

DON'T MISS OUR FINAL ISSUE OF THE YEAR, VOLUME 28,
NUMBER 15

THE STATE OF THE
ARTS IN NEW
ZEALAND

DISSERTATIONS, POEMS,
SHORT STORIES AND
ILLUSTRATIONS

SIXTEEN PAGE SPECIAL — NORMAL PRICE 6d.

15

Scheduled to appear
on October 5

Contributions from Profes-
sor Brookes, John Roberts,
Owen Leeming, Peter Bland,
Bruce Mason, W. E. Brough-
ton, Alistair Campbell, John
Melser, Jim Drake, M. L.
Fremaux, Roger Savage and
others.

Salient

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER
"For a free University in a free Society"

Vol. 28, No. 14

Monday, September 21, 1964

6d

CRAFT against De Gaulle: Auckland Students Plan Sitting In At French Bomb Test!

by the Political Editor

FRANCE plans to hold atmospheric nuclear tests in the Pacific in July 1966. Dissatisfied with the ineffectiveness of New Zealand Government protests, a group of Aucklanders, predominantly students, have formed a new organisation with the object of taking more positive action.

THE COMMITTEE FOR RESOLUTE ACTION AGAINST FRENCH TESTS (CRAFT) aims to sail a fully-equipped light vessel or vessels into the danger area when the tests are due to be held. Any attempt by the French Government to interfere with the boat, provided it was not in territorial waters, would be an act of piracy and would constitute a breach of international law as laid down in the 1958 Geneva Agreement, says CRAFT.

IF, on the other hand, the French chose to ignore the presence of the boat and to blast it out of the sea, this would prove an even more effective protest, it is claimed.

CRAFT has been formed to co-ordinate public action against the tests, according to the Auckland Branch President, science student R. J. Northey. Apart from the principal objective, he says, CRAFT intends to act along as many lines as possible, including:

- ★ instituting an embargo on the shipment of food supplies from New Zealand to the test area
- ★ pressuring the Government to sponsor a United Nations resolution against the tests
- ★ pressing for a special conference of Southern Hemisphere Pacific nations
- ★ demanding that New Zealand Government vessels be sent to the area.

Protection Of Our Children

At a recent public meeting of CRAFT in Auckland, it was stated that opposition to the tests was based on the fact that they were being held in defiance of a world consensus of opinion as expressed in the nuclear test ban treaty. It was also pointed out that no adequate scientific evidence had been brought forward to suggest that the tests would have no deleterious effects on New Zealand citizens in Pacific dependencies. There would "almost certainly" be an increase in the numbers of stillborn and deformed infants and in deaths from leukaemia and cancer, it was claimed by Northey.

CRAFT intends to base its vessels on Pitcairn or the closer, uninhabited Oeno group. It has been in contact with Pitcairn Islanders, who are sympathetic to the project, said Northey. The base will be a centre of operations to which supplies can be brought, and also a radio base. Vessels will remain in the testing zone till the French take action against them or explode a nuclear device.

Funds And Boats Needed!

One boat has already been offered to the committee, though it will require renovations. It is hoped that boats will be lent for the project or, failing this, CRAFT will buy vessels with funds raised through a public appeal. The cost of a 30ft vessel would be approximately £2000. It was stated at the meeting. Funds at present stand at about £50.

CRAFT hopes for business help in equipping the vessels. Necessary equipment will include geiger counters, radio, safety and navigation equipment, medical supplies, food, and photographic materials.

Volunteers

CRAFT is also calling for

volunteers to man the boats. Each will have a crew of four, of which at least two will have had seagoing experience. Of the 50 volunteers so far, about half a dozen are experienced. "Anyone who goes will probably do as much for the advancement of the cause of humanity in a few months as most others would have the chance to do in a lifetime," said Northey at the meeting.

At an SGM of the Auckland University Students' Association held on August 5 a motion "that this Association endorse in principle the aim of CRAFT to send ships into the testing zone" was narrowly defeated, while another motion "that the Studass donate the sum of £1000 to CRAFT (Auckland Branch)" was overwhelmingly lost. The meeting has been described as "raucous, uncontrollable, and in some cases irresponsible."

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TO THE PROJECT HAS BEEN EXPRESSED BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL HANAN: "THE GOVERNMENT IS MOST CATEGORICALLY NOT SYMPATHETIC." HE IS REPORTED AS SAYING.

Russell And Northey In Support

Support for CRAFT has come from DR. J. F. NORTHEY, Professor of Public Law at AU and father of the Auckland President, who has described the idea as "representing a genuine reaction by the ordinary man in the street to a serious situation," and from BERTRAND RUSSELL, who has sent the following message:

"The action by CRAFT to enter the zone intended for French nuclear tests deserves the world-wide support of all who are concerned for world peace. Nuclear testing kills, and the development of nuclear weapons imperils all mankind. I am very pleased to learn of the efforts being made in New Zealand and hope that they will continue and expand so that many forms of demonstrations, in addition to the courageous action being planned, will develop until the French abandon their plans."

Kinsella Says "NO"!

Bond Pamphlet Revised

"NO interview, no statement." Thus Education Minister Kinsella refused an interview on NZUSA's bonded bursaries pamphlet. Prompted by requests from constituent student papers Salient, Craccum and Critic, New Zealand Student Press Association (NZSPA) had sought an interview on the now controversial pamphlet. Minister's Secretary Naylor asked first for a copy of the pamphlet. The request was agreed to, for without a pamphlet there could be no interview. A copy of the pamphlet was to be supplied at an interview with Secretary Naylor the following morning.

THAT night VUWSA Executive discussed an NZUSA decision to withdraw the pamphlet and replace it with a modified one. Men's Vice-President Bertram, who had acted for Tom Robins at President's meeting, and opted for the withdrawal, outlined the reasons for NZUSA's action. It was felt, said Bertram, that the pamphlet cast aspersions on the teaching profession—it was not a pamphlet on which NZUSA could expect the teachers' support. The pamphlet should be rewritten in a more tactful manner. Bertram expressed personal surprise that NZUSA Internal Affairs Officer Roger Clark could have produced such a pamphlet.

Executive members expressed surprise and annoyance at the waste of £12 of NZUSA funds. Tom Robins pointed out that this expenditure came from the £150 allocation for unbudgeted items. Some expressed objections to paying for something they had not seen.

The facts behind withdrawal of the pamphlet were obscured by lack of liaison. NZUSA delegate Alister Taylor reported: "On my return to Wellington from Council I was the one who informed Internal Affairs Vice-President Clark of the withdrawal of the Bonded Bursaries pamphlet (he prepared it)—two weeks after it had been done by the Presidents."

The next morning Minister's Secretary Naylor received the pamphlet. He seemed optimistic that NZSPA would get an interview, or at least a prepared statement (the American naval visit was then in progress and the Minister not immediately available). An interview, subject to confirmation, was pen-

cilled in for 2pm on Thursday 10th.

That night Resident Executive of NZUSA met, and was shocked to learn that the interview was planned. External Affairs vice-President Faulkner even considered a motion that NZSPA be directed not to interview the Minister, but he did not formally move it. Attempts to cancel the interview failed when NZSPA head Tony Haas revealed that Kinsella already had the pamphlet. NZUSA immediately made available a copy of the rewritten pamphlet, a type-written draft, for NZSPA to submit to the Minister.

But there was no interview, and Kinsella did not see the new pamphlet. Stating that to grant an interview in Wellington was a precedent to granting interviews in other University centres, Secretary Naylor conveyed the Minister's refusal. A prepared statement had been proposed in the earlier conversation, yet even this was now refused. The Minister had seen the pamphlet, the Secretary admitted, but the only comment available was that the Government could only reconsider bonded bursaries when adequate teachers were available.

Meanwhile NZUSA is proceeding with the revised pamphlet (see box). Interviews for studentships start in mid-September (final bonding does not normally take place till mid-November), but NZUSA will distribute the pamphlet this year.

Distribution plans are, however, not clear. Pressed for an explanation, Roger Clark explained that the withdrawn pamphlets had been sent to the individual student associations for distribution—3000 had been printed or about 600 per

"Beware Of The Bonds": New Version Reviewed

NZUSA's new pamphlet still hits at Bonded Bursaries with single aim, but the tone is changed. The overall pattern remains the same, but rephrasing has tamed it. A bitter, if controversial, comment on Training Colleges is gone:

"The financial advantages of a Studentship come to an abrupt halt at the Training College stage of your career. Life at College is often uninspiring and comes as a sudden shock after the freedom of University life. You will discover as a disillusioned teacher on section that teenagers are not all crying out for your pearls of wisdom and many have to be forcibly educated."

In its place appears a new, emphasised sentence:

"This pamphlet is not intended to discourage you from entering the teaching profession which many people find a rewarding and satisfying career."

Reconsideration has meant gains in accuracy also. The pamphlet admits for the first time the difficulty that girls face of saving more than about £10 per week in long vacation. The pamphlet is clearer, more concise. Gone are the phrases emotionally loaded against studentships ("Skillfully devised to entice," "gullible sixth-former") to be replaced by a calmly argued presentation of the NZUSA case.

The pamphlet's new end pushes home the message in a dignified if firm manner:

"While recognising the serious shortage of post-primary teachers, we believe that the present studentship system is an unethical method of recruitment.

"Be wary of making a decision before even entering University which commits you for at least the next seven years of your life.

"We say this firstly in light of our experience of many disgruntled students who now wish they had not taken a studentship and secondly, for the sake of many teenagers who may be taught by frustrated young teachers whose main interest is counting the months until they are free.

"Pause . . . and think seriously . . . BEFORE committing yourself to the bondage of a studentship."

Hugh Rennie

University. The same system would be adopted with the new pamphlet.

"I'm not so worried about the cost of the new pamphlet—I'm worried about the cost of distribution," said Victoria Secretary Alister Taylor when asked for comment. Because of difficulties in organisation, no copies of the withdrawn pamphlet had been distributed during August tours of schools. The remaining tours of schools do not take place till the end of November.

As a further complication, students at schools in and around Wellington are presumably under less financial pressure to take up bonded bursaries.

Asian Studies

Editorial

THE delay in the formation of the Asian Studies Centre at Victoria is a step that invites disappointed feelings.

Recently the University Council postponed the abolition of Asian Studies by a year, and at the same time the development of the new centre.

The cause of the delay can be traced to the inability of the University Council to offer an attractive enough professorial salary to a Director.

Students and public have been left uninformed about developments in this field of teaching about Asia. Consequently it is understandable that doubt should be felt at the firmness with which the university intend progressing in this field.

The Centre is theoretically an improvement on the present method of teaching. It allows the subject to be tackled from social science disciplines, rather than demanding an approach from a regional angle, as today.

But at the moment we have neither one or the other option. Students are discouraged from taking Asian Studies in view of the shortage of staff and the course's low academic quality (this being the feeling of some staff members who are in a position to recommend it as a suitable course), whilst at the same time the prospect of studying through the centre is reduced.

Salient have searched in vain for a public statement on the matter by the Council.

Boat As Last Resort

WELLINGTON people interested in CRAFT believe that a boat should be sent to the French nuclear test zone only as a last resort.

AT a recent meeting of CRAFT (Committee for Resolute Action Against French Tests), it was agreed that the aim of CRAFT was to gain maximum publicity for the protests against the French nuclear tests in the Pacific. This is in contrast to the Auckland CRAFT organisation which aims to send a boat to the French Test Zone in the Gambias. At a meeting in Auckland £60 was collected and 40 people volunteered to sail in the boat—six of them with sea experience.

Barry Metcalfe said that he saw their role as one of publicity—"to dramatise the issue in the eyes of the world." He said the sending of a boat would in some ways be a last desperate resort.

Helen Sutch wondered about the moral issues involved. She said that many people were opposed to sending a boat because they would be proposing to send other people to their possible death.

Although only eight people were present it was resolved that in the near future a public meeting with several well-known and fluent speakers should be held. It appears that these people would form the nucleus of the organisation.

MELBOURNE University Students' paper, FARRAGO, published this in mid-June: "Farrago will (now) be the only student newspaper in the world, outside of Oxford and Cambridge, to be sold beyond the campus."

Salient has recently added two new selling points to the four already established outside the Victoria campus.

COME TO CONGRESS

NZUSA's annual Congress is being organised by Victoria this year. This Congress, the seventeenth, is being organised around the theme "University of Curious Cove" emphasising the intellectually stimulating atmosphere of the event.

Congress, as always, is to be held in the sunny solitude of Curious Cove near Picton from January 22nd-30th. As only a limited number can be taken from each University (the Cove accommodates only 140) students are advised to apply as soon as possible by completing the application form in the Students Association Office by November 27.

Controller Graham Butterworth, History Honours Student, and the Congress committee have invited Dr. Savage, lecturer in English at Victoria, J. Shallers of Wellington Teachers College, the Indian High Commissioner, poet, E. Braithwaite—lecturer in Educational Psychology at Auckland, J. Rangihau—Maori Welfare Officer and Dr. Flynn, lecturer in Political Science at Canterbury, among others to Congress.

Subjects range from "The Idea of a University (Dr. Metcalfe, Canterbury) to Creativity in Children" (Elwyn Richardson, an Auckland headmaster).

At Congress there is ample opportunity for discussions arguments, sunbathing, swimming (tramping and fishing. This year Dr. Savage is producing a Congress Play. Student Counsellor, Mr. A. J. Taylor, will be one of the Chaplains (Society of Friends) present, and a Roman Catholic will also be there.

Congress is the annual event where students have an unrivalled opportunity to mix informally with interesting lecturers, and interesting students; where they listen to good lectures, argue and debate anything and everything they care to. At the end of Congress there is a forum where resolutions are passed on matters Congressites feel need attention; this year this important custom of Congress is to be extended into two forum sessions.

New Zealand Student Press Association plan to issue a Congress Record for all Congressites after the event, a need, long felt.

N. E. WHITEHEAD: Sorry, no room for your letter about the book firm.

T. H. BARBER: Your letter criticising my "Washday" stand too late.—ED.

Letters to the Editor

Washday and the Precedent

Sir,

Your leading article "Washday Fuss Unseemly" bristled with half truths and curious conclusions. To seize on just one; you said that "a further undesirable precedent set by the incident was that of political interference in educational matters." Mr. Kinsella can be accused of nothing of the kind. He was following a number of precedents involving such "interference" from both parties. Indeed, when the education system is State-run from kindergarten to university, is it "interference" or just the legitimate exercise of ministerial authority? A minister who failed to interfere would probably be accused of the gravest negligence.

There is no firmer precedent that I could quote than one set by Mr. Kinsella's predecessor—but one in the National Government, the Hon. (now Sir) R. M. Algie. On assuming the office of Minister of Education in 1949, Mr. Algie immediately withdrew the journal "Education," which was issued free to teachers. It was a lively journal brought out, like "Washday at the Pa," by School Publications and printed by the Government Printer. Mr. Algie considered that it was a too-radical publication, subverting the teaching profession and as there had been a "decisive mandate against radicalism" in the election, he felt he was quite justified in withdrawing it.

The decision was a purely Ministerial one. Deputations—one led by Victoria academics—were told that the Minister had made up his mind and that was the end of the matter.

Mr. Kinsella must surely have felt confident with such a stand from a previous National minister behind him. I am, etc.,

R. W. HEATH

Washing - up Washday

SIR.—The action of Mr. Kinsella in withdrawing "Washday At The Pa" is disturbing for deeper reasons than you give. You suggest these reasons in your last paragraph when you say that, in Maori-Pakeha relationships, "We are not quite sure where we are going."

Our trouble is this: that we, who dimly and fearfully guess at our own future, are taking the Maoris with us.

"Washday At The Pa" shows us those qualities of Maori life which we admire and even envy. Happiness, love, enthusiasm are shown to us, but in shabby surroundings. We panic. Are we not fruitfully occupied in tidying up these surroundings? And are we not wondering that, at the same time, we might be smothering these qualities? Who wants to hear white children taunt the Maoris with their shabbiness when he also perceives his own unease at the education which teaches them to despise shabbiness so much that it is the only thing they can see?

Mr. Kinsella removed this book not for political reasons, not because it could offend, not because children are cruel. These are the superficial, misleading and therefore false reasons. He removed it as an expression of the troubled conscience of the white man and the anxious perplexity of the Maori, who has no choice but to follow him. And he removes the book, not from the conditioned, unwilling gaze of the adults, but from the clear vision of our children, so that they will no longer spill the beans, and taunt their Maori counterparts and say what we hate to hear—"Come on Maori boy—be like us."—I am, etc.,

ROBERT OLIVER

Incompetency

SIR.—I was astounded at the performance of certain members of the Victoria delegation to Winter Council.

The flippancy of Mr. Robins during discussion appalled other universities' delegates and amazed me. Sure, have a bit of levity but don't

overdo it. The suggestion that Palmerston North was a suburb of Wellington was greeted with cries of astonishment and derision.

I would say to Mr. Robins that if he had travelled by second-class rail to Auckland, instead of flying, he would have soon discovered the fallacy in this supposition.

It seemed apparent from certain of Mr. Robins's remarks that take-over bids are in the air; Auckland is making a take-over bid for Wellington and Mr. Robins tried to make a take-over for NZUSA president by having a treasurer's veto on all NZUSA expenditure.

His abuse of his position as NZUSA treasurer and leader of the Victoria delegation, although only just faintly amusing the first two or three times, had rather palled towards 3.30am on the Monday morning of Winter Council:

"Mr. Chairman, as leader of the Victoria delegation . . ."

"Mr. Chairman, as NZUSA treasurer . . ."

I suggest that at the next council meeting Mr. Robins go as NZUSA treasurer only and that Victoria should send another more competent person as a member of the delegation.

In spite of Mr. Robins, the Victoria delegation was able through the personal contacts that they made to get its remits passed. This was most evident in the passing of the many international motions which Victoria moved. Auckland seconded most of these.

Mr. Taylor impressed the other delegates most—in fact he, not Mr. Robins, "led" the delegation.

Many delegates were keen to see the female wonder of Victoria, Miss Sutch. One or two people displayed their continued interest but the majority were disappointed. I gather that Miss Sutch did not have a very high opinion of the NZUSA dinner.

The observers observed, and one of them chided. It was a waste of time accrediting most of them. That's about all that can be said for them.

All in all, a more shabby performance I have yet to see.—I am, etc.,

R. J. KORTERE

This letter was received signed by an obviously fictitious "R. J. Kortere". Consequently, on our customary policy it could not be printed. However, Mr. J. B. McKinlay, upon reading the letter, felt in agreement with the sentiments expressed and volunteered to have his name appended to the letter.

Students Association President Tom Robins, commenting on the contents, writes "Thank you, Mr. McKinlay, for your comments."

Apartheid Stand

Dear Sir,

I have read the article on South African Apartheid policy in the September 7 issue. The headline, "every New Zealand University student is asked to boycott South African goods," printed in such prominence on the back page of the issue, is obnoxious and indicates tendencies which modern education should have eliminated.

The gullibility of the reading public is well known. It is not limited to those without University education, and every newspaper has a moral obligation not to misrepresent situations, or make statements, insinuations, etc, which are easily misunderstood. Yet this blatant request is made on the back page of the issue.

I call it a request, but it is framed pointed and emotionally overtoned so as to almost ensure the reader's reply. There is no reason why stated with it. There is one, but the lazy readers would not see it.

The Salient should have noted its report of the NZUSA meeting on page 10, saying "it was resolved that the boycott should be on a personal level." A nation-wide boycott is not a matter of principle as the political editor suggests on page six. We certainly do not implicitly condone apartheid by not having a boycott. Neither is it prostitution because it looks like profit comes from something that is immoral. As the Massey delegate at the NZUSA meeting said, "the natives would be the first to suffer from a boycott."

This headline, by means of the

slanted presentation often found in the poorer popular Press exhorts man's action and with it man's feeling. It takes advantage of susceptible people. It offends against individualism, promotes further prejudice and clouds the intellectual reasoning of which we seem so proud. Everyone should be assisted to a free unbiased view of the matter, not pushed.

Such methods for gaining support of views held by a few should not be used by a University newspaper. I am, etc.,

N. B. DUNNING

The statement gave prominence to a notable policy decision of the official national student body, of which you are presumably a member. It was not just the view of a small group of Salient writers: Some of us, in fact, are uncertain as to the merit of a boycott. But the best way to stimulate thought, discussion and rational decision-making is by the vigorous presentation of a case: Clothing views in cotton wool in deference to the "gullibility of the reading public" is likely to befuddle any issue.—Ed.

Political Editor comments: Despite Mr. Dunning's protestations, I still consider the refusal to profit from a system of oppression a matter of principle. As I said in my article, the practical effects of a New Zealand boycott would be negligible, so the question of who gets hurt most is irrelevant. Nevertheless, I am convinced it would not be the Africans—and it will take more than the authority of a Massey NZUSA delegate to dissuade me from this.

NB—For a discussion of the boycott issue, we refer readers to an article by Colin Legum and Anthony Sampson, and the correspondence following, in the British "Observer" of Sunday, April 12 and 19, 1964. Copies are filed in the periodicals room of the library.

Pen Pal

SIR.—I am a 17-year-old American student. I am writing to you because I would like to have a pen pal in New Zealand—and as I didn't know how else to go about it, I am writing to you. Perhaps someone in your class would like to write to me.

I am interested in motion pictures, records, reading and learning about different countries. I'd like to write to a boy between 18 and 22. But if any girl would like to correspond with me, I'll be happy to write back. I realise that you have much more important things to do, but I would appreciate it, if you could find me some pen pals.

AUDREY WEISS.

975 East 179 Street,
Bronx 60, New York City,
United States of America.

Educated Morons

DEAR SIR.—Your page one article shows you to be ignorant of the New Zealand constitution and to have missed the main thing wrong with Mr. Kinsella's decision.

If the Education Department bans "Washday," the responsibility falls like an oven door on the Minister. The trouble is that it should have been none of the Department's business in the first place. Whether a certain book is to be used in the classroom should be for the teacher alone to decide. For a Government to make a blanket decision is ridiculous because it assumes that all children are the same in their reactions to it. Publications could be banned for much more dubious political reasons than those advanced by the Minister.

If Mr. Kinsella continues to treat teachers like morons he will have more trouble with recruitment. There just aren't sufficient educated morons.

DAVE WRIGHT

WE HEAR TELL of a budding zoology student to whom the Internal Affairs Department gave a rare seagull to measure up and draw. Student put bird on table to start work but student's dog got in first. The species is now even more rare.

**MORE VIEWS ON
"WASHDAY AT THE PA"**

● **ALTHOUGH** I find this booklet unsuitable for young children—in that it reinforces stereotypes—it may serve to highlight inadequacies in the Maori situation for some adults. For instance, in 1956 census figures, only 58 per cent of Maori homes had bath or shower, only 51 per cent had piped water, only 48 per cent had hot water. This is partly counterbalanced by the 45,000 (out of approximately 180,000 Maoris) who have moved into brand-new homes since then. Housing standards are reflected in health standards. The infant mortality rate for Maoris (1954-58) was 57.5 per 1000 as opposed to 19.8 per 1000 for non-Maoris. The Maori Tb death rate is eight times that of the pakeha, while four times as many Maoris as pakehas die of pneumonia and of cancer. Living conditions may be reflected in crime. The rate of law-breaking by Maoris is almost 3½ times the pakeha rate and, moreover, it has risen 50 per cent in the four years between 1954-58.

But the immediate cause of protest by the Maori Women's Welfare League was not the statistical truth or otherwise of the booklet, but its offensiveness to the family whose privacy was breached.

BARRY METCALF.

AS FUTURE TEACHERS we are very concerned at the precedent that the Minister has set in withdrawing "Washday At The Pa," but as New Zealanders we are even more



concerned at the thinking behind the withdrawal and the fact that a Minister of the Crown should be guided by it.

If educational material, prepared by a specialist branch of the Education Service for use in our schools is subject to withdrawal by the political head of the Service for reasons which are solely political then we must conclude that politics control not merely what children are taught but how they are to be taught. We consider that teaching method and the presentation of ideas to children is the role of the professional teacher who is trained for the job, and that this role should not be impinged on by people who are not only unqualified but motivated by factors far removed from the problems of teaching.

As New Zealanders we are concerned that the window-dressing and self-deception prevalent in this country on matters of race and living conditions should receive such enthusiastic support from such a large body of otherwise responsible and intelligent people. It is apparent that in this sensitive area at any rate we are far less interested in what is than what we feel children should know. We can only hope that their reaction, when they eventually find out, will not be too damaging an experience for them.

STEVE O'REGAN.
JOHN NICOLLS.



★ **RECORDS** ★

HAVING heard only two of the nine Beethoven symphonies recorded for World Record by the London Symphony under Josef Krips, I am in no way entitled to cast a vote for the complete set. But having been prompted by the Eroica, I find myself enthralled by the Fifth (TZ222, mono and stereo), and trust this standard is going to last. Krips' Fifth is 'top three' material: the staccato chord phrasing is marvellously structured from beginning to end, exquisite use being made of the brass, whilst in the strings we have for the first time true observation of the ppp markings. The recording (from American Everest) is wide and clean, and as a bonus, not listed on the sleeve, a brilliant rendition of the Egmont overture.

GREAT Sopranos of Our Time (MALP 2008, ASDM 558, mono and stereo) brings together six footlight artists all of whom record for the EMI group of labels: de los Angeles (Gounod), Nilsson (Beethoven), Schwarzkopf (Mozart), Crespin (Wagner) and Callas (Verdi and Bizet). All items are from previously issued discs, but this doesn't detract from the present notion. Especially enjoyable is Callas' evocation of the Sleep-Walking scene from Act IV of Macbeth. The transfers themselves are balanced and the sound lively. As an aside, I am amazed at the leaps EMI has taken over the past twelve months in technique of reproduction. One was wont to look to Decca and Deutsche Grammophon for recording. Yet now!

OF general worthiness also, is Lorin Maazel conducting the Philharmonia Orchestra in Debussy's Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun and Moussorgsky's Pictures at an Exhibition (33MCX 1841 mono). In the latter item the ensemble is very good, only the patchiness of some trumpet playing (Two Jews, Great Gate of Kiev) and a retarding of the tempo at the end which doesn't match up to the opening phrases, mars an otherwise highly recommendable disc.

World Record have re-released the early (1955) performances of Johann Strauss's Die Fledermaus under Karajan (ZX 5121 2 mono). The issue comes in a handsomely designed box—much preferable to the plastic containers adopted nowadays by HMV (NZ)—with line-by-line libretto. It remains the better of the two current contenders, the other being that in which del Monaco, Welitsch, Price, et al., 'perform' in the second act. The singing (of Schwarzkopf, Streich and Gedda) is really unfaultable, as is the orchestral accompaniment (Philharmonia). But what has happened to the recording level on the second record? Volume adjustment is necessary after every song to bring up the spoken line.

FOR connoisseurs of the Volk, seekers of the Gemuetlichkeit, high fidelity equipment testers and German Reading Knowledge aspirants, Music of the German Karneval (Parlophone PMCM 1207 mono) is a worthwhile investment. The form and content of the music has a peculiar post-Tournament party quality; a genuinely infectious booze-beat. The German Electrola recording is splendid.

Whether the will is free

THE PUBLICATION of C. K. Stead's "Whether The Will Is Free" is to be welcomed as an opportunity to form an opinion about one of New Zealand's most widely-praised poets, whose reputation up till now has rested on a small number of poems published in various periodicals over the last decade. The impression one gains from this pattern of production, of craftsmanship and maturity, is borne out by the book, where every poem shows assurance of treatment and integration of style.

Reviewed by **Linda Roddick**
C. K. STEAD

Publisher: **Payes.**
Published by **Pauls Book Arcade, 67 pp. 12/6.**

THERE is little discernible technical development from beginning to end in spite of the fact that the divisions into parts relate to the poet's travels to Australia and Britain and thus show some degree of chronological sequence.

It is misleading for the reviewer to assign any hard-and-fast definitions to a systematic and conclusive devotion on Mr. Stead's part to the theme implied by the title of the collection, although it is possible to find in Part II a rejection of the physical scale of references always present in Part I. The accepted certainties of nature's laws, the strong "forge and metal of the will," give way in favour of a broader metaphysical plane where nature is still used, but as an integral part of the figurative techniques, as metaphor where before it was simile.

The importance of the poet's environment is summed up in "Mind Your Fingers":

"Write of yourself" you say,
And I do—am not
Those thoughts you knew me by
But today's heat,

Tomorrow's wind,
Sailboat and swimmer.
Am this impermanent
Persistent summer."

The position of the verb in the seventh line is striking, and intentionally so: it is the nature of his "I am," the extent to which it is bound to both the physical and the human environment, whether in fact the will is free, that the poet seeks to know. Various poems deal with aspects of the bondage; love or even the memory of a now dead relationship ("Unexpected Meeting") or childhood ("And Could He Now"). All are sensitively and selectively handled so that the orchestral density of the past gives colour and pattern, never confusion, to the present of the poem's creation.

In the context of the search for the nature of personality and the natural desire to assert its freedom and strength, action is important. Verbs are used with awareness (one poem is called "Three Imperatives"). One of these is "walking," the deliberate, aimed and graceful action, whose positive nature may be contrasted with the restriction of "heaven bent" and:

"Under the ice my small life
crawls
Pecking and snuffing at grey
walls"
("Whether The Will Is Free").

Salient Supported

EXECUTIVE recently recommended to Management Committee that a Salient reporter be admitted to future meetings of Management Committee. Salient has in the past experienced difficulty in finding out Management Committee decisions and actions.

The ultimate in striving is seen in the topical "Four-Minute Miller"; here the final futility of self-conscious search is shown both explicitly, in the closing lines ("All hunted man hunts with him the dear thing He shall not find") and implicitly, in the choice of the professional manner as subject.

The theme is extended to the realm of poetry as well as life. To what extent can the poem stand on its own as an autonomous entity, how far is its life restricted by dependence on its maker, must it proceed directly from personal experience? Words and form are both a help, since they externalise the poet's experience, saving it from the present which "blurs with opulence," and a hindrance since they can give only a secondhand idea of that experience. Yet it is better to speak than to keep silent, as the dedicatory verse shows:

"Whatever answers to a name
Loses itself in answering.
Whatever does not answer dies."

If any conclusion is reached in the book it is in "A Natural Grace" where "by a blind process" the uncalculated, intuitive act, without which all striving is useless, beauty, art and personality are created. And while this may appear as a retrograde step, emotionally speaking, from the "commanding love" of "Night Watch In The Tararua," in another sense it is the step necessary to complete the circle and to create perfection. This has its poetic correlative in the farmer's reunion with the land ("Elegy") and, in larger terms, in the poet's return in Part IV to New Zealand: "The bent world's end or just beginning" ("The Fijian Police Band In Albert Park").

The poems live in the sense and sound of few words in, for instance, the picture of the dog in "Whether The Will Is Free":

"A hopper on the snow
Wanting wings, or shoes, he goes
Spring-full as hope, and quivering

An arrow nose at frozen trees."
Nowhere does the sense compression become precious, although that is a tendency it narrowly escapes in the same poem, where "foot needed for warmth pines stamping the hills."

The imagery, which is more literary than pictorial, is often striking and always carefully achieved. Some images recur (rain, birds). The birds have a Yeatsian quality. While Stead's birds are not part of such a vast comprehensive image of spiritual unity, they symbolise in such poems as "Suppose The Bird" and "A Natural Grace" a similarly intense, unconscious happiness and order (it is interesting to note the striking likeness between Stead's "black-souled crows flap, on slow wings, into the downward sun" and Yeats's "ravens of unresting thought; flying and crying to and fro cruel claw and hungry throat" ("The Two Trees").

All the poems have a strong unity of sound and sense, both closely wrought and beautiful.

Changes Mooted In Music World

"THERE is a need for a cultural attache at New Zealand House in London," commented Music Professor Lilburn to the University Council recently.

REPORTING on his 1963 Refresher Leave to the Council recently, he had four other recommendations to make:

- An electronic music studio for teaching and research in the University.
- The Music Department should offer a course of practical study of instruments, with scope for students to practice and rehearse.
- Students should be provided with listening facilities of a kind that now seem standardised overseas—a library of discs, tapes and study scores, and desks fitted with turntable and earphones.
- That the university, in conjunction with the NZBC, Arts Council and Chamber Music Society, work for a greater traffic



of visiting musicians—performers, lecturers, composers—who would be willing to teach for short periods.

Vice-Chancellor Williams explained to the Council that these recommendations would first be taken up at Departmental level, and then would be considered at Faculty level before any Council action could be required. Professor Lilburn noted in his report that he had already presented a report on his first recommendation to the Vice-Chancellor.

During his refresher leave, Professor Lilburn visited Hawaii, Canada, the United States, England, Holland and Germany, and visited four main music Festivals and a good number of overseas universities, music schools, and composers. He took a particular interest in the new field of electronic music and took advantage of several opportunities of gaining practical experience.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

● **PROSPECTS FOR** improvement in accommodation next year are brighter, says accommodation subcommittee Chairman T. Crawford.

A guarantor system for student flats is being investigated to overcome the increased rents which some landlords charge to cover damage which they think may result to student occupied flats. Also being investigated is a tentative offer of a building suitable for a hostel for 24 students.

● **THREE FORMER** presidents of the National Union of South African Students have been arrested within the last month. NZUSA Resident Executive and VUWSA have delivered protests to the South African Government.

● **CONGRESS APPLICATION** forms can be obtained from the Students Association office. Applications close November 27th. Remember, only a certain limited number of Victoria Students can be accepted. This year's Congress is again at Curious Cove, from January 22-30th, and the Controller is Victoria History Honours Student Graham Butterworth.

Canterbury Lecturer in Political Science, Dr. Flynn, who gave the recent talk on the USA civil rights bill, in the Little Theatre is among Congress speakers.

His subject—"American Politics, a radical analysis."

● **THE FOLLOWING** Victoria University athletes have been awarded NZU blues, subject to ratification and the rest of the red tape:

Fencing, Helen Schwarz; indoor basketball, Graeme Hellberg; hockey, Dennis Paget; badminton, Lim Ee Chiat; golf, Peter Rankin; cricket, Wilf Haskell (held over from Easter).

● **CRITIC, OTAGO'S** Student Newspaper has published the "Hunting Of A Queer" in their last issue. Salient's printers "Truth" refused to print it for them recently, even after it had been published once in the Canterbury student paper.

A number of copies of Critic sold out in the Students Association office last week. Critic editor has been telegraphed for more copies. If they have some for us, they will be placed in the office again for sale at 6d a copy.

● **FEBRUARY SPECIAL** examinations should be instituted in 1965 for students who need only a language requirement to complete their degree. This is the substance of a recent recommendation by Executive to the University Council.

● **MAORI STUDIES** and anthropology will probably not be taught at Victoria next year, as indicated in the annual report of the Students' Association. Association secretary Taylor, informing the executive of this, said the information had come from the registrar.

Executive members were disappointed about this. They discussed the desirability of issuing a protest, but decided against it.

Dr. Margaret Rae, the report had said, had been appointed to the chair, but it appeared that she had since resigned.

Suzanne Madgwick, women's representative, commented that she felt the difficulty in starting the course was due to staff shortage.

The executive resolved to write to the University Council asking for clarification of whether or not the course would be available.

● **"THE EXPENSE** incurred in flying people to Auckland was not warranted, and should not be incurred again," said Murray Boldt, sports officer, at the recent executive meeting.

Men's vice-president Bertram agreed with Boldt and expressed regret that he had wavered in the face of the NZUSA secretary Perham's comments at the last executive meeting. Mr. Perham had argued the necessity of air fares.

The executive passed a motion "that at future tournaments observers get the same reimbursements as sports and arts participants and that delegates get full minimum travel expenses."

● **AT THE** time when Salient went to press, there had been no application for the post of Salient editor for 1965. If there is no editor, there can be no Salient.

● **AS A PREVIEW** of the new library and some indication of its future development a display has been arranged by the Library staff. This will be held in the activities room of the Student Union building from Monday September 21, to Friday September 25; 11am-4pm, and 7pm and 9pm daily.

● **PLANNING** for the additions to the SUB are eight months behind schedule. After student criticism of the proposed plan last term, Management committee sent them back to the architect for redrafting.

The rapid rise in estimated cost over the past three years from £50,000 to possibly £120,000 for the extensions may bring an increase in Students Association fees.

So Salient was informed by former House Committee Chairman Richard Smith.

● **THE PURPOSE** of the August work camp at Pukepoto was the conversion of an unused school building into a pre-school play centre for the Maori community, at a settlement some 5 miles from Kaitiaki.

Another work camp is planned for these holidays, probably in the Bay of Plenty or Wanganui district, and Victoria will hold its own work camp during the May holidays next year.

● **NZUSA HAVE** expressed their full support for the introduction of Asian languages into the New Zealand educational system. This

comment refers to a request made by the MP for Hawkes Bay to the Minister of Education for "immediate steps to be taken to introduce Asian languages into the educational system so New Zealanders would be better equipped for commercial discussions and understanding of the thinking of Asian neighbours."

● **NZUSA ARE** sponsoring four specialist seminars in the next six months. There is one on school-University transition (for a week late in February 1965 in Wellington), one on the South Pacific (in May 1965 in Auckland), one on a scientific topic (in May 1965 at Victoria) and the fourth is the International commission during Queen's Birthday weekend.

● **NZUSA INTEND** distributing a pamphlet on the South African boycott, as proposed recently by Winter Council. The pamphlet will contain the motion passed by the council, and show some of the South African goods obtainable in New Zealand.

● **BOTH CHESS** Club and Joynt Scroll Debating team were very successful at tournament.

● **STUDENTS CAN** import their own books from abroad, notes student Gilbert Boyd in a memo to Salient and the President of the Association, Tom Robins.

Gilbert Boyd suggests that students should be advised as to how they may individually or collectively import them.

● **THE INTAKE** of 150 students at the new Waikato University in 1965, is expected to increase to about 5000 in 1980, says the new Waikato Registrar Norman Kingsbury. He was registrar (academic) here until the end of last term when his appointment was announced several months ago. It received attention in all main papers throughout the country, save for Wellington's.

● **THE NATIONAL** Union of Angolan Students and the Angolan revolutionary movement in exile have vigorously denounced the recent arrests of Angolan students by the new regime of Mr. Cestelo Branco in Brazil.

● **THE "1964 ARTS** Festival Yearbook" caused a little trouble recently. NZUSA president Moriarty informed the resident executive that he had received a toll call from Auckland president Kata-vich, who had suggested that the yearbook was indecent in the eyes of some Aucklanders and might need to be withdrawn. Moriarty said that he had decided, after consultation with NZUSA officers, that there was no need for such measures.

● **THE ADMINISTRATIVE** structure of the Students Association is being overhauled. A committee of present and immediate past association presidents, and of present and immediate past secretaries, are considering possible schemes.



Scene at Pukepoto Work Camp

● **THE WHOLE** of the French Club Play produced for tournament was incoherent and would have been boring but for the amusement of watching the actors floundering through their parts, comments Virginia Gieson in a review written for Salient.

The play was "Le Troisieme Arbre, by Gide.

● **"RIGHT OR WRONG, I** think you need some action groups around here," said Lecturer Raffell to a Political Science Class recently.

He had received no affirmative replies to a query as to whether any of the students belonged to a Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament Group, Civil Liberties or the United Nations organisation.

Raffell commented "Citizens are responsible for the world about them. So when they get put in the world they ought not be concerned only with their own careers, but in political and social matters."

CHOIR CONCERT

THE University Big Choir will perform 17th and 20th century music in its concert on Tuesday, September 22. The first half includes the first New Zealand performance of Schoenberg's "Friede auf Erden" (Peace on Earth).

The major work is Purcell's "Ode for Saint Cecilia's Day," one of his mature works, often considered his greatest. It is certainly the most frequently performed of Purcell's works. The soloists are Jean Williams (soprano), Colleen Dawe and Helen Ranford (contraltos), George Metcalfe (tenor), Frank Malthus (baritone) and Nelson Wattie (bass). Robert Oliver conducts.

The concert takes place in St. Peter's Church, Willis Street, at 8.30pm, September 22. Admission is by programme; cost, students 3/-, general public 6/-.

N.Z. MONTHLY REVIEW

No. 49 — September Issue

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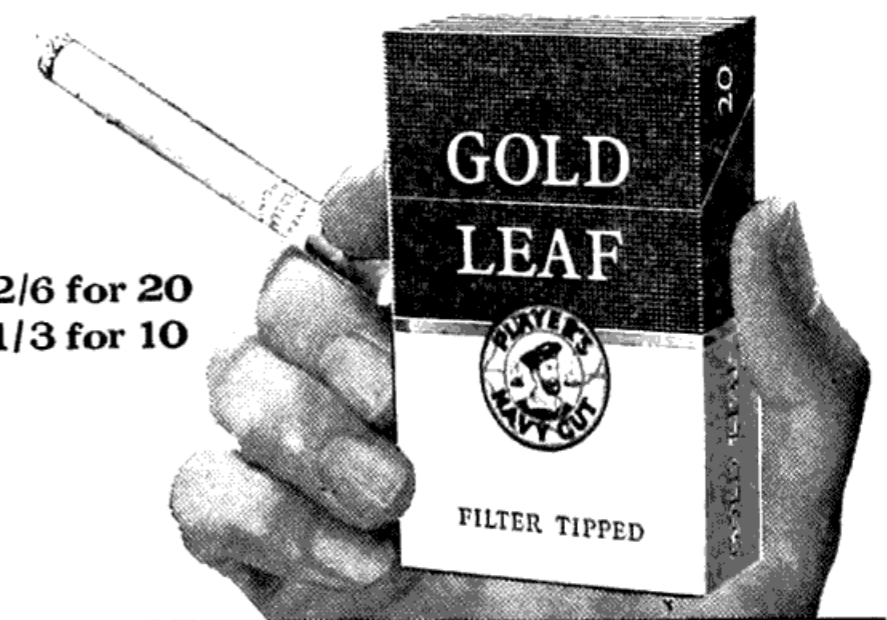
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"Beyond The Pale..." The Homosexual's Viewpoint:

by a homosexual

ATTITUDES towards sexual offenders in general, and homosexuals in particular, tend to be quite different from those that are expressed towards any other type of offender, said Mr. A. J. W. Taylor, student counsellor at VUW.

This was exemplified by criminals themselves, who had a social structure in which homosexuals were placed in the lower classes. Why this differential condemnation?

MR. TAYLOR explained this by observing that many people feel threatened by the phenomenon of homosexuality, whether or not they have had homosexual experience and whether or not they have ever known a homosexual. Their fears are such that it is almost impossible for them to discuss homosexuality on a rational level. In fact, they regard those who try to understand the personality disorder as homosexuals.

HE illustrated the truth of this by citing the report of the Wolfenden Commission which, he said, was an outstandingly liberal and well-written official document. Nonetheless, it caused a considerable controversy in England.

This inquiry was prompted by the prosecution of many prominent people on charges of homosexuality. Emphasising that there exist many varieties of homosexual behaviour, some less serious than others, and that different age groups may be involved, Mr. Taylor pointed out that at least the prosecutions in England had made people realise that male homosexuals could and did make valuable contributions to society.

REPERCUSSIONS IN NZ

"The repercussions of the Wolfenden report and of the Kinsey studies on the prevalence of homosexual behaviour were felt in New Zealand during the 1959 elections," he said. "Some candidates were asked to state their attitudes towards the reduction in the maximum sentence for homosexuality under

one of the early revisions of the Crimes Act. So sensitive were the electorates and so precarious were, perhaps, the candidates' chances, that nobody attempted to explain that the revision was not to license homosexuality between consenting adult males in private, but merely to reduce their maximum penalties to three years."

But in New Zealand fears of homosexuality ran deep, so deep that we were often unjust to homosexuals. Homosexuals were blamed both for corrupting our society and for being symptoms of its decay. Mr. Taylor quoted the example of security; homosexuals were regarded as security risks until some prominent cases and autobiographies of spies showed that heterosexuals were no more reliable than homosexuals in matters of state.

In connection with the social ostracism of homosexuals, he mentioned the research of Dr. Sherwin Bailey, of the Anglican Moral Welfare Committee. Dr. Bailey's explanation is far less salacious than the common reference to Sodom, Gomorrah, Ancient Greece and Rome, and the corruption which the "sin" of homosexuality caused in these cases.

"UNNATURAL"

Mr. Taylor commented that "another aggressive and defensive reaction is that homosexuality is 'unnatural.' This implies that homosexuals are less than human because their sexual behaviour does not lead to procreation. The logic of this argument cannot be taken too far because of the fallacy of suggesting that the unmarried, or those who are childless or who plan their family, are necessarily 'unnatural.'"

He said he thought that once we regarded homosexuals as less than human we were liable to use them as scapegoats for our sundry grievances.

The conclusion Mr. Taylor drew is that our laws are quite properly shaped to preserve mature heterosexuality; but with our outright condemnation of homosexuality, we sometimes exceed the measures necessary to reinforce hetero-

sexuality. We even give tacit approval to the less responsible to exploit and blackmail homosexuals.

If homosexuality were tolerated, Mr. Taylor doubted whether there would result an increase in this form of sexual behaviour.

HAGLEY PARK CASE

He declined to give an opinion on the Hagley Park case because he was not present at the trial; nor was he in possession of all the facts.

Mr. Roger Clark, junior lecturer in jurisprudence and constitutional law, said that the Hagley Park decision was certainly unusual. (Reasons need not be given by a jury, but the grounds for the acquittal were presumably that no single offender could be found guilty).

He added that the Crimes Bill of 1959 reduced maximum sentences, but the public outcry was such that the bill was not passed.

The homosexual's position in New Zealand society was as unenviable as it ever was. These were the maximum prison sentences to which he was liable:

1. Indecency, indecent assault, between man and boy, seven years.
2. Between adult males, five years.
3. Sodomy between a male and a female, 14 years.
4. Sodomy between males—seven years.

It is a curious reflection upon sexual values in this country that the maximum sentence for bestiality is no greater than that for sodomy between males (seven years). It is just as curious that lesbians are not punishable under New Zealand law; perhaps they are considered less harmful to the community (after all, what can they do?)

Finally, anyone owning or operating a resort for homosexual acts is liable to a sentence of 10 years. Perhaps it is thought that this is the only way to reduce the incidence of this sinful behaviour in the community. From corruption guard our state.

Homosexual Mythology

COMMENTING on the Homosexuals' Views, as reported in this issue, Mr. Taylor said:

"There is no evidence to support the contention that homosexuality is caused by some genetic factor, nor by any disturbance of the endocrine balance.

"For a long time it was held that these two reasons accounted for the condition of homosexuality and it was even suggested that homosexuals were a rare form of intersex between men and women.

"Although the genetic hormonal and intersex theories have not been supported by recent research, and in fact there are many statements directly to the contrary, the three reasons seem to have become embedded in our folk mythology.

"The most promising lines of research at present point to the psychological and social factors as being the most significant in the cause of homosexuality.

"West Pelican 'Homosexuality' is perhaps the most helpful introductory textbook on this very difficult subject. It is perhaps not appropriate to go further in a newspaper comment; a complete academic and clinical study is required."

HOMOSEXUALITY is not a kind of behaviour, but a condition: it is the condition of being attracted sexually by members of one's own sex. This condition is common both to men and to women, and it is experienced to some extent by most human beings at some stage of their lives.

IT is foolish to regard homosexuality and heterosexuality as two absolute classes into one of which all human beings fall absolutely. Rather, the human personality ranges through all the shades of grey between dominant heterosexuality—the majority of our society—to predominant homosexuality—a largish minority.

What are homosexuals Like?

MANY people think of homosexuals as being dirty old men, corruptors of young boys, or screaming queers. These types do exist, but even together they constitute only a small proportion of the homosexual society. The majority of homosexuals are to all appearances quite normal people. They come in all ages and sizes and in every walk of life. They can make themselves just as obvious or as inconspicuous as it suits them to be.

On the most conservative estimates of the number of homosexuals in our society it is statistically almost inevitable that there are homosexuals in your family or amongst your friends and acquaintances.

What causes homosexuality?

No one really knows. There is evidence that in some cases the deciding factor is inborn. In other cases the parent-child relationship appears to have been a contributing cause, but much more research is needed on this question.

It is frequently described as a psychological disease. However, on close examination, this kind of terminology can be seen to be dependent on moral judgments. It is no more a disease than is left-handedness. Another minority condition.

So far in this article I have been attempting to clear away the debris of superstition and inaccuracy which surrounds this subject in order to find a rational basis on which to discuss the relationship of the homosexual and society.

Society's attitude to homosexuality has been governed by two principle factors—fear, and moral disapproval. This is reflected in our criminal law which imposes penalties ranging from five to fourteen years imprisonment for various sexual acts between males.

Fear Righteousness?

It is generally true to say that a man hates and fears most what he finds and cannot tolerate within himself. Those men who are most

outspoken in their hatred and contempt for homosexuals are often in fact violently repressing their own homosexual tendencies.

Moral disapproval arises from the religious view that homosexuality is contrary to the natural order as intended by God. However, moral problems are surely best left to the individual and his conscience. The law cannot solve moral problems and it is not the business of the law to attempt to do so.

What the homosexual asks for and surely has the right to expect from society, is first the freedom to solve, or at least cope with, his own moral problems, and second, the respect which he, as an individual, is entitled to.

NZUSA International Commission

NZUSA is setting up an International Commission.

This is being done because in the past there has not been enough communication between executives and NZUSA over international issues. It is planned that this international commission would consist of the international committees of each university.

They would have correspondence given to them by NZUSA. They would research and process these papers.

The commission would also provide the basis of a training programme for future delegates to international student conferences and seminars.

The commission would probably have one meeting a year at least. This would probably take the form of a seminar in which the commission could discuss what it had been doing. Reports would be sent overseas.

JOYNT SCROLL

THE Joynt Scroll team from Victoria, won the debating competition at the recent tournament.

The motion "That politics is man's highest calling" was affirmed by Messrs. P. Blizzard, J. McKinlay and A. Ashenden.



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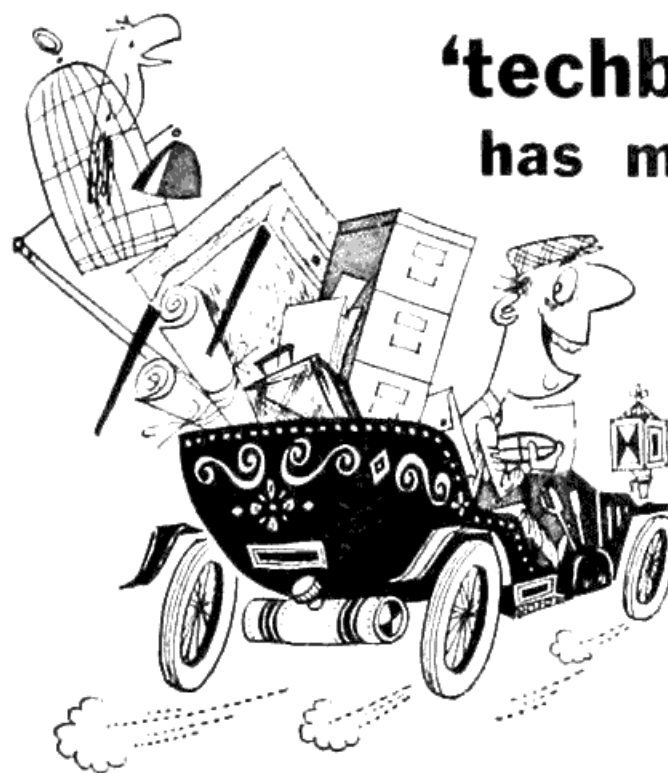
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Ghana Arrests

AS a result of the arrest and continued detention of five members of the Executive committee of NUGS, the Winter Council of NZUSA passed the following motion:

"That Winter Council considering the information submitted to the ISC concerning the arrest and detention of Ghanaian students and the resolution passed by the ISC on the matter, protest to the Government of Ghana and appeal for the release of the students."

An interview on the arrests was published in Salient issue 9.

BOOKSHOP

THE Professorial Board resolved to re-establish the Committee to investigate the possibility of a University Bookshop. The committee, with powers to co-opt, is Mr. J. L. Roberts (convener), Professors Bailey, Niculescu, Walker, and Mr. Briggs.

Full-Time NZUSA President?

NZUSA is gradually coming round to the idea of a paid full-time president. Resident executive has been asked to prepare the necessary constitutional amendments for Easter Council, 1965.

A full time president, Bill Falconer pointed out to Winter Council, could undertake commercial ventures on behalf of NZUSA. Mr. Falconer said that he could run travel schemes at a profit, rent office space and go fund raising. Mr. Moriarty explained that the president of NUS spends 50 per cent of his time going round business men.

Will the wrong sort of person become president?

Mr. Moriarty said that overseas experience has shown that this is not so. He told the delegates that in fact the competition improves the calibre of the president.

The present idea is that the next president elected at Easter Council will be president for eight months. The following president would be the first full time president. His term of office as for succeeding presidents would be for a calendar year.



NZUSA At The Crossroads

by Bruce Middleton

NZUSA IS AT THE CROSSROADS. The time has come to discard its outdated apolitical philosophy. During the last 18 months there have been stirrings of unrest amongst many students—a disillusionment and frustration among students over the attitude and achievements of NZUSA. In this period, under the leadership of Michael Moriarty, a hopeful change of direction and an increase in activity has been noticeable.

BUT the International Student Conference has given New Zealand students, particularly those in Christchurch, an electric shock. Students are realising that they require of NZUSA not only action on such things as bonded bursaries and travel concessions—and victory in this latter field may soon be ours—but they also want NZUSA to fulfill its obligations and make its contribution to New Zealand society and the international community. Through such leadership by NZUSA each individual student would be able to participate and contribute in both fields.

OUTDATED

The ISC has shown us the new path which will enable students to fulfil their role as a "conscience of society." It has shown us that the old apolitical path of concern only for matters affecting "students as such" is but an overgrown track of past history—a track that ISC left in the middle of the last decade.

It is probably unnecessary for me to comment on the valuable work that the International Student Conference has done and will continue to do. The activities of the organisation are well known—the numerous seminars on various subjects relating to student needs (university reform, higher education, African unity, community development, Asian regional co-operation, anti-illiteracy campaigns, work camps, scholarships and general education assistance to refugees and many other projects).

RIC'S WORK VALUABLE

Need I also mention the valuable studies in various countries undertaken by the Research and Information Commission (RIC)? Its work and the resolutions and letters of protest based on them have secured the release of political prisoners and have influenced delegations at the United Nations, as well as providing reliable information about situations facing other students in the international student community. This information has enabled students from all parts of the world to make their own contributions to a better society in their own and other countries.

It is clearly against our interests and our responsibilities to stand aloof from the international student movement and the attitudes and undertakings which it involves. The president of NZUSA, Michael Moriarty, has stressed the importance to New Zealand students of participation in the ISC because of this country's comparative isolation.

It is this isolation and its effects on the basis of our attitude and thinking that pinpoints the major lesson given by the conference. It highlights the most significant contribution which I believe New Zealand students can make to our society. This relates to our relationship with the people of Asia and the Pacific.

LINKED WITH ASIA

When the New Zealand delegates returned early this year from the Third Asian Regional Co-operation Seminar for students, they stated in their report that "there can be no doubt that New Zealand's future is inextricably linked with Asia." Not that this was a revolutionary statement. But it only emphasises something about which people have been saying as much as they have been doing little.

At the ISC New Zealand was accepted as part of the Asian region. I say "accepted" because, let's face it, the "genuine" Asians don't have much need for us. At least not nearly as much as we

have for them. It is only through our participation in the Asian region and through co-operation with Asians that we were able to fully participate in the conference.

I suggest that time will show that not only is the future of New Zealand and New Zealanders linked economically, socially, politically and strategically with Asia but it is only through co-operation and sincere desire to understand Asian viewpoints that New Zealand will be able to take a full part in international activity.

What is of direct importance to New Zealand students is that they are now one of the 11 members of the supervision committee of the ISC which directs the ISC programme during the next two years. They are on this committee as the representatives of South-East Asia. Accordingly, they have a two-fold responsibility; to find out and understand Asian viewpoints and attitudes and to represent them at the committee.

RESPONSIBILITY AS WELL AS NEED

New Zealand students have thus an immediate and urgent need to understand the region in which they live and the attitudes of their people. But we also have the same responsibility to members of society—for this is a fundamental problem of our society.

A recent editorial in the Dominion stressed the importance to New Zealanders of a vastly greater knowledge of Asia and Asians.

"Every day that near north of ours comes nearer."

New Zealand students should be taking a lead in this movement. We should ensure that our education system is re-orientated to meet these national needs, and we should be determined that the Government takes an enlightened and sympathetic stand on matters which are important to the people of Asia and the Pacific.

STRONG LINE ON RACIALISM

In particular, we, through NZUSA, should urge a strong line on all matters of racialism—whether they be in Southern Rhodesia, the United States, South Africa, Fiji or New Zealand. New Zealand's immigration policy and philosophy are matters which should be of immediate concern.

New Zealand students could well give support to such a scheme as SACHED, which provides scholarships for African students from South Africa, and at the same time follow the example of NUAUS (Australia) and conduct an anti-apartheid campaign. Another move we could consider supporting is that towards the establishment of a university in Fiji.

Earlier this year, Jyoti Singh, then administrative secretary of the co-ordinating secretariat of the ISC, said that ISC was "at the crossroads in its existence." He believed that ISC "will not turn back. It will face the crossroads

with courage and with purpose, and will go forward, avoiding the by-ways of formal adherence to outdated traditions..." Let us hope that NZUSA will likewise go forward, avoiding such by-ways and be not only sound in safeguarding the material interests of students, but also lead students forward with concern to the realms of the national and international communities.

MALAYSIA CRITICISED BY NZUSA

NZUSA HAS PROTESTED AGAINST THE VIOLATION OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM IN MALAYSIA.

THE resolution, "That NZUSA supports the Malaysian students in their struggle against the new amendment to the Malaysian Internal Security Act which makes necessary 'suitability certificates' for entrants to higher education establishments, and instructs the executive to communicate this resolution to the New Zealand and Malaysian Governments and to the Student Unions in the area" was passed by NZUSA Winter Council at its final session on Sunday, August 16 in Auckland.

AMONG the documentation for this remit were the resolutions of the University of Malaya:

- The Act is a forthright violation of the fundamental liberties—rights in respect of education guaranteed in the Constitution of Malaysia.

- The Act violates the autonomy of the University which it is vested with under Statute passed by the Malaysian Parliament.

- The Act will also nullify academic freedom hitherto enjoyed by institutions of higher learning.

In a letter that was recently received at NZUSA, the writer, a Malaysian student, stated that Malaysian students were not apathetic over the issue. "We take pride in telling you that two public meetings of professional bodies, trade unions and other pressure groups organised for the purpose of protesting against the Bill were instigated by us, although we did not take a direct role."

The writer further said, "I personally feel that our Universities in Malaysia are no universities at all. Academic freedom and university autonomy have been trampled on and whatever pretensions our universities may have to the status of a true university are sheer vanity. Our universities are now instruments of Government policy and the graduates produced will be docile bureaucrats, whose dynamism and capacity for leadership and far-sighted thinking have been sapped by fear and suppression."

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Girls! Thought of Mental Nursing?

Pat Caughley

TO obtain a highly-paid job in the holidays is extremely difficult for a girl. With lucrative employment such as a gut board operator or deer culler virtually unavailable, money raises quite a problem, especially when it is absolutely necessary for support during the varsity year.

FOR those willing to work long hours at a hard pace, mental nursing offers a way out. Remuneration is good, averaging from £15 to £20 a week with board taken off. This is possibly the highest rate available for a temporary female employee.

The immediate reaction of many to the suggestion of working in a mental hospital is one of extreme aversion based on ignorance and hearsay.

The situation is this. Nurses work only with patients of their own sex. Only those with experience are placed with the so-called violent or dangerous inmates; therefore students have nothing to worry about on this account. Permanent employees are extremely helpful and always available to give advice and lend a hand.

The mental hospitals in New Zealand are placed in picturesque surroundings and offer a wide variety of recreation facilities—swimming, tennis, indoor basketball, etc. In addition, the functions for patients are entertaining in themselves. Over the Christmas period there are dances, a concert or pageant, Christmas parties and the inevitable arrival of Father Christmas for the younger inmates.

The actual work involved is plain nursing care and constant supervision. For those over 18 years, five days are worked, followed by a day off. The job starts at 7am and finishes at 8pm and 4.30pm on alternate days. This schedule incorporates overtime, paid at public service rates, which approximately equals basic pay.

In case this has given the impression of a delightful holiday, let all doubts be dispelled. The work is purely routine, is tough, both physically and mentally, and can be depressing. However, when weighed up against that lovely money it is very tempting. Staff shortages in mental hospitals are permanently grave and there is rarely any lack of jobs for temporary workers.

The work is an education in itself. New Zealanders have the unfortunate habit of dismissing completely from the mind anything smacking of distastefulness or social deviation. Mental health is one of our society's greatest financial burdens and it would be well if more people could be realistic about its existence.

Working in one of these institutions gives valuable insight into the problems of those committed. It is also an opportunity for

imminent (amateur) psychologists to work out their own way of dealing with abnormal behaviour and to see reflections of their own personality defects in a slightly more exaggerated form. The conclusion one comes to is that there are very few glaring differences between the supposedly abnormal and the normal.

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Johnson Victory 'Probable'

THE spirit of pugnacious individuality and the tradition of freedom from intervention by the government, ideals established by the American founding fathers, were represented by Republican candidate Barry Goldwater, Mr. Marshal Raffel, American lecturer in political science at Victoria, propounded in a talk on "How the Civil Rights issue will affect the forthcoming presidential elections."

Goldwater's considerable appeal, coupled with his attitude to the Civil Rights issue, would be a key factor in deciding the outcome of the November elections, he said.

In June Senator Goldwater had voted against the Civil Rights Bill. His prestige in the South, already high, had risen even higher. The South might vote for Goldwater.

President Johnson, himself a Southerner, was in a sense a traitor to the cause, for he had pushed through the Civil Rights Bill.

The fact that the South was traditionally democratic might be a thing of the past, said Mr. Raffel. The "white backlash," or growing anti-Negro feeling was hard to estimate, but it was known to be considerable.

"Every Civil Rights demonstration from which violence results increases the votes for Goldwater," he said.

The decision would, however, be a decision for individual minds in the privacy of the polling booth. There would be a swing on both sides. Many Republicans would vote for Johnson out of fear of Goldwater. In Mr Raffel's opinion, a victory for Johnson is "probable, but by no means certain."

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Geiringer And The "Medical News"

Q: Tell us about yourself.

G: You mean personal details?

Q: Just a brief idea of what you're doing here.

G: I've been in New Zealand five years now. I came here to take up a post at the medical school. After three years I wasn't reappointed, and so I am now in general practice in Petone.

I've done a lot of research, hospital work, teaching and general practice; and I've worked in so many different countries that I must be one of the very few doctors in this country (perhaps the only one) who has this kind of varied experience of every type of medicine—academic, research, and general practice—not only in one country, but in most of the countries that New Zealand is either trying to model itself on or is trying to learn something from.

Q: Was this the idea behind the New Zealand Medical News?

G: Well, not the idea, but one justification for doing it. People might say who the hell is he—why should he tell us how to do it. Of course, medical politics are very difficult, and the answers change as medicine is changing. Even so, if you take a man who has been practising medicine in the recent past in a number of different communities, the States, Great Britain, France, Canada and so on, and compare him with the kind of people who lay down the rules as to how medicine should be organised, mainly politicians and public health people and maybe one or two specialists who have been sitting on their behinds in the same place for twenty or thirty years, it's obvious that, other things being equal, his opinions are likely to be a little more realistic than theirs. It's that which gave me the confidence to go and tell them what to do.

Q: What motivated you to start the Medical News?

G: It was a clear course of events that led to the publication of the Medical News. Before coming to Dunedin I had become interested in the problems of community medicine, and how a state-run health service can function and how it can run into trouble and so on. I had published something about this in Britain, before I came out. Naturally when I got to Dunedin, I took a good hard look at the medical school and after three years I thought that I knew enough about it to write a paper on it.

It was a critical but not destructive paper. It listed certain defects, but also proposed the necessary remedies. It amounted really to this—that Dunedin is too small a town to be able to train a hundred and twenty students a year for medicine.

I wrote it for the medical students' annual publication, and they were pleased, but the Dean of the Medical School was horrified by it. After an interview with the Dean the student editor was most distressed and told me that he was afraid to go ahead with the publication. I said "don't publish it, I'll publish it in the New Zealand Medical Journal."

It was obviously a very good paper for the NZMJ—it was carefully written, it went into the whole problem of medical education and it made certain proposals. Even if one didn't agree with it, it provided an excellent basis for discussion. It was the kind of paper that any reasonable medical journal would want to publish, the kind of paper, for example, which I wrote for the Lancet about the British National Health Service, just before I came to this country.

To my surprise, the NZMJ turned down my paper without an explanation. This was very odd because in the medical and scientific world, when an editor doesn't want to publish a thing, he always gives his reasons.

At that time I wasn't aware of the workings of the inner circle

which rules New Zealand medicine. New Zealand—wise I was still very naïve. I don't like being gagged, so I went to a printer and published the thing at my own expense. I distributed it in the Medical School, and to doctors in the country and to MPs and people like that. The response was amazing.

That there was a lot of agreement with what I said wasn't surprising—it was the first comprehensive paper on medical education in New Zealand which had been published for many years. What was surprising and indeed, to me, shocking, was that people wrote to me congratulating me on my courage, as if I had done something which deserved the Victoria Cross.

These pitiful letters came from all kinds of people—professors, public servants, leading people in New Zealand medicine. GPs in small country towns and they all had the same idea, that for a man to write a paper which does nothing else but put down his own opinion on a certain subject requires a lot of courage, and that this was a tremendous thing to do.

It was only then that I realised that not only the medical school, but all of New Zealand medicine was very sick. There is a superstition that any man who opens his mouth and says what he thinks is in for it, and that something terrible will happen to him, and that the big boys will "get him."

There is a certain amount of justification for this belief, but I think that most of it is just an ingrown fear of expressing themselves. It is one of the major maladies of New Zealand. You've only got to read the daily papers and the mealy mouthed kind of rubbish they print—the banning of Washday at the Pa is a very good example. Kiwis are completely dishonest about everything.

This may well be enough, I suppose, outside medicine, but inside medicine it is intolerable, because medicine is such a fast moving subject. Terrible things are bound to happen when you have a medical system where people don't dare to speak. The only medical journal in the country was run in such a way that free expression of opinion in it was impossible.

At first I only knew it from my own experience, but when I looked into the matter, there were many instances that showed that the Medical Journal indulges in a systematic suppression of truth. Any uncomfortable fact of New Zealand medical life was just not mentioned.

At that stage I was asked by the New Zealand Listener to write an article on New Zealand medicine. I wrote it on the boat to England, and outlined the main problems of New Zealand medicine, and the main answers as I saw them.

Having been commissioned by him, I sent this article to Mr. Holcroft from Panama. That was "The Elephant and the Monkey." He refused to publish it. The letter which he wrote me was an interesting document of evasion but, at any rate, it seemed that he too was scared to have a spade called a spade in his journal.

It's quite likely that, if he had published it, I would have felt that I had had my say and that would have been the end of it.

But when I heard of the refusal I began to feel that one of the most important things a man could do in New Zealand was to break through this conspiracy of silence on matters of public importance. This applies to fields other than medicine, but since I was particularly qualified to do it for medicine, I thought that I

would come back and start the Medical News.

Q: What has been the response from the Medical Journal?

G: In the sixteen months in which it existed, the Medical News consistently attacked the NZMJ and its editor. But if you were to read the Journal, you would find no mention of any of that. This was part and parcel of their policy to make the NZMJ look as if it wasn't worth taking any notice of. But whether they liked it or not the Medical News became, during those 16 months, the most important factor in the medico-political life of the country.

Q: You don't think they changed their editorial policy at all?

G: Oh, yes, they did. They tried to pretend that the Medical News didn't exist, but they had to modify their own editorial policy just the same. The number of critical letters which they published grew steadily, until, towards the end of the time of the NZMJ, a lot of frankly critical and controversial letters were at last published. The editorials began to be a bit more realistic in dealing with the deficiencies of the system and the possible causes. This was due to the fact that one or two of the editors, who had always been quite reasonable people, had at last been allowed some freedom to act.

The Medical Journal became aware of the fact that the Medical News couldn't be killed by silence, and that a growing number of doctors were convinced of the justice of the remarks that were published in the Medical News, and so the Journal changed. If the Medical News had gone on, the Journal would have changed even more.

This is the beauty of publishing. It must have an influence. When I stopped the News I warned the profession that without an independent weekly journal they would slide back again into the old position. You can't maintain efficient expression of public opinion when you have a monopoly, even with the best will in the world; and the best will in the world isn't present in these circles. If one journal hogs the field then gradually very important aspects of very important problems will fall under the table and never be mentioned.

Q: Do you think there is likely to be an independent medical journal started in the near future, by someone else?

G: Lots of doctors agree that such a thing is necessary. I also know that some are thinking about publishing, but whether they will proceed to action I don't know. I have no doubt that within the next few years an independent medical journal will be published in New Zealand.

But we need it quickly because there are lots of urgent medical problems that have to be brought out into the open. Otherwise the New Zealand health service is going to deteriorate to such an extent that the next election will see it a playball of party politicians.

New Zealand doctors, like other New Zealanders, lack in civic enterprise. They tend to be private people. When I started publishing I knew, of course, that New Zealand doctors were a bit that way. I'm not blaming them, it's tied up with the whole social and political structure of the country. I concluded, however, that they probably were also too stupid to know what was going on. This was not so. As soon as I published, I found that most doctors knew exactly what was going on, and were very glad to have somebody write about it. There was a large amount of agreement with everything I said. But as for sticking out their own necks, or doing something to bring about what they themselves knew should be done, that's a different story.

Q: What about the effect on the medical bureaucracy?

G: Whilst it was published, the Medical News effect was beneficial—they were on their toes, they were anxiously waiting for the next copy, they learned a lot from it, and quite a few things happened in the course of

the year, which, quite obviously, got their first shove from the Medical News.

Also, which may or may not be a bad thing, a number of medical high ups must have slightly suffered in their health from the effects of the paper—I'm sure that it's shortened one or two lives by a month or two, and that could perhaps be quite a good thing, letting younger blood in.

It's very difficult to judge the exact effect of any newspaper. It's a matter of faith, although not of blind faith. The main benefits of publication are negative ones. The sum total of the things that people don't do, don't say and the abuses that don't occur in a country where there is an independent paper constitute the main benefit of a free press.

I could point out two or three dozen things that happened because of the NZMJ, but I'm quite sure that there are a hundred undesirable things which would have occurred if the Medical News hadn't been published. Indeed, one could feel as the year went on how the general atmosphere within the medical profession became freer and less oppressive.

Q: I believe you are writing a book at the moment.

G: Well, it's not quite true to say that I'm writing it at the moment. The first thing I have to write is a report on the main problems of New Zealand medicine. I have learned an awful lot in doing this journal—came into contact with hundreds of people I didn't know before, had to look into various hospitals and other problems.

I want to write this report for the New Zealand public to show them what stage the health service has reached, what its main defects are, what the problems of a community health service are and what the next phase of it should be, to keep it efficient and not too expensive and so on.

This I want to bring out quickly, whilst I still have it all clear in my mind. I want to throw that into the marketplace as soon as possible because important changes in the structure of New Zealand community health services are overdue, and the people are quite ignorant on these matters. After that I want to relax a little, by writing a book about the inner realities of this curious country, and I might call it "New Zealand—What Everybody Knows."

Vietnam Report:

IF THERE WAS one thing the International Affairs Committee panel discussion on Vietnam established, it was that radically opposed interpretations of the situation are possible.

The most original view was that of Mr. W. J. Hall, lecturer in Asian Studies, who maintained that the current strategy of both sides in the cold war was loosing a permanent limited war. "It may be Algeria or Vietnam, it may be somewhere else tomorrow," he said.

IT was a strategy inspired by pressure from the arms industries, according to Mr. Hall. Armaments had to be manufactured and purchased—and people had to be killed to maintain tension so that more armaments were bought.

He maintained that the United States particularly wanted New Zealand to become involved in South Vietnam because "if things got out of hand there it would be very useful for any major power to have a token target. New Zealand would be a perfect target—white, bellicose, and not particularly sympathetic on the racial side with Asians."

The United States, a nuclear power, would not get out of Vietnam, said Mr. Hall. "As soon as the USA wearies of prolonged guerilla warfare things will get uglier and uglier—and it will prefer to escalate the war rather than get out."

And in such a situation, there could be little comfort from the fact that China possessed no nuclear weapons. China was very likely equipped for biological warfare: there was a powder cheaply produced two pounds of which sprayed from a small plane or rocket could destroy as much life as a nuclear bomb.

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