,000 having been made available up to 1963 for technical and capital assistance. Other recipients in our bilateral programme are Special Commonwealth Aid to Africa Plan, Commonwealth Education Scheme, Pacific territories, aid under SEATO, and disaster relief.

Towards the Colombo Plan £1m. is allocated annually but not all is necessarily transferred. Since 1950 the emphasis between capital and technical assistance has shifted remarkably. In 1951-52 the ratio was approximately four to one in favour of capital aid, but since 1956 the emphasis has reversed and more than half is devoted to technical assistance. So far 1482 student awards have been made for academic and technical training in New Zealand. This type of bilateral aid is possibly more acceptable to the New Zealand public who tend to believe that charity begins at home and can see the visual results of their generosity.

With the inflation in New Zealand since 1950 of about 50 %, the amount used in financing students has decreased in real terms. Is this an indication that we have a lesser desire to support the Colombo Plan when to put it on an equal footing with 1950 the amount allocated should be doubled? Or does the New Zealand Government consider the importance of foreign aid to have decreased?

A similar project to the Colombo Plan is the Special Commonwealth Aid to Africa Plan which was established in 1960. New Zealand appropriates £1m. annually mainly for study awards and a total of 80 students have commenced training here. Volunteer Service Abroad is still in its infancy with 12 New Zealanders in the field. This is an extremely worthwhile scheme as manual techniques and simple technologies are needed as least as much as pure academic knowledge.

Contributions to UN assistance programmes form the other principal components of foreign aid. To the multilateral programme went £235,000 last year. The private aid organised through CORSO was valued at £1m. and consisted principally of food, clothing and medical supplies.

Impressive as these figures sound, the total aid given through the public sector amounted to only 0.1% of our Gross National Product last year, which is far removed from that elusive goal of 1%. In comparison USA gives 0.7%.

Concentration Needed

Although our aid is generally sensibly spent and to good purpose, New Zealand is an extremely insignificant donor country because of the territorial expanse and densely populated areas over which aid is spread. To be of real help in promoting economic growth it would be more expedient to concentrate the same amount of aid in a smaller area, £1m a year in the Pacific Islands, for which we are specifically responsible for anyway, would show a real result. With the racial problems and economic immaturity there, this policy could save New Zealand much trouble in the future.

Our justification for giving must be put on a rather nebulous basis of conformity or humanitarianism. We cannot hope to gain any lasting defensive or political advantages in South East Asia when our aid is so meagre. Even the amounts poured in by the United States show that the elimination of communism is just not demonstrable. We are under pressure from the rest of the world to give, and in future to increase it.

Food-bombs For Indonesia?

RAF V-bombers based in Malaysia should drop food parcels on areas in Indonesia hit by famine, particularly Java, according to Mr. M. D. Butler. He was speaking at a meeting of the Labour Party Club's sub-committee on defence and external affairs.

MILLIONS were involved in the famine, which the Indonesian authorities were doing little to alleviate, said Mr. Butler. The action would not only be humanitarian but would also have useful psychological effects by demonstrating the economic and military strength of the British and Malaysian alliance in the Indonesian leader's heartland—the area where most of his popular support lies.

Other measures outlined by Mr. Butler, which the Commonwealth forces could take should the conflict escalate, included a fixed scale of reprisals by air and sea for attacks launched on the ground by Indonesian forces. It was clear, he said, that Indonesia could continue to harass Malaysia by ground attacks for a long period and for a comparatively small monetary outlay, and this offensive could tie up considerable Commonwealth troops and money. It had to be made obvious that any attack would be met by firm retaliatory measures, and this could best be done by adopting a clear "tit-for-tat" policy such as that employed by Israeli forces, he said.

Problems of Overseas Students in Europe

THE ISC has regretted that the expansion of European universities has not kept pace with the demands made on them by the educational requirements of European as well as overseas students. It expressed its regret that overseas students in some European countries are subjected to various forms of discrimination in student accommodation and employment, especially in England.

IN addition, the ISC condemned the arrests and deportations of overseas students from France because of their opposition to the policies of their governments at the requests of their Embassies.

FACTS of racialism against overseas students in the USSR were condemned. They suggested that they appeared to have been forced by articles in the Soviet press.

All National unions of Students in Africa, Asia and Latin America were urged to establish contacts with student groups from their countries studying in Europe so as to establish a closer link between the ISC and the overseas students in Europe.

Some of the comments about overseas students in Europe were:

● The number of overseas students studying in Europe has been increasing steadily. In all probability—will continue to grow.

● Universities in Europe have

become increasingly crowded since World War II. This makes it increasingly difficult for overseas students to find university places in Europe.

● The university systems in Europe are of four main types, the British, French, German and Soviet systems. Students transferring from one to the other have difficulty in adapting themselves to the new system. Most overseas students study in the countries of the ex-colonial powers.

● Practical trainees get the best deals if they are sponsored by companies and other organisations which have connections with the firms or bodies from which they wish to obtain their training.

● Students who come to Europe with the aim of working their way through higher education stand very little chance of success. Even those who have to work to supplement their grants may not do this without prejudice to their studies.

● Scholarships are not always awarded for study in Europe on a basis of the talents of the students. Sometimes they are awarded for partisan political reasons by both the home and European country.

● Coloured students can count themselves very lucky if during the course of their studies in the countries included in this study, they do not encounter prejudices and discrimination in one form or another against their races.

HUNGARY ON THE UP

THE condition of students and the people generally in Hungary has shown a marked improvement over the last two years, according to a report of the research and information commission presented to a commission session of the Eleventh International Student Conference.

Developments have included a general amnesty for those participating in the 1956 Revolution, including many students; improvements in the system of law enforcement; a lessening of ideological pressure upon the intellectuals; the possibility of exercising limited criticism; the facilitation of travel to and from Hungary; the abolition of social discrimination in the universities; and a rise in the standard of living.

"Nevertheless," states the report, "dictatorship still prevails in the country and the situation remains on the whole unsatisfactory! Marxist-Leninist doctrine dominates teaching in all fields and the ideological offensive has been extended to almost every sphere of student life."

Methods used are now more modern, says the report. Indoctrination is carried out by persuasion rather than terror or repression.

Students do not have the right to express their opinions freely and without fear of repercussion, nor the right of free association and of a free student Press. The

only student organisation allowed, apart from the Young Communist League, is the National Committee of Hungarian Students' Organisations (NCHSO), which is not representative of students.

Speaking on the report, the delegate from the United Federation of Hungarian Students (UFHS), an organisation of Hungarian students studying abroad, said that the UFHS interpretation of the situation coincided with that of the research and information commission on all main points and that his organisation was in full agreement also with the RIC conclusions. He called on the ISC to support the programme of UFHS providing for bilateral exchange of students, scholarships to western universities, lecture tours and other forms of aid to Hungarian students.

The commission passed unanimously a resolution which urged the Hungarian Government to allow greater freedom of association and expression to students and expressing the conference's support for the programme of UFHS.

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Nehru ... A Workable Foreign Policy Philosophy

WITH the death of Mr. Nehru earlier this year, the world has lost a statesman of the highest calibre. There are not many world leaders who have thought as deeply as he did about the philosophy and methodology of international relations; and still fewer who, having thought, have striven honestly to put into practice their ideas. His philosophy was noble and honest; his methods gave the promise of a world without war.

By T. J. Broadmore

INDIA'S foreign policy was the direct responsibility of Nehru. Since the 1930s he was the Congress Party's spokesman on foreign affairs, and his authority remained unchallenged, since he combined the External Affairs portfolio with the Prime Ministership. Parliament and the Press gave general approval to his actions, both being Congress dominated.

THE Foreign Service, another potential source of opposition in a democracy to the policy of the External Affairs minister, was also behind Nehru.

In fact the only possible challenger to Nehru's supremacy was Krishna Menon, and even he had no motive for attempting to formulate an independent line. He was an intimate friend of Nehru's from the 1930s, and the policy he put forward when he was India's delegate to the UN, was Nehru's, though his methods were certainly more vigorous. Menon alienated many in America by his apparent left wing views, but he is no Communist, and shared Nehru's devotion to Indian interests. He was very much a junior partner to Nehru, and we may safely say that the sole responsibility for Indian foreign policy rested with Nehru.

COEXISTENCE

Overriding all other objects of Indian policy is that of peaceful coexistence. Nehru was not interested in war except in very limited circumstances, for peace served his interests best. India was, and is, dependent on foreign

investment for economic development. Aside from international lending agencies, this foreign investment comes from the USA, Russia, and Britain—the three countries most likely to be involved in any world war. War would cut off completely this flow of capital, and India's great leap forward would limp painfully to a halt. Nehru's chief aim therefore was to preserve world peace.

Perhaps the clearest statement of Nehru's creed of peace is contained in the preamble to the Sino-Indian Agreement on Tibetan trade, 1954, in which he and Chou En-Lai put forward the Panch Shila, or five principles for the promotion of international peace. They are:

- (1) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- (2) Non-aggression.
- (3) Non-interference in one another's internal affairs.
- (4) Equality and mutual advantage.
- (5) Peaceful coexistence and economic co-operation.

While one cannot answer for Mr. Chou's motives, these principles were an undoubted assertion of Nehru's faith in fundamental human goodness—faith which lay at the very heart of all his actions, at home or abroad.

It was Nehru's aim to encourage other nations to subscribe to these principles, thus widening the area of peace and lessening the chances of international conflict. Several Asian countries have in fact done so, among them Laos. The Panch Shila are a logical continuation of Gandhi's independence-winning technique of satyagraha, or non-violent non-co-operation, which in

its turn was a natural outgrowth of the innately peaceful philosophies of Hinduism and Buddhism.

NON-ALIGNMENT

Thus Nehru had a philosophy of foreign relationships. In practice this became the policy of non-alignment. This is not a passive, hand-washing denial of responsibility in international affairs, but, at its best, a crusade for peace. Dynamic neutralism is perhaps a better name for it; the taking of an independent line, not the avoidance of involvement.

Towards the East Nehru was frequently a little too conciliatory for the Americans; but the reason for this seems quite sound. Totalitarian states suppress almost all internal criticism, whereas a democracy works in its continual atmosphere. It follows

the early conferences was that held at Bandung in 1955, at which, sponsored by Nehru, Red China made its debut into international politics. Twenty-nine Afro-Asian countries met around the conference table for the first time and, although nothing permanent emerged, were successful in focussing attention on Asian consciousness. Furthermore, it was one of the chief factors making possible the Geneva Summit Conference of 1955.

As a world statesman, Nehru was conspicuously successful. What he said mattered very much to the Afro-Asian nations to whom he provided a leadership lacking elsewhere. The aggressively nationalistic policies of Sukarno, Nasser, and Nkrumah held little appeal against Nehru's apparent peacefulness and sincerity; and they were unable to match his sense of timing or his skilful reading of the international situation.

IMPORTANT

In East and West, as well as middle, Nehru's views were important. Since he led uncommitted opinion, and influenced uncommitted votes in the UN, what he said about the trouble spots of the world had wide repercussions, and therefore received careful scrutiny.

Of course attempts have been made, and are still being made, to influence Indian opinion, and the results have been highly profitable in terms of foreign aid. The USA has been the largest contributor but the communist bloc is catching up fast. An uncommitted opinion is worth wooing. But the opinion has not yet been won.

However, Nehru's pronouncements on international problems meant little when he was faced with uncomfortable reality on the frontiers of India. He may have tried to combine idealism with the national interest, but the closer the problem was to India, the less was the admixture of idealism. In Kashmir the coexistence is far from peaceful and UN intervention has been firmly resisted. At Goa, non-violence and anti-colonialism met, and it was the latter that won. The end may have justified the means, but to a Gandhian such a thought should have been heresy. Finally Nehru's basic faith in the goodness of human nature received a rude shock when China violated Indian territory in contravention of the 1954 agreement.

In spite of these apparent failures of Indian diplomacy, I am convinced that Nehru's policy was the right one. For India, as for any underdeveloped country, non-alignment is the only sensible policy, since it encourages aid from both sides. And, morals aside, non-violence is a sound policy when modern arms cost so much.

Nehru maintained that mutual trust and good sense should prevail in international relations—but one nation cannot pursue this policy on its own. You cannot be non-violent in Kashmir if you cannot trust the other side also to be non-violent.

In the last analysis, we must trust those with whom we deal internationally, and the world will be the poorer without Nehru striving to put this view forward. At least he had good ambitions which he tried to put into practice not only in India but throughout the world. Surely we should honour his memory if only for this.



therefore that Russia and China are more likely to react adversely to it. The East needs humouring while the West does not. Secondly, and perhaps more importantly, geography has given India a 2000-mile boundary with Communism. You do not antagonise unnecessarily neighbours much stronger than yourself.

However Nehru's insistence on continuing Commonwealth membership and the core belief in Western institutions, as expressed in the democratic nature of the Indian constitution, gave him equally strong reasons for remaining on friendly terms with the West.

Although Nehru, and indeed most educated Indians, were impressed in the 1930s by Russia's rapid modernisation, they did not approve of the means. Force, violence, compulsion—all these were diametrically opposed to the Gandhian technique of satyagraha. Apparently good ends reached by bad means always turn out to be bad when you attain them. Thus Nehru sought alliance with the East as little as with the West.

NEWLY-INDEPENDENT NATIONS

The newly-independent nations of Africa and Asia presented a special challenge to Nehru. They were obvious candidates for inclusion in the area of peace. From the historic Asian Relations Conference which he summoned in Delhi shortly before independence in 1947, Nehru provided intelligent leadership for the third world.

Other conferences have followed. Their proceedings have been studied with anxious concern in the capitals of both East and West. Perhaps the most important of

Computers & Careers

"IT doesn't matter what sort of degree you've got. As long as you're intelligent and can think clearly there is a place for you in the world of computers."

THIS was the main premise developed by a panel discussion on careers and computers in the common room on July 15.

The panel consisted of Messrs. J. M. McDonald, an employee of IBM, R. A. Cumming, of a rival firm of manufacturers—ICT, J. P. Cornwall, the superintendent of management services of the State Services Commission, and G. V. Oed (chair), a senior lecturer in accountancy at Victoria and the president of the Computer Society.

The panel spoke before a large and enthusiastic audience and gave a general introduction as to what computers can be used for, their main users, and what these users are looking for when recruiting graduates for work in this field.

One of the examples, given by Mr. Cornwall, of their great usefulness was concerned with the checking of cranes by the Marine Department. Where formerly it required a full day to check one crane this could now be done in 10 minutes with the aid of a computer.

Mr. McDonald also gave a resume of how people are recruited into this field and how they are then trained. The only basic requirement is a degree and an MA in German may be just as good a preparation as a BSc in mathematics. This is because the machine companies start their training from scratch and do not assume any particular knowledge before training begins. Both he and Mr. Cornwall gave instances of the range of salaries which may be enjoyed by people in the computer field.

Literacy Campaign

Thousands of formerly illiterate adults in Latin America have been taught to read and write through literacy campaigns organised by the co-ordinating secretariat of the ISC.

In a special interview, Armando Molina said that literacy campaigns had been organised in Mexico, Guatemala, and Bolivia; and an adult education campaign in Chile. The results had been very encouraging. In Bolivia for instance, 40-50% of those taking part in the courses were successfully taught to read and write.

The campaigns were organised through national unions of students, with some assistance from UNESCO, Mr. Molina said. Each programme started with a training seminar in which unpaid student volunteers were instructed in teaching methods. In Bolivia 3800 students had volunteered their services. After the training the actual literacy courses were run. Instruction times were planned so as to come before and after the ordinary man's working hours.

"Functional literacy" was the aim of the programme, said Mr. Molina. By this he meant not only the basic ability to read and write but also a little history, geography, arithmetic etc. Literacy was not just an end in itself but a means of raising the output and earnings of the people in the campaign areas.

Asked whether future extensions of the campaign were planned Mr. Molina said that for the moment there would be no further extensions in Latin America, but it was hoped to set up campaigns in Africa.

R. G. Benson Reviews

'Irma La Douce'..

THERE was a time when Billy Wilder was regarded as the supreme cynic of the cinema. With films like *Sunset Boulevard* and *Ace In The Hole* he demonstrated his ability to portray the foibles of mankind with merciless accuracy and by the mid-fifties had established himself as one of America's major talents.

IN recent years his attention has turned to comedy and *Irma La Douce* is his latest in this field. The film fails to measure up to his previous efforts, of which *Some Like It Hot* is the best. Despite a good script, once again written in collaboration with the mysterious Mr. Diamond, fine performances by the two leads, an impressive-looking set and an abundance of potentially screwball situations, the film fails to come off because of the lack of overall cohesion and a tendency to restraint rather than abandon.

Perhaps Wilder was so involved in re-creation of detail that he was incapable of investing the film with the zest characteristic of his other comedies. Notwithstanding anything lacking in the film as a whole, there are numerous minor delights. Jack Lemmon gives an hilarious interpretation of a bogus English lord, everyman's version of what the British think the Americans think the British are like. It is unashamedly caricature and all the more enjoyable as such. Shirley McLaine is her usual infectious self, if a little too ingratiating. Some beautiful lines ("You will be gentle, won't you?"), an assembly of motley supporting characters and a few fully developed zany situations add to the pleasures which the film provides.

It would have been interesting to see a Wilder-Peter Sellers combination but, with the recent illness of the British star, it looks as though *Kiss Me Stupid*, with Dean

Martin and Kim Novak, will be shelved, for the time being at any rate.

... and others

DUE SHORTLY in Wellington is *The Manchurian Candidate* directed by John Frankenheimer, "the most talented and potentially the greatest of the young American directors." Of Frankenheimer's earlier films, *The Young Stranger* and *All Fall Down* were promising. *The Young Savages* disappointing. *The Birdman of Alcatraz* (1962) won two prizes at the Venice Film Festival.

It was, however, *The Manchurian Candidate* which thrust him into prominence as a talent to be reckoned with. *Sight and Sound*, the British film quarterly, described it as "the American film of the year." The *Monthly Film Bulletin*, of the British Film Institute, added a comment to the effect that it was also the un-American film of the year. His latest film, *Seven Days In May*, is a screen translation of the best-selling political thriller. The film has been highly praised by British and American critics and seems assured of success. He is at present working on *The Train*, his fourth film with Burt Lancaster. Jeanne Moreau and Paul Scofield also feature in this story of the French underground during World War II.

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"Craccum" Correction

"Salient recently received the following telegram from Mr. John Sanders, who recently retired from the editorship of A.U. student paper 'Craccum':

"Facts about Craccum expenditure incorrect. Editor not presented with a budget to conform to number of pages. Did not exceed maximum quantity stipulated in tender. John Sanders".

Success At ISC

THE New Zealand delegation was very successful at Christchurch, claim its members. As host union they were appointed to the steering committee, to the credentials commission, and were voted into the supervision committee by a satisfying number of delegations. At the last ISC at Quebec, NZUSA was very much outside the political manoeuvres. "Now we are well and truly in the midst of the international student world," stated W. J. Falconer, International Vice-President of NZUSA at a recent resident executive meeting.

"THE International Students' Conference is like a miniature United Nations," said Falconer. He illustrated his remarks by pointing out that the 11th ISC at Christchurch adopted a charter setting out its fundamental beliefs, condemning all forms of oppression and injustice. It set up a secretariat with complete powers of decision and action in the inter-conference period and established a dual membership system whereby those national unions ratifying the Charter in full and complying with its qualifications would be granted full status—whereas those unions which agreed to co-operate with the ISC but could not ratify the Charter for internal political or other reasons, would be granted associated status.

"It's a western charter," said Falconer, "because it condemns oppression in totalitarian and communist countries. The ISC has alienated many communist countries which will probably never co-operate now with this organisation."

He pointed out that NZUSA was, in reality, the representative of the Asian countries on the supervision committee, a position of tremendous importance.

Falconer also outlined his plan to set up an international committee to promote understanding of international student problems and to carry on the start made. He proposed an annual seminar at Queen's Birthday weekend to help formulate NZUSA policy in international affairs.

Biting The Hand...

THE theft of £130 worth of books from the VUW Student Christian Movement's second-hand book-stall this year resulted in a loss of £13 in commission, it was reported at the SCM's annual meeting on July 21. Sales amounted to more than £3000, £500 more than last year. Because of the theft the commission increased by only £16 to £262. More than 6000 books, from 601 vendors, were sold.

SUGGESTED future activities, including the inspection of the religious section of the varsity library and recommendations on the acquisition of new books, arose from discussion of the minutes of the previous annual meeting.

Donations had dropped from £105 in 1962 to £49 in 1963, due mainly to cessation of direct requests to staff members for contributions in favour of mailed requests from the national organisation. It was stated that the old system would be revived in 1964, possibly because donations so far this year total £116/3.

The 28 members present elected their new executive as follows: President, Alan Simpson; vice-president, Miss Lois Belton; secretary, Miss A. Briant; treasurer, David Holm.

The meeting decided that prayers in the SCM cabin would be held every week-day at 1pm, whether or not other activities were being conducted at about the same time.

Discussions are to be held on church union, with particular reference to denominational differences.

It was suggested that branches of the VUW SCM be formed in each faculty, but after a comment that branches in the commerce and law faculties, especially, would be seriously handicapped by zero membership, the motion was amended to provide for the appointment of contact members in each faculty. While on the subject of membership, it was noted that active SCM membership had dropped over the last few years, while varsity enrolment had been increased steadily.

Although over 300 indicated interest in SCM at enrolment this year, only about 70 to 80 were actually active.

Greater contact and co-operation with other religious groups on campus seemed to be required, although it was questioned whether individual was not better than official contact.

"EXPERIMENT" SHELVED

THERE will be no Experiment this year. This decision was reached by a meeting of the publications committee of Literary Society recently. Very little copy was received and that which did come in was of very inferior quality.

Coming in the same year as the decision not to print Spike, this raises some pertinent questions about creative writing in this and other universities. The general poverty of creative activity in all our universities is exemplified by the editors of Art's Festival Yearbook complaining bitterly of the quality of the material that so far has been received.

Our precedent is a dangerous one, for once a little magazine of this kind fails to appear one year its re-establishment is extremely difficult. It also illustrates our poverty in this field as compared even with Training College. At present there is not even enough decent poetry or prose in this university to produce a literary supplement of Salient.

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PATRONISE
THE ADVERTISERS

Indonesian Study Tour

By Wayne Robinson

A STUDY tour of Indonesia by Victoria and other university students is planned for the summer vacation of 1965-66. The study tour, it is hoped, will supply a long felt need for first hand student familiarity with Asian problems and aspirations.

ORGANISED by the International Affairs Committee of the Students' Association, the tour will attempt to encompass within its range of enquiry all aspects of modern Indonesia in transition. Students seriously interested in the historical, anthropological, social, political and economic implications of transition will be sought as members of the study team.

Consistent with practical considerations of time and organisation, team members will be given full-scope to pursue independent lines of enquiry and to move freely.

Ethnically heterogeneous, linguistically diverse and geographically dispersed, the island republic of Indonesia offers a unique field for social inquiry.

The clash of local and national institutions, the impact of Adat (customary) and koranic law upon the family, and the proliferation of peasant, sporting, service and other organisations, are all restructuring Indonesian society. Traditional religious cleavages between the major subvariants of Indonesian Islam, too, are orienting Indonesia's politics.

The proliferation of organisations, the secularisation of religious orientations through political parties and increasing urbanisation are bringing a new class structure. These internal changes influence Indonesia's relations with

her neighbours, and it is important to understand them.

While a specific itinerary has not yet been worked out, it is probable that Java will be the locus of activity. It is hoped to have 15 members from Victoria University. Expenses will be borne by individual members and first estimates put the all-inclusive cost at around £200 to £230. The cost includes air fare both ways and five to six weeks in Indonesia. Students genuinely interested should enquire at the Studass office as soon as possible, it is hoped to get a full team by the beginning of the third term.

NZUSA is planning to co-ordinate the Victoria tour with tours from other Universities, resulting in a saving in travel costs. NZUSA is also investigating the possibilities of a three week study tour to Fiji this Christmas. This would be considerably cheaper than the Indonesian tour, and it is hoped that Fijian students will provide billets. Other projects including a Malaysian tour are also being considered, but costs are proving a major obstacle.

Sabbatical Leave

NINE members of the University staff will shortly take their sabbatical leave. Sabbatical leave from teaching is fully-paid, lasts one year, and may be taken every seven years. It is usually spent overseas.

ASSOCIATE-PROFESSOR WELLMAN, of the Geology Department, will attend first a Geological conference in India. From there he intends to drive to Europe via Iran. He will be paying particular attention to active faults, or faults still volcanically alive. Classics lecturer Mrs. Kalfas is also travelling in this direction, going first to Greece then Italy and finally England. Her area of research will be the art consciousness of the Roman elegiac poets. Mrs. Kalfas said that little work has been done in this field, which relates to the knowledge of ancient works of art displayed in the imagery of the poets. This is perhaps because interest in their poetry has been primarily textual rather than literary.

Sociologist Mr. John McCreary begins his leave in Greece with an International Conference of Social Work and Schools of Social Work to be held in Athens. He will then move on to London University and work in with the Social Science Department there. His aim is twofold: firstly to observe the way in which social workers are taught in various overseas countries; and secondly to attend seminars explaining recent research on problems of population movement and acculturation. Mr. McCreary added that such research is relevant to problems in some New Zealand cities; for example, movement and acculturation of the Island population in Auckland.

Other staff-members who take sabbatical leave at the end of this academic year are Dr. Robb (Social Science), Dr. Inglis (Law), Mr. Dasent (Chemistry), Mr. Lloyd Thomas (Philosophy), and Miss Huntingdon (Modern Languages). Professor Buchanan left recently for South East Asia.



VICE-PRESIDENT Bertram in serious vein . . .

BERTIE RIDES AGAIN!

SEVERAL executive members objected to a Salient reporter tape recording their last meeting.

The tape recorder was quietly running when Mr. Bertram objected. He moved a motion that Exec move into committee. Chairman Tom Robins refused to accept the motion. His ruling was disputed. Mr. Bertram said that the tape recorder recorded a person's tone of voice. His tone of voice at that moment was sternly disapproving.

Tom Robins replied that it had been done before and that there was no reason whatsoever to go into committee. The chairman's ruling was not upheld.

During the discussion of the original motion there were several comments such as "would you like a TV camera, Tim?". "Its indecent". "It is high time that the vice-president stopped treating matters so flippantly".

After protracted discussion the motion was lost.

NZUSA ACTIVATES

"NEW ZEALAND students should initiate a boycott of South African goods," said NZUSA president M. J. Moriarty recently.

HE told the audience at a panel discussion held in the Memorial Theatre that students should get the people of New Zealand to boycott South African oranges, sherries and even rugby players if necessary.

"Students should take a lead against the violation of human rights in South Africa," Moriarty said.

The discussion was arranged so Victoria students could hear from members of the NZUSA delegation to the eleventh International Student Conference, held in Christchurch. The delegates discussed the effect the Conference would have in New Zealand.

Remember Sharpville

International affairs vice-president Falconer said that NZUSA had been remiss in failing to mark the anniversary of the Sharpville shooting, March 21, as a day of commemoration and solidarity with South African students. NZUSA's co-ordinating body, the resident executive, had plans for next year's anniversary, but they would have to be submitted to NZUSA council in August for a policy decision.

B. W. Middleton, NZUSA international officer supported the idea, and suggested a scheme of work days to raise money for

AS a result of a letter published in Issue 11 of Salient, ("Hi Jinks in Book Trade") Technical Books Ltd. of Wellington, have written a letter of explanation to Salient.

This will be published in the next issue.

Board Subsidy Refused

THE University Council has turned down a Students' Association request that it subsidise the board rates at Victoria Houses A and B.

THE Students' Association had written to the Council to tell of the financial difficulties being experienced by the girls at Vic. A and B. In April this year their board was increased by approximately 20 per cent from £4/2/6 to £5 per week.

The executive pointed out that the girls had entered the hostels on the understanding that the board rate was, and presumably would continue to be, £4/2/6 and that they should have been able to reasonably conclude that the rate would remain at this level throughout the year.

The increased board might cause financial hardship later in the year for some students, and already a number of students had left the hostels because of it.

The executive asked the council to consider granting a subsidy to each university student residing in Vic. A and B to assist in meeting, or to cover, the increase in the cost of accommodation for the remainder of 1964.

At the last council meeting it was decided to advise the Students' Association that the council regretted it had no power to subsidise the board paid by students resident in Victoria Houses A and B.

How The Girls Feel

VIC. A girls still have strong feelings about their rise in board rates. There wasn't any difficulty in getting the "survivors" talking when their opinions were sought.

Eleven girls had left directly because of the raised fees, the girls said. It had been difficult to find replacements, and even now

three places were not filled.

"Some of us would have left if we could—but we weren't allowed," pointed out one girl, a first-year student who, like many, had apparently found parental prejudice in favour of hostels too strong.

"I would like more money," said one girl quite frankly, pointing out that from a fortnightly wage of £14 she was spending £10 on board. To a suggestion that this wasn't too bad, it was pointed out that men students didn't have to pay for nylons—or lipstick.

They were quite sure that most of them would be in flats next year—and one pointed out that the high board rates could only drive away first-year girls to other hostels.

They didn't seem too worried that the university hadn't subsidised their board as proposed:

"I don't really see why varsity should subsidise them because half of us aren't varsity students," said one training college girl; but she gave way before the university girls.

"Dental nurses—and nurses, too—get subsidised hostels," they pointed out.

But there were the optimists, and there were the bright sides of the question.

"Oh hell, it's not all that bad now," claimed one girl who had wandered in late and said little. When asked whether things were in fact better now, one girl said: "Very much improved—because of the matrons." Another agreed: "We've got two very understanding and intelligent matrons. I wouldn't leave now . . . They get things done . . . take action . . . our meals have improved," comments which showed that they were resigned to the situation. But they still resented the board level.

Perhaps, taking all these improvements in mind, the board rise was reasonable? Perhaps they were paying more but getting still more? The girls disagreed. Five pounds a week is a lot of money—the girls had no doubt it was far too much, and even the girls with studentships were quite definite.

It seemed only fair to compare these comments with some from Vic. B, where sixteen girls had all stayed in the face of the board rise. Once again the same story repeated itself—conditions had greatly improved with a new matron, but once again the high board rates might scare off applicants next year or so, thought one girl.

It was not too clear why none had left when the rise had come into effect. However, many of the girls are freshers and, as the Vic. A girls had pointed out, they have a hard time convincing parents against hostels.

The issue now appears clear. The Women's Hostel Association solved its problems by aiming at a higher level of accommodation and it was this which forced up the board rates. In doing this they forced out girls who could not, or would not, pay the increased board, and they are finding it difficult to fill their empty places. With the university's refusal of a subsidy the girls remaining can do little more but wait out the year—and pay.

Civil Rights

CIVIL RIGHTS in the United States are coming up for examination in the University shortly. Marshall Raffel, senior lecturer in political science, will lecture on "Civil Rights and the United States Presidential Elections" on August 11, and August 12 under the auspices of the Royal Society (social science section).

Early next term the Political Science Society intends probing deeper into the field with a panel discussion featuring New Zealand's experts. This will involve flying up a Political Science lecturer from Canterbury.

Near Quash For Squash

EXECUTIVE'S grant of £90 to the Squash Club was made against the strong opposition of some Executive members and indeed was made only in the face of treasurer Tony Ashenden's advice that the debt could not be avoided.

Sports officer Murray Boldt first moved that the club be paid £90, the amount corresponding with the cost of court fees incurred by the club, but this was amended on the motion of secretary Alister Taylor so that the grant became conditional on the increase of the club's subscription in future years from five shillings to £1. Dave Shand attempted to have the grant reduced to £45, but failed to find a seconder. The motion was then put and lost.

In the face of a compromise motion to pay £60, Murray Boldt objected that this was a purely arbitrary figure. The matter had been fully gone into by Sports Council, he stated, and £90 was the minimum possible sum.

With the failure of this motion the squash club appeared to be faced with bankruptcy, but president Tom Robins accepted a new motion that the amount be paid, on the grounds that the motion differed from the previous motion because it imposed no restrictions on the club, and the grant was finally made.