

Salient

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER

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—Authorities Threaten Varsity Censors Triumph At Auckland

Auckland Students' Executive members have censored their varsity's newspaper Craccum for publishing a poem by James K. Baxter and a book review entitled "The Vaginal Viewpoint of Mary McCarthy".

At an extra cost to the Students' Association of £80, the Auckland Executive had half of the 16-page issue reprinted MINUS the offending parts.

Although the Association's lawyer, Mr. L. P. Leary, Q.C., suggested the Association may have had to face legal action over the articles, the Editor of Craccum claimed, in a release to student newspapers, that the real reasons for the censorship appeared to be more a result of varsity politics.

The press release describes the legal opinion as being invoked by the Students' Association President only as a rationalisation of the Executive's stand.

In fact, the release claims, some Executive members were scared that the Auckland Vice-chancellor, Mr. J. K. Maidment, might carry out threats to discipline students involved in the publication of the banned bits.

Further, it suggests, those "bureaucrats" involved in censoring the paper did it because they were "frightened of offending wealthy philistines" who may contribute to the University Building Fund.

The report quotes from an anonymous publication curiously entitled Wreccum:

"The hypocrisy of the official attitude is revealed by the fact that scatological and sexual humour is allowed in capping book which serves a commercial (fund-raising) purpose. A serious literary review, and a poem by a leading New Zealand writer are banned."

"No building fund is worth intellectual dishonesty, the submission to intimidation, the betrayal of free speech in a University."

The Vice-chancellor's complaints did not end with Baxter's poem and the book review. He also "objected to the general tone of the paper" and was in favour of cen-

soring two other articles as well. One was a review of a book on birth control by a Catholic doctor. The words objected to are in bold—

"Many readers would, I fear, never get beyond the obscenely sentimental preface . . . Through the years those words of Father Finnick have resounded quietly but firmly in my mind . . ."

The Vice-chancellor also objected to a satirical comment on the Auckland Art Gallery Coffee House. This article, entitled "Pilgrimage" describes a man having a salad lunch, he slices a tomato with a knife and "seeds squirt sexually." The article ends with the comment:

"Friends, artists and countrymen, if this doesn't create a Left Bank, nothing will."

After the Vice-chancellor had threatened to take the matter to the Senate, the Students' Association Executive held their third emergency meeting.

They did not concern themselves with the merits of the censored articles.

Rather, the press release says, they discussed the Vice-chancellor's powers and their application to the banning of Craccum.

The press release describes Mr John Sanders, Craccum editor as saying that he considered the action of the Auckland Students' Association in agreeing to the Administration's recommendations to delete two articles "was an hysterical and conformist act which contravened the principles of freedom of expression, usurped the editorial function and pandered to the most authoritarian sections of the community who considered the present iniquitous system of literary censorship to be a stick to beat well-meaning students over the head with."

Mr Sanders complained that "it was now the case that any student who devoted hours in composing an original piece of work for publication, and who had every reason to expect that others would be able to enjoy his work, would be faced with the disappointment of seeing his work totally erased in an arbitrary way by people who have no genuine appreciation of that person's work."

As for the actions of the Vice-Chancellor Sanders said he thought "a dangerous precedent had been established if questions of literary censorship were to be subsumed under the heading of discipline."

The clandestine publication Wreccum, which has appeared on the Auckland campus, challenges the Executive to submit an offending copy of Craccum to the Indecent Publications Tribunal.

The President of the Auckland Students' Association has said that apart from any moral issues, the Association could face legal and disciplinary action as a consequence of publication of such articles.

He "noted with concern the tendency to experiment in the field of law". "I believe that this is not the function of the Association's official newspaper until it is

quite clear that a sufficient majority of members desire such experimentation," he added.



Helen Williamson listens to Terry Bryan playing in the new coffee bar, Student Union building.

Latest news is that the coffee bar will be closed Monday, March 16, until the Student Union Management Committee can meet and discuss the matter.

Many students are upset that the new facility, already making a good profit, should be closed so soon. They cannot understand why Managing Secretary I. H. Boyd will not permit it to remain open. A petition is being organised.

Hanan Praises Truth Slates Salient Grumbles

In our last issue we reported a demonstration against apartheid in sport which took place outside the Parliamentary Reception for the South African European Cricket XI.

Reaction to this has varied from that of shocked old gentlemen to an understandably more radical viewpoint amongst some students.

For the benefit of our readers we print points of view held by men who occupy important positions in the community.

Hanan Says:

Minister of Justice, Mr. Hanan, told a meeting of Dunedin Jaycees that if it had been thirty years previously, he could well have joined the group of demonstrators outside the Parliamentary welcome for the South African sportsmen.

He added that young people should respect the freedoms which allow them to make such a protest, but noted that it was healthy for young people to be rebels.

TRUTH SAYS:

In an editorial comment on the back page of Truth, February 25th appears:

THAT

● The South African cricketers gave the correct answer to those irresponsible student picketers.

● On Sunday night they went on stage to link arms with their Maori entertainers and sing songs.

SALIENT SAYS:

THAT

● We still stand by the facts

which were printed in our story, admittedly colourfully written.

● We deplore the fact that Wellington papers saw fit to virtually ignore demonstrations which took place in Wellington at the Railway Station, the St. George Hotel and Parliament.

(It could be noted that more objective newspapers in Auckland and Christchurch gave the demonstrations fair coverage.)

THAT

● We noted with interest suggestions in the Sunday News (Auckland) from their columnist "Henry Logan".

"If it was the anti-Apartheid boys who dug up the cricket pitch

. . . I say it is a pity they didn't make a better job of it.

"I love cricket. I know it may ruin the pitch. I know it could have caused the postponement of the game. What is this compared to the misery and the suffering of the coloured people in South Africa.

"If anything can be done to draw attention to the colour-bar situation and subjugation of the natives by a near-Nazi government then we should dig up every cricket pitch in New Zealand as a means of protest.

"I do not agree with sitting on the fence, enjoying our game of bat and ball, carrying on a friendly game trying to pretend that nothing is happening.

"Thank heaven somebody made a protest."

THAT

Salient wonders what sort of newspapers we have in this capital city.

The Wreckers

Between May 1962 and November last year 178 articles of furniture in the Student Union building had to be repaired or replaced.

74 armchairs, 27 easy chairs 16 settees and a table were damaged said Mr. Biggs, the Custodian.

He confirmed that another chair had been ruined on Monday night by a stiletto heel. Apparently the practice of standing on chairs was prevalent and caused considerable damage.

Our reporter had already noted prominent Executive members among the offenders at the Judo Club dance on Monday night.

The reporter was conducted to the basement where lay an array of broken furniture. Legs had snapped off steel chairs, arms had broken on padded chairs, settees required repair and at least one armchair was beyond repair. Mr Biggs was asked what he considered necessary to make Students more careful of furniture. He advocated a system of fines or at least that Students should be obliged to make good any damage. "Something will have to be done," he said.

Mr. Biggs said most damage was the result of carelessness on the part of students and there was little wilful damage.

The Managing Secretary of the S.U.B., Mr. Boyd, has expressed his desire to have a more efficient police system. He told Judo Club members he was considering charging the club for damage to furniture at the club demonstration.

Mr. Biggs told our reporter earlier that there is a reluctance to own up if furniture is broken.

JOBS FOR

THE BOYS

Victoria has nominated a team for the resident executive of the New Zealand University Students' Association. The elections will be held at NZUSA Easter Council during Tournament. The team includes Blizard as President.

At the last executive meeting members realised that they did not have much time to make nominations for resident executive of NZUSA. Recommendations had to be made on the spur of the mo-

ment. After about five minutes' thought several suggestions for the Victoria nominations were made. These included:

Keren Clarke as Cultural Affairs Officer (a position she holds now).

Peter Blizard as president (subject to Mrs Blizard's consent). Bruce Middleton as External Affairs Vice-President.

Tom Robbins as Treasurer.

Robin Bell was nominated for the Vice-President (administration) after asking what the job entailed.

Tom March was nominated as Secretary but felt a bit dubious, whereupon Bell said "If I go administration you go Secretary."

March declined.

There were two nominations for Vice-President (internal): Roger Clarke and Murray Rowlands. A secret ballot was taken, resulting in a tie. Blizard cast his chairman's vote in Rowlands's favour, saying "Better the devil we know than the devil we don't."

The final nomination list was:

President: Peter Blizard.

Vice-President (internal): Murray Rowlands.

Vice-President (external): Roger Pitchforth.

Vice-President (administration): Robin Bell.

Vice-President (travel - exchange): Cathy Benefield.

Treasurer: Tom Robbins.

Cultural Affairs: Bruce Middleton.

No say for Students

The Student Union Building extension plans are unlikely to be seen by students before they are finally approved.

This is the opinion of House Committee Chairman Richard Smith. He said that though drawings have been prepared and seen by the Students' Association Executive, they are not available for students to look at. Student Union Managing Secretary I. H. Boyd thinks that the plans should go to the Student Union management committee for approval first.

Smith wants students to see the plans so that they have a clearer picture of what is envisaged, and can suggest improvements. The only suggestions that have been made by students were received before any drawings were made.

"Student suggestions would be much more effective at this stage with something to look at—they can see what's feasible" Smith commented.

Students have contributed a great deal of money to the building, Smith said. The majority of the Students' Association fee went into the building in some form or another. Such a financial stake in the building should give students more say than just a few representatives to a sub-committee, said Smith.

Persecution '64

Recent events have shown that acquittal on a criminal charge is not sufficient to prevent one's character being smeared.

Two recent cases involving university students have shown this clearly.

The case of arts student John McMurray, charged with digging up a certain cricket pitch attracted the most attention. The evidence against him was thin, to put it mildly. It was the sort of circumstantial nonsense that could have been used against anybody, plus a bit of hearsay.

"A witness has testified that you said you took a cabbage from the produce market. You were found to have a cabbage of the right size and shape in your possession. How do you explain these incriminating facts?"

In fact the police case was so thin that they twice asked for and obtained a remand. Presumably they were compelled by their own inefficiency in evidence gathering to adopt a Micawberish "We hope something will turn up attitude." Of course it is possible that they might have considered delaying the proceedings until public interest had subsided, and withdrawing the information. Unfortunately they showed no signs of such an action.

They were assisted in their persecution by the daily press, which printed minor masterpieces of synoptic distortion. The Evening Post's emphasis on the legal formula "beyond all reasonable doubt" was particularly offensive. The impression left was that despite McMurray's acquittal some on the Post thought him guilty.

This kind of suggestion must be the responsibility of the editor. If he agreed with it, he should have printed an article saying so, and accepted the legal consequences. The subtle implication that something is sinister is not the kind of journalism expected from a respectable newspaper.

The other case involved students and ex-students at a party to which they were not invited. Not an unusual situation, it could have ended less unpleasantly, said the magistrate, if the police had not been called. The police seem to have the ability to provoke people into doing things they might otherwise not do. This particular incident ended with six people being charged with minor offences and being acquitted.

If the police think that this sort of thing undermines their authority they have only themselves to blame. They are supposed to be professionals at handling disturbances. They still have a great deal to learn. —D.P.W.

God Save Africa

Nkosi Sikelel' i-Africa

I seem to oppress the air,
Such powerful feeling clogs my heart.
O that I could loose my soul in words;
Is there no clothing here?

Come; enter the land my heart;
Its throbbing drums strain
With a teeming mass of black humanity
Who are slaves
Struggling, yearning, groaning, weeping
To be free.
Couldn't the Power of Love melt Baasskap's frozen heart
In its iron-hard cage of fear?
Couldn't Compassion's hand loose the chains
Of Greed and Race?
Africa's History cries,
And wipes her tears with Music;
But for that Creation's wasted force
Crushed and oppressed,
The hellish Sun cries to the Heart of Painful Ages:
"O shame on them who pawn a Nation's Soul".
O God; my love encloses every precious life
And hugs it dear.
Hear our prayers for them. For I love them;
They are of my kind.

Nkosi Sikelel' i-Africa (God Save Africa) is the unofficial National Anthem of black South Africa. Baasskap—White supremacy. Barbara Wellman.

Letters.....

ACADEMIC EMASCULATIONS

Dear Sir, two students have been expelled and one suspended from Canterbury University for taking drugs. The Vice-Chancellor said in a statement to the press that the students had not been expelled earlier, but had been allowed to enrol because no action could be taken against them during recess when they were not properly members of the University. What rubbish! It is the practice, for instance, with students who have been excluded for unsatisfactory performance, to advise them during recess that they will not be allowed to re-enrol. I believe the Professor of Canterbury wanted their action to be as public as possible.

Two years ago the Vice-Chancellor of Canterbury took a stand against drug taking students. If

discovered, he said, they would be sent down. I note that after this pronouncement a small group of students began to play with drugs. Late last year a girl died as a consequence. Now it is too late for the Vice-Chancellor to show any of the dispassionate concern for truth that is proper in a member of the university. He must embark on a public witch-hunt to justify himself and the University.

If the Professors of Canterbury are forsaking the tradition of freedom and dissociation so vital to the University, they should not do so in order to stricture and confine the lives of their students. They should remember that for them, the poor, there is no action, but only to wait and to witness.

JOHN McMURRAY.

(Mr. McMurray is the only reader this year brave enough to write to us.—Ed.).

Doctor's Advice On Contraception

By Erich Geiringer

The search for contraceptive methods started close on the heel of the realisation that there was some connection between sexual intercourse and pregnancy and in some instances even antedated this realisation. But in spite of having such a venerable history, the science of contraception is only in its infancy and much of our present knowledge will appear completely primitive and out dated in a relatively short time. The matter has become one of such extreme urgency for mankind that the next few decades are bound to bring remarkable advances.

I shall confine myself to a purely technical discussion of the few commonly used methods:

The simplest although not always the easiest method of contraception is **Abstinence**. Depending on the situation in which the individual is placed this method has a variable number of advantages and disadvantages. Its greatest advantage from a contraceptive point of view is that it is completely successful in all cases. There has been only one reported failure.

Coitus Interruptus is the method in which the male partner pulls out in time to allow ejaculation to take place outside the vagina. This widely practised method has many draw-backs. Sperm-containing fluid may occasionally be secreted before ejaculation but the most common cause of failure is that the necessary amount of will power cannot be summoned at the crucial moment. Even when practised correctly it causes much nervous tension partly because of the unsatisfactory nature of the connection and partly because there is always a lurking fear that it may not have been successful. Although simple and cheap it cannot be recommended.

Another method which is "natural" in the sense that it does not require any props is the use of the **Safe Period**. The human ovum survives only a few hours after ovulation and if fertilisation does not occur during that time there is no further chance of pregnancy until the next menstrual cycle. The human sperm is capable of fertilising for a maximum of two days after ejaculation. It follows that the risk of pregnancy is confined to two days during each menstrual cycle. The difficulty is to know exactly when those two days are.

Ovulation normally takes place two weeks before menstruation. In women who have regular periods it is therefore possible to calculate the days during which they are safe from any risk of pregnancy. Since the body is not a machine these calculations have to be made cautiously. Women with regular menstrual cycles of 28 days or more may consider themselves safe from any risk of pregnancy during the last 7 and the first 5 days of every cycle, counting the first day of bleeding as day no. 1. During these 12 days intercourse will not result in pregnancy.

CAVE: Some women have a little bleed at ovulation time; if this is mistaken for a menstrual period it would radically alter the outlook.

This method is sufficiently reliable to be suitable for couples who wish to avoid pregnancy but who would not regard failure as a disaster. Failures are usually due to miscalculation or to a derangement of health which disrupts the normal cycle. The method can be refined by using direct means to establish the occurrence of ovulation but a description in sufficient detail of these means would unduly lengthen this article.

All other methods in common use rely on the employment of contraceptive agents, the most popular being the Condom or French letter. This is a protective sheath worn by the man which gives complete contraceptive security if it does not burst. It also considerably lessens any danger of venereal infection for both partners. It is cheap but many men find its employment unpleasant and distasteful. Its chief disadvantage is that its use depends on the good sense of the male partner. Being more excitable and aggressive in sexual matters, on the whole, and at the same time less directly affected by the occurrence of pregnancy, it is unwise to leave contraceptive arrangements in his hands.

Of the protective appliances worn by females the **Diaphragm** is the only one worth considering. This is inserted into the vagina

some time before intercourse and forms a mechanical barrier between the womb and the seminal fluid. It costs about £2 and the correct size must be determined by a physician. If correctly used in conjunction with a spermicidal cream or jelly it is both reliable and comfortable. Under those circumstances its failure rate is probably no higher than 1 in a 1000 coitions.

Finally we must consider chemical agents. Some are locally used in the form of tablets, creams, and jellies. TABLETS are to be avoided because their dissolution and distribution is too uncertain. Reliable brands of contraceptive creams and jellies are better than no protection but none of them can be relied upon by itself. On the other hand, the use of such spermicidal preparations together with a diaphragm or a condom certainly helps to increase further the safety of these appliances.

The latest and most reliable of the commonly used contraceptives is the Pill. This is a mixture of synthetic substances which imitate

the action of the female sex hormones. When taken regularly it prevents the occurrence of ovulation, and pregnancy is therefore impossible. These drugs which are taken by many millions of women the world over do not seem to have any harmful properties although their complete safety in this respect cannot be demonstrated until another twenty years have passed. There are, of course, many other potent drugs which are used quite freely and which also have not yet passed the stringent test of time. If used correctly the pill provides complete contraceptive safety. It must be prescribed by a doctor.

I have also been asked to give some information on the prevention of venereal disease but there is little to be said which would be of interest from the point of view of the individual. The great preventive measures are in the hands of health authorities and of the medical profession. Case findings and adequate treatment in the focal areas i.e. the shipping ports and the entertainment centres of the world are the grand moves in the prevention of V.D. For infectious diseases which pass from person to person without intervening stages, treatment is synonymous with prevention. The only preventive measures for the individual which are worth mentioning are avoidance of stray sexual contact and cleanliness. Any pain, discharge, or sores on, in or about the genital organs should be reported at once to a doctor.

Catholic on Contraception

The Time Has Come, by John Rock; Longmans, Green, 19/-.

We are running out of world to live in.

In the middle of the most productive century the world has ever known, half of its population is hungry. The comparatively recent burgeoning of the human birth rate has made it clear that a world practising death control must also practice birth control, and it may be that the greatest danger faced by man today is energy—not atomic, but sexual.

All this is very much the concern of Dr. John Rock, Clinical Professor Emeritus of Gynecology at Harvard University, and a Roman Catholic whose work was instrumental in the development of the first oral contraceptive.

Taking a look at the world's vital statistics for the immediate past, Dr. Rock observes an alarming overall acceleration in population, unevenly distributed geographically, and compounded of extensions in life expectancy, reductions of infant mortality, and a bad habit of prolific procreation.

Such a world as Rock paints is clearly in need, and urgently, of widespread population control, which alone cannot resolve the crisis, but without which no combination of other measures can succeed. Rock attempts to define the obstacles to the propagation of birth control, and is led rather tediously to a marvellously thorough and protracted evaluation of the attitudes of the Catholic Church to what is illicit and what is not.

Rock's look at the Catholic doctrines uncovers a growing tendency within the Church toward a more responsible attitude to parenthood. His examination is more important than its treatment in the book may imply, for the Church is influential in the appropriation of funds for much-needed research.

Presently available methods of birth control have little chance of endorsement by all religions. Neither are they of much use on the large scale of their need—they have proven so unreliable or so complicated that several Indian

states have resorted to male sterilisation and Japan now practices widespread abortion.

In an absorbing chapter on the development and modus operandi of the oral contraceptive (steroid) pill which he helped to develop, Rock fairly demolishes the Church's objection to it, though it be far from him to say so. He shows that the principle of the only Church-sanctioned method of birth control, the so-called "rhythm method," is just as much "sterilisation" (by the voluntary unfulfillment of the ovum's reproductive function) as is that of the pill, which works by modifying the time sequences of the body's functions. "It is difficult not to believe," he says, "that God gave man his intellect to safeguard him when his inner biology was inadequate."

Dr. Rock is sure that an answer will be found in what he calls the first world problem in history. He seems to say that we'd best face our shrinking world with a little more perception.—J.C.B.

Around The Campus

by El Crud

It seems I am away to a fine start, treading on people's toes in all directions. I made some derogatory comments about Tony Haas and they were subbed out before publication by none other than Haas himself. (Ed. We were mad too.) In future someone else will do the subbing. Greg Hope seemed a trifle upset that I ascribed radical rightist views to him. Possibly I was exaggerating a bit; comes from reading the new 56 page Truth. However, if I have hurt Mr Hope's feelings in any way I unreservedly apologise. That, I might add, is my first public apology.

There is a little farming town up north where a copy of Salient was distributed around the school, to the consternation of a certain ebullient gentleman who was featured frequently in this column last year. Another slip like that and I could qualify as guardian of a harem.

Many people have asked me what "nubile" means. I must confess that I don't know. It was a word I heard Alan Clark using during one of his sojourns in the cafe, and I never got around to finding out exactly what it meant. Perhaps it is the latest form of laxative.

Didn't manage to get to the Weir House initiation, but I hear it was quite a show. The jokers chained up outside Vic A girls' hostel really had some fun. Talking of Vic A I have decided that this is to be a "Love Vic A Year." Last year a mysterious "El Virgo" from Vic A set about me in no uncertain manner, bombarding me with abusive letters for several weeks and generally dragging my name through the mire. This hurt me, so from now on only nice things will be written about them, things that will make them blush with maidenly pride.

Buy brewery shares this year. Some gentleman of my acquaintance went to a party on Wednesday night, carried on right through the following day and night, most of Friday and finally gave it up on Saturday morning. This is stamina. I saw them wandering along Lambton Quay wearing sunglasses on a cloudy day, but they didn't see me. I must admit though, that it was great to hear the old drinking songs again, to relive the poignancy of "Angeline" and to revel in the lusty bawdery of "Old King Cole." Perhaps a book of Vic drinking songs should be published. What a fright it would give the old gentlemen on the Indecent Publications Tribunal.

Erudite letters (signed) defending a noble art form would appear in the Listener, and "Mothers of Ten" would fill the "Dominion" from end to end pushing out the results of the sheepdog trials from the Waipawa A. and P. Show.

"Eskimo Nell" would become a set text for English III and students would at last be aware of the inner beauty and realism of that noble epic. Leftists, like McKinley and O'Brien would seize upon "Angeline" as proof of the need to do away with a ruling class.

The Dominion, in an editorial would say: "All right thinking people will be agreed that the present trend is deplorable and militates against man's better feelings. We believe that all the blame lies at the feet of accrediting. The dead wood must be culled from our universities." Perhaps it would be better not to publish after all.

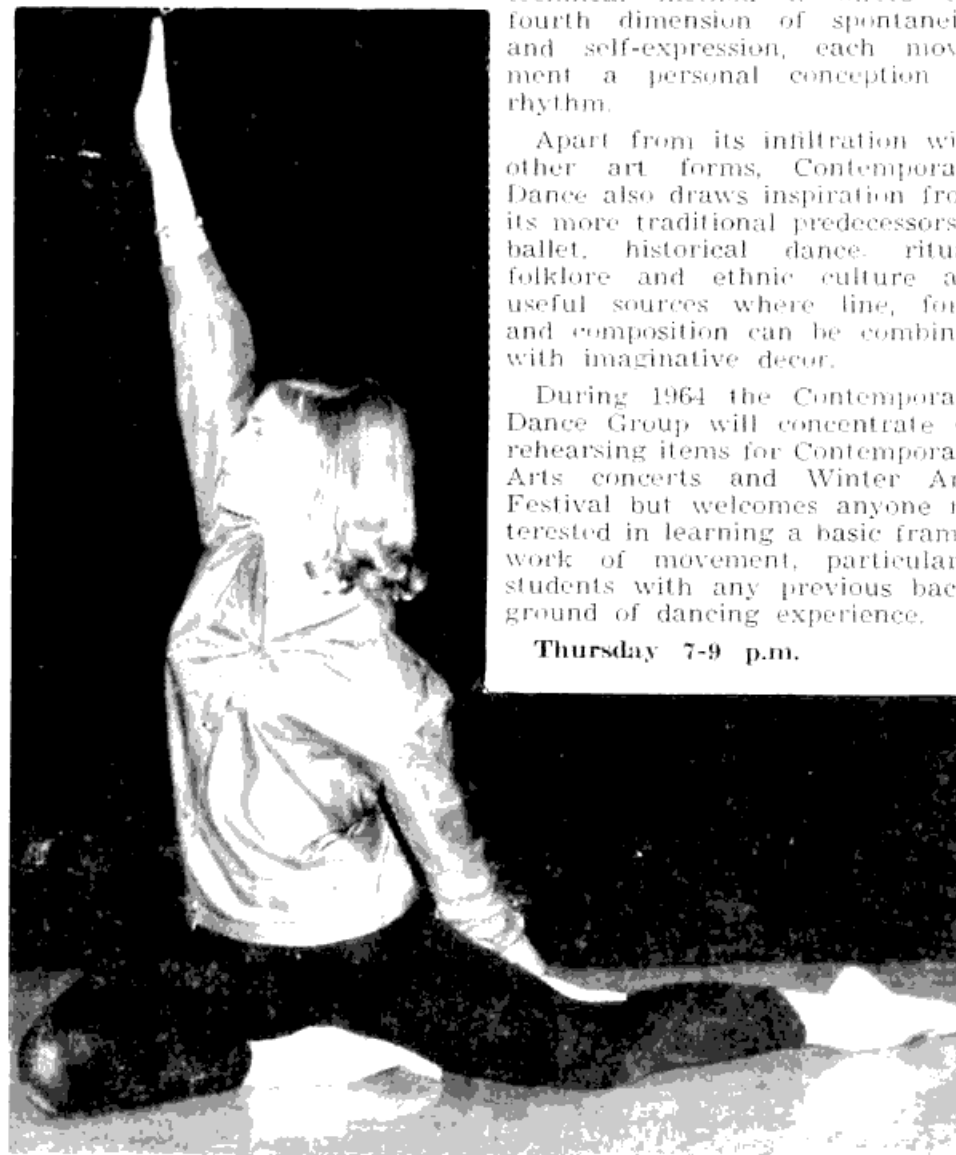
A little tiger told me that Varsity is going to have a really good

rugby side this year. We shall wait and see.

Bowled into the cafe yesterday, waited in line, tossed across 7d. for my coffee and was told politely that you couldn't buy just coffee. Man, times change! I can remember when it was 6d. a cup and the doughnuts were a decent size and when I was on fat bursaries.

You know the way this place is growing it will soon occupy the whole of the city. In 1980 the 88 page stereophonic Truth will carry reports that students are knocking old age pensioners off the footpath as they hurry to lectures in the renovated Private Bar of the Mid. Coffee will be 8/6 a cup and parking will be reserved for professors.

Well; the New Zealand government awaits me so I must be off.



No Pennies For Poets

"It seems that they object to the quality of the poems rather than their obscenity," said Cultural Affairs Officer Rowlands of the recent decision by the State Literary Fund to withhold a grant from the publishers of the poetry yearbook.

He was arguing for a donation of £12 by the Executive to Poetry

Yearbook publishers. The motion had come forward to the Executive from the Cultural Affairs sub-committee. Executive did not pass the motion. President P. Blizard claimed that "it was not the function of this association to contribute funds to publications of interest, but not of concern to students."

Rowlands declared that: "It comes into the cultural background of a university."

N.C.C. CHAPLAINCY

A weekly service for all interested staff and students in the Quiet Room every Tuesday at 1.15 p.m. beginning 17th March.

JOHN MURRAY, Chaplain.



Dancing at V.U.W. In 1964

The art of movement has entered an extremely prolific, richly creative era, parallel with a series of experiments occurring in music, painting, sculpture and poetry.

In dispensing with an elaborate technical method it offers the fourth dimension of spontaneity and self-expression, each movement a personal conception of rhythm.

Apart from its infiltration with other art forms, Contemporary Dance also draws inspiration from its more traditional predecessors—ballet, historical dance, ritual, folklore and ethnic culture are useful sources where line, form and composition can be combined with imaginative decor.

During 1964 the Contemporary Dance Group will concentrate on rehearsing items for Contemporary Arts concerts and Winter Arts Festival but welcomes anyone interested in learning a basic framework of movement, particularly students with any previous background of dancing experience.

Thursday 7-9 p.m.

Come on twinkletoes, get yourself enrolled for free dancing instruction at the Gymnasium. Classes start immediately after the Easter vacation in . . . Ballroom Dancing

Cha-Cha, Samba, Rumba Jive, Foxtrot, Quickstep, Waltz, Twist, Stomp, Hully Gully, Madison, Tango, Bossa Nova and any others by popular request. Wednesday 6-7 p.m., Friday 12-2 p.m.

Rhythmic Gymnastics

Free-standing exercises to music, sequences using hoops, balls, etc. Particularly valuable to women students for grace, deportment and figure control.

Monday 7-8 p.m. (If unsuitable, additional times may be added to the programme.)

Yoga

An effective system of limbering exercises and postures which aid general physical and mental fitness.

Wednesday, 7-8 p.m.

Squeeze At Welcome

The audience at this year's welcome for freshers was far too large for the Little Theatre where it was held. Many were standing at the back of the theatre and some pressed their ears to the curtain behind the dignitaries.

The Vice-Chancellor, J. L. Williams in crimson regalia emphasized the importance of a full university life. Work to capacity, he said, but make a vigorous contribution to student life outside the lecture room.

Students' Association President, Peter Blizard, introduced the members of Executive who were present. He exhorted freshers "infuse some new blood and thought into this place, will you?"

Blizard described the Students' Association fee of £5 5/0 as being high. "Make sure you get your money's worth" by taking an active part in everything you reasonably can, he advised.

Blizard advised freshers to make up their own minds on the many issues which will confront them. "Listen to other people's advice, weigh it up and come to your own decision" he said.

Winding up his address, Blizard introduced Executive members present. After excusing his memory, he managed to show considerable ignorance of both names and jobs.

David Baird, it was finally decided, occupied the position of Capping Controller. Tom Robin, the Treasurer, was "a remarkably efficient chap whose humanitarianism occasionally springs through."

Bruce Middleton, Vice President, was introduced with the emphasis on his prominence in international affairs. A few words were granted to the importance of Robin Bell's position as Public Relations Officer. Blizard didn't seem sure whether Bell's job was to improve or sever town gown relations or even whether there were any public relations.

Unusual Seminar At V.U.W.

"The Sociological Implications of NZ's Economic Development" is the subject of a study seminar to be held at Victoria. Organised by a committee under Arts student Brian Easton (former Canterbury Science student) the seminar is sponsored by NZUSA.

Easton said that students who want to attend should get an application form from the Victoria Students' Association, and send it in with £2 deposit. The sooner applications are received, the greater the chance for the student to choose his own subject.

The organisers hope that students from departments not directly concerned with the subject will be interested, though it is intended mainly for graduates.

Students from centres other than Wellington will be billeted and the total cost be about £4. Meals will be included in the cost, as will the usual "wine-and-dine" winding up celebrations. The committee hopes to be able to arrange travel subsidies and arrange for part-time students to have time off on full pay.

The organisers of the seminar hope to let every student choose the subject of his own paper, but they intend to notify him of his subject a month before the seminar.

Four "background" papers will be circulated before the seminar opens. Subjects chosen include "What do we mean by Economic Growth," and "External Influences on the NZ Economy." There will also be some papers on sociology.

Following the lectures, the seminar will split into sub-seminars of about ten, under student chairmen. Each student will deliver a paper of about 1000 words for discussion by his group. The chairman will report progress to the plenary session at a later stage.

The seminar will be chaired by J. D. Gould, Victoria's Professor of Economic History. The committee has invited several prominent persons to address the seminar. These include Dr. W. B. Sutcliffe, Secretary of Industries and Commerce, who has been asked to speak on "The Socio-economic Evolution of NZ." R. H. Brookes, Professor of Political Science at Victoria, may deliver a lecture on "The Mass Society and the Welfare State." "Education" was the subject chosen for Wellington Teachers' College Principal W. J. Scott.

The committee also hopes to have Mr. J. M. McEwan, secretary for Maori Affairs, speak on "Attitudes to Minority Groups with particular reference to the Maori and the Islands."

Aim of the seminar is to examine economic developments from the sociological angle. Too often, Easton said, development proposals are examined only from the economic angle. The seminar is designed to rectify this.



IT'S TIME YOU HAD A BNZ CHEQUE ACCOUNT, TOO!

Bank of New Zealand

Holyoake Muddled Over Apartheid

By Political Correspondent G. R. Hawke

Discussion of the recent protests against acceptance of apartheid in N.Z., both that in newspaper columns and that in less formal channels, has usually been illfounded. But from this discussion some worthwhile points have arisen.

Those activities organised by the Students' Council Against Racial Discrimination (S.C.A.R.D.) were aimed directly at the acceptance of a team of South African Europeans as representatives of cricketers of all races of South Africa. SCARD was concerned with N.Z. attitudes rather than with the situation in South Africa itself.

Nevertheless some discussion of the situation in South Africa is desirable. It was certainly no coincidence that the two Wellington newspapers gave unusual prominence to headlines such as "Science Destroying Myth that all Races Identical" (Ev. Post 21/2/64) during the period concerned. It appears from the body of the report that Marsden was discussing educational policies and that the comment headlined was very much an aside. Nevertheless, it can be reasonably assumed that the papers concerned gave it prominence because it appeared to endorse their policy of tolerating the acceptance in New Zealand of a team selected on the principles of apartheid.

But opposition to apartheid is not based on any hypothesis of an essential identity between races. Such opposition is aimed against any subordination of one race to another as a matter of policy. The Africans in South Africa may require special educational facilities, special welfare services and similar amenities:— In view of the policies pursued in recent years, this is highly likely. But it does not justify the subordination of one race to another.

There can be no doubt that the policies of the South African government do involve such subordination. The value of such things as the Johannesburg slum clearances should be recognised but the essential government policy is "separateness"—self government "eventually" in regions such as the Transkei. Even if the allocation of land to such African territories had been scrupulously fair, and even if we accept the South African government's assurances that such territories will be fully internally self-governing, the policy would be morally abhorrent.

Africans will not be able to share in any of the wealth of South Africa to which they and their ancestors have contributed. The South African economy will require African labour but those Africans who supply this will be treated as dispensable labour units and shuffled backwards and forwards to the tribal terminus so that they cannot fully enjoy the wealth to which they have added. And even the South African government does not claim that tribal territories will be fully self-governing. There is explicitly no intention to hand over control of foreign affairs and defence.

No differences that the various sciences could conceivably establish between races could justify such treatment.

The concentration of discussion on any one issue does not imply that other issues are ignored. In this case discussion from S.C.A.R.D. was centred on N.Z. acceptance of apartheid and this does not imply that issues such as the treatment of the N.Z. Maori, or the fate of the Watutsi tribe in Ruanda-Urundi are not worthy of consideration. But it is legitimate and useful to focus attention on one particular issue.

Much confusion arose from failure to follow S.C.A.R.D. in distinguishing between opposition to apartheid itself and opposition to the acceptance of apartheid in N.Z. The second may follow from the first but not necessarily so. Making this distinction, SCARD did not confine its protests to the N.Z. Cricket Council but extended it to all organizations which accepted the cricket team as representative of South Africa.

The P.M. was thus confused when in reply to a request that a parliamentary reception be given only to a "South African European XI," he declared that the extension of social courtesies to visitors should not be withheld because of governmental dispute. This conclusion may or may not have been deliberate.

It has been contended that the presence of the P.M. at any function does not imply governmental approval of the policies of the organisers. This is fair but irrelevant comment because his presence as P.M. implies government recognition of the claim of the organisers to whatever status they claim. Nobody would suggest that because the P.M. attends a Trade Union function, the government supports the policies of the T.U. But the official acceptance of an invitation, or an invitation issued

by Government to T.U.s, does imply recognition of the claim of a T.U. to speak for some part of the labour force of N.Z.

Similarly a reception organised by Government for the touring cricket team implied recognition of that team's claim to be representative of South African cricketers. It was against such recognition that SCARD directed its protests.

It has been contended that the activities of sporting bodies lie outside the sphere of Government function. It would be impossible to define this sphere to universal satisfaction but I would contend that it includes intervention whenever the activities of a sub-group of society adversely affect the interests of a wide section of society.

The Government's opposition to take-over bids for the Dominion is probably based on some such consideration as this and this view would justify any legislation aimed at racial prejudice. Sporting groups are one sub-group of society and it is impossible to keep politics out of the relations of this sub-group with society as a whole.

I would personally go further than the policy adopted by SCARD and in consideration of the situation in South Africa, advocate the abandonment of all sporting relations with that country, except in the unlikely situation of arrangements through non-racial organisers.

There have been various suggestions for bringing pressure on the S.A. government such as expulsion from U.N.O. and an economic boycott. Neither of these is suitable.

The U.N. is intended to be a world discussion forum. Nations should not be excluded from these discussions because of any policy, however distasteful, they may pursue. The U.N. may criticise the government concerned and even adopt some measures designed to persuade their abandonment. But expulsion is not one of these measures.

Just as the U.N. is not, as sometimes conceived, a weapon in the U.S. fight against Communism, so it should not be a weapon in the fight of Afro-Asian countries against South Africa. It should be a forum for discussion of all countries.

An economic boycott by a group of countries including N.Z., even if it involved S.A. in a loss of foreign exchange earnings, would bear on the African population at least as heavily as the apartheid-favouring Europeans. There may

be a case for boycott of any goods used exclusively by Europeans but not for a total economic embargo.

But the cessation of sporting relations with S.A. would not materially affect the African population. And it would be compliance with a request from the Non-Racial Sports Organisation of South Africa. Those European opponents of apartheid affected by the ban would presumably approve of any compliance with a request from this organisation. The "sacrifice" involved for N.Z. would be well justified, even if by no more than the reaction to such action in the countries of Asia and Africa.

Such action would presumably not please the present government of South Africa, but it is not of such a nature as to drive that government into even greater intransigence. At the same time, any such action should be accompanied by continuous efforts at all levels to persuade the S.A. government of the undesirable nature of apartheid and that the position of South African Europeans is understood.

But just as the Maoris of N.Z. are expected to conform to a predominantly European civilisation, the South African Europeans must be prepared to participate in a mixed culture deriving from both European and African sources. Only in this way can a blood-bath be avoided.

Political Clubs of Little Value

By Tony Haas

The emergence of two new political clubs on the campus might have been expected to promote an increase in the amount of constructive political thought.

The Labour Club, affiliated to the Labour Party, and the National Club, not affiliated to the National Party, are the two concerned. They supplement an existing Socialist, Anarchist, World Affairs Council and other pseudo political and near defunct clubs.

The new clubs have done little to sustain hope for this ideal of constructive political activity. The

Labour group has been the more active of the two, establishing itself before the last election and contributing a hard core of supporters to the campaign. They have arranged talks on the campus by Mr. Nordmeyer and Mr. Nash. In the first week of term they arranged for the MP for Lyttelton, Mr. Kirk to speak, and for a debate against the National group.

The tone of these two functions, was to say the least, uncreative. The topic of Mr. Kirk's talk "What's wrong with the National Party," indicative of the muddling approach of the Labour group. The debate was on a relatively serious topic "That the Labour Party has more to offer in the future for the youth of New Zealand than has the National Party."

Earnest tripe on the one hand, and Eloquent tripe on the other hand is an adequate description of the evening's work. The lack of preparation of facts for presentation, and the evidence of discussion on the selected topic was disappointing to anyone who had hoped to see serious issues raised.

Unless the clubs stop their muddling oratory and act like intelligent people considering politics, they can expect little more than to be regarded as a social clique devoted to the pursuit of sophistry.

There are many issues which can be discussed to social advantage, and it strikes me that the university is a place where this should be done. If either, or both of the clubs, can produce some constructive ideas, about public affairs they will have earned themselves a well deserved amount of respect.

£100 LOST AT CARDS

Executive showed consternation at gambling in the Common rooms when it met on Wednesday evening. Particular concern was expressed about Freshers incurring large debts at card games.

Chairman of the House Committee, Richard Smith, stated that his committee would like a clear policy statement on gambling from the executive. He referred to a rumoured loss of £100 last year in the Common room. He said that he had watched a game in the Common room and had been unable to detect how the system worked. It was apparently done "on tick."

Smith was referred to Rule 9 of the Victoria University discipline regulations. This forbids gambling on the campus. In reply he said that he really wanted some concrete suggestions from the executive.

Publications Officer Tom March said that gamblers were not legally compelled to pay their debts and could not be sued for them. This should be publicised, he suggested in the hope it would help to curb gambling.

Students' Association President Peter Blizard said that if the House Committee could substantiate a case it should be brought before the executive and tried.

ECONOMIST

TREASURY has a vacancy for a graduate with a good pass in economics, preferably with first class honours. A knowledge of mathematics would be an advantage.

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* * *

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For further details as to salary, conditions of employment, etc., the Administration Officer, P.O. Box 5010, Wellington (Phone 47-215).

LOOK C 64

CAPPICADE '64
CAPPICADE '64

Every year about now certain insidious and often deciduous gentlemen of this automated factory of learning, tear their hair in the pursuit of sundry delicious morsels for that renowned institution CAPPICADE.

So that you may help the Editors in their pursuit of baldness either join the staff or send lots of seditious copy.

For the benefit of the uneducated Cappicade is the annual Capping production (in printed form we hope). So until May we will be bringing you this column of tibbits of sundry comments from our marvellous case books. Help to make this edition as popular as *Lolita*, or this year's *Poetry Yearbook*. (Special edited copies for the English Department.)

Love is that delightful interval between meeting a beautiful girl and discovering that she looks like a haddock.

"Let me give you a light," said Ronson wickedly.

"I think it must have been quite fun when women were rather mysterious, and a man didn't know all about them. Look at the end product of being free . . . It's a poor career girl sitting in her digs wondering whether she ought to ring up her boyfriend or not!

Confucious say: Man who take girl on camping trip have one volition.

"Honestly I'm not a prude, but I hate that awful commercial traveller attitude. You know . . . it must be funny because it's vulgar. Actually I think the English are rather awful like that."

A pinch of salt is greatly improved by dropping it in a glass of beer.

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High Standard at Art Exhibition

By Sharon Crosbie

There can be no question of the value of an Art Contest for all-comers with prizes as lucrative as those offered in the recent National Bank Watercolour Contest.

The paintings that won the major prizes are all of an unfailingly high standard. This is to be expected from Peter MacIntyre and Colin Wheeler who can be counted among New Zealand's most prominent artists. The winner, Avis Higgs, too, has been steadily making a name for herself in artistic circles over the past few years.

Apart from the excellence of the winning paintings two aspects of the exhibition make a trip to the Gallery worthwhile; one is the many varied interpretations of the Wellington scene and the other is the impressive though small collection of semi-abstracts depicting New Zealand life.

To the Wellingtonian and those familiar with the city paintings such as Roger Harrison's "Newtown Shops," Rita Angus's "Houses, Wellington," Juliet Peter's "Wellington Harbour," John K. Castle's "Misty City," Colin Allan's "Late Afternoon, Wellington Wharves" and "Boys at Play" in the same setting, Lorna McCartney's "Boat Harbour" and Isabel Braithwaite's "Wellington" Nos 1 and 2, provide differing interpretations that are both stimulating and in some cases surprising.

Roger Harrison's painting of shops in Newtown is outstanding. Those familiar with the area will recognise the typical cluttered, rather shabby appearance, but despite this the artist has given the scene a distinctly cosmopolitan air that is fascinating. The detail is excellent.

It is also worth comparing Isabel Braithwaite, John Castle and Juliet Peter's treatment of the city panorama.

Although there were only a few abstract and semi-abstract works entered this year, for the most part they are excellent. Worthy of mention are Thyza Bindon's "Coastline", E. Mervyn Taylor's "Ebb Tide" (in a class by itself), B. C. Clegg's three paintings, in particular the one entitled "Beach Resort", Elva Bett's two studies of Riversdale Beach and H. B. Ellis's very striking "Landscape". T. Bindon's "Coastline" has the delicacy of a Chinese painting, a distinct blending of colour and line for an effective whole.

B. C. Clegg's style may not appeal to all tastes but the understated colour and definite incorporation of large areas of the white paper into the painting make a refreshing if somewhat unusual approach to the subjects.

Paintings which stand out among the more mundane landscapes include Carl Laugeson's "Wairarapa Landscape", Colyn Nicholl's "Swift Water", in which one can almost feel the moisture in the air, Robin Kay's predominantly brown and black study of "Charred Tree Trunks", Thelma de Lancey's four paintings of the New Zealand scene characterised by her use of fly-away brush strokes, and Selwyn Muru's unusual interpretation of Freeman's Bay, Auckland, colour and perspective making it eerie and leprous looking.

purples, oranges and reds, and creating a feeling of vitality and warmth.

The mural entries this year were disappointing and with the exception of the four winning works, were of a low standard. Colin Wheeler's treatment of "The Coaching Era in New Zealand" was outstanding and indisputably the winner. Celina Ballantine's mural of Te Rauparaha warrants second place. David Barker's mural is a little contrived and would not improve in enlargement although the initial design is clever.

Also of note are Majorie Naylor's "Sand Pattern, Ligar Bay, Takaka" and the outstanding painting of Fisher's Haven, Stewart Island, by D. J. Spittle—a most painstaking and exact work.

David Barker's two landscapes "Takatu Beach" and "Herefords, Takatu" are executed in his distinctive style using torrid colours,



Nurdy and friends at Vietnamese Christmas celebrations in the Student Union Common Room.

Landlords Exploit Students

By John Rodgers

You'll find him in a telephone booth with a first edition paper, fist full of pennies, scanning the "To Let" column and dialling furiously.

... Recognise him?—Yes, the student hunting for a flat. With landlords turning him away in ever increasing numbers, and rents going up, he's becoming a common species around town.

What is he to do? If he wants to be by himself, small point . . . he could get a bed-sitter for three or four pounds, plus gas, plus electricity . . . Conditional on a

destroying the aforementioned flat or bed-sitter.

He must put it over well, too, because he knows that the "sober young Christian gent" ad he put in the "Accommodation Wanted" column just didn't seem to go down.

White shirt, tie and short back and sides are the order of the day. The optimist might be saying that the general picture is not this bad at all, so a little example of the tactics adopted by one Wellington landlord:

The tenants (half of whom were students) of eight bed-sitters in Terrace Gardens received a week's notice recently. The explanation by the landlord: "We're going to do the place up a bit and put students in there."

It will be interesting to see what he asks for the rooms, as he was already charging £4/10 - and £2 10/- for the double and single rooms respectively.

"Doing the place up a bit" has so far entailed a partition separating the bathroom and toilet and an extra hand basin.

The household (11 people in all) handled the situation fairly well. A lawyer was contacted and said landlord was reminded of his legal obligations to the tenants. He had to, of course, give a month's notice in a "proper legal manner." (First notice was given over the 'phone.)

What's to be done? . . . The problem is obvious enough, but apart from the tenants of Wellington rising up as one man and crying "Unfair!" there is little hope for the student.

One thing, though . . . It's in his own interests that he learns his legal rights as a tenant.

Perhaps a law student could produce the necessary precis on the Tenancy Act for general distribution?

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New Cinema . . . UNUSUAL FILMS FOR CAPITAL

This year promises to be not only an extraordinarily interesting but a remarkably full one for the dedicated cineaste. With the large number of feature films to be screened not only in film society circles but commercially as well, there will probably be more out-of-the-ordinary films available in 1964 than in any other year.

The big event of the year will be the opening of Amalgamated's new Lido on March 20. This means that there is another outlet for those pictures which are offbeat enough to rely on a specialist audience.

The Paramount has done sterling service until now and also has an interesting series of programmes for future screening. It would be unjust to ignore the trail blazing done by this theatre in the cause of the offbeat (and you mustn't judge a theatre's overall achievement by measuring against the worst pictures it shows). The presence of another specialist cinema in the city can only do good for both.

The Lido's first screening is of course, *Divorzio All'Italiana* with Marcello Mastroianni. It is a safe bet to predict that this will offer something not only to the "ordinary" cinema-goer but to the specialist as well. Directed by Pietro Germi it has a brace of awards, a strongly inventive and darkly humorous plot and should run for quite a while.

Salient's Film Reviewer
ARTHUR EVERARD
looks at coming films.

The Lido's programme for the rest of the year includes some films which, on the basis of overseas reviews and articles should be outstanding and some which will just as undoubtedly be of curate's egg consistency (well of course, what else could you expect?)

Top interest lies in the two Ingmar Bergman comedies booked, the 1954 *A Lesson in Love* (with Gunnar Bjornstrand, Eva Dahlbeck, Harriet Anderson) and *The Devil's Eye* (1960) with Bjornstrand, Bibi Andersson and Nils Poppe, and Jean Luc Godard's *Its My Life* (*Vivre Sa Vie*) one of THE films of the nouvelle vague. Truffaut's *Jules et Jim* is at present screening in Auckland and later will make its dutiful appearance here also. De Broca's *The Joker* is one I am looking forward to eagerly—I still regard his *Jeux D'Amour* as the best comedy I have seen in recent years.

Among the others, the Sidney Lumet film of Eugene O'Neill's *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (Katherine Hepburn, Sir Ralph Richardson) is sufficiently off-beat to make the list, but others such as Duvivier's *The Devil and the Ten Commandments*, the omnibus *Seven Capital Sins* (episodes directed by Vadim Godard, de Broca, Chabrol inter alia), Vadim's *Vice and Virtue* (based, but oh so remotely, on the Marquis de Sade) have a strong leaning towards the demands of the box office.

Following on the partially successful *Les Amants and Une Vie Privee*, Louis Malle's *Frantic* offers Jean Moreau again. Jean Paul Belmondo and Marcello Mastroianni appear in two films by Mauro Bolognini, *La Viaccia* and *Bell'Antonio* respectively, and the three stalwarts of French cinema appear together (Jean Gabin, Martine Carole, Francoise Rosay) in the

"underworld comedy" *The Counterfeiters of Paris*.

The 1963 Cannes Festival winner *Queen Bee* (*The Conjugal Bed*) is also likely to be screened during the year—this gives us hope that we may see films shortly after their release overseas rather than ten to fifteen years later. And we do hope that shorts will be carefully selected to fit the programme and not just to fit in the time to the interval!

On the club front, the Wellington Film Society has just released its programme for the 1964 season. If you are a student you get a substantial reduction in the subscription rate. The most interesting items, on paper anyway, appear to be *Paris Nous Appartient*, Rouch and Morin's *Chronique D'un Ete*, the 1963 Jean Renoir *Le Crime de M. Lange* and the rescreening of Jean Cocteau's *Orpheus*.

Hoffmann's *Wir Wunderkinder* and Rosen's *All The King's Men* were screened at Victoria last year. I do not really think they stand up to more than one viewing—the same is true for Cacoyannis' *Stella* (but I would still advise having a look at it.) As for *The Te Kooti Trail* (New Zealand, 1927) and *The Boy Kamasenu* (Gold Coast, 1961) we shall just have to take pot luck.

The standard of shorts seems somewhat higher than last year's though it would not be hard to better that dismally long short about Sir Edmund's and B.P.'s antartetic antics which filled in the programme with *Zero de Conduite* with early material, Lon Chaney Senior in excerpts from *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, slapstick hero Larry Semon in *The Stuntman* as well as the most recent sophisticated cartoons *The Little Island*, *The Scarecrow*.

There will also be the usual monthly discussion group meetings at which the insistent viewer will get a chance to see some of the features missed in previous seasons, air his knowledge, propagate his beliefs and perhaps throw a bit of gummed up psychology or sociology into the vocal free-for-all afterwards.

And what about our dear and good friend the Victoria University Film Society? With the usual beginning of the year teething troubles once more safely behind it, the local is busy drawing up its year's programme (which means that you still have time to send in suggestions).

Having given its all for the greater glory of *Un Chien Andalou* and *Citizen Kane* last year, V.U.F.S. has decided to concentrate its energies on the early classics of the cinema. It is almost certain that future programmes will be selected from *Ivan the Terrible*, *Alexander Nevsky*, *Birth of a Nation*, *Intolerance*, *Cabinet of Dr. Caligari*, *The Italian Straw Hat*, *Kameradschaft*, *Le Million*, *The Passion of Joan of Arc* and so on.

This means that the film goer who is determined to see all he can from all periods of the cinema (and is willing to risk failing a few units) can, with a little ingenuity make good his wish simply by travelling around the city a bit.

Bossa Nova To Opera

By Murray J. White

OLE! BOSSA NOVA! Laurindo Almeida. Capitol T1872

"With irresistible infectiousness, bossa nova is permeating modern American music. Its lithe grace and subtle rhythms are restoring to the public ear an appreciation of musical delicacy that seemed all but lost forever." Thus, the sleeve note.

Bossa nova is anything but new, of course, as witness the combination of Laurindo Almeida, Shelly Manne and Chico Guerrero, and the reincarnated numbers, for example, *Satin Doll*, *Alley Cat* and *Heartaches*. But if your preference lies to the far right of the jazz continuum this is worthy material, well recorded.

ITALIAN OPERATIC ARIAS
Franco Corelli/Orchestra/Franco Ferraris, H.M.V. MALP 1978, ASDM 529.

Here is a tenor voice of magical lyric quality in dramatic presentations of some eleven of the "not so well known" arias from Italian opera (one from German). Corelli has firmly established himself in the singing of such roles and not to be wondered. Just listen to his control and effortless breathing in *E lucevan le stelle* and *Un di, all'azzurro spazio*. Marred only by a little uncertainty in the upper register. The Nicolai Gedda of Neopolitan lieder! The recordings

(mono and stereo) are well-balanced and spacious. Clean surfaces.

TCHAIKOVSKY Piano Concerto No. 1. LISZT Hungarian Fantasia. Katchen / L.S.O. / Gamba. Decca ACLM 63.

The plowman homeward plods his weary way. Heaven knows this is just not satisfactory piano playing; it is at once plodding and plowing the patch with ruthless automation. It's all so lack-lustre and pedestrian, lacking in any brilliance of tonal-colour, effortlessness, in the dry, crisp phrasing so much needed in such works.

The same applies to the orchestra. Not much has been done to patch up this re-release of a dated recording (1956). It was an unresonant and boxy sound then too. There are better cheap issues of the Tchaikovsky concerto.

MUSIC FOR LATE NIGHT
LATINS. Francisco Cavez. Parlophone PMCM 1189, PCSM 3037.

Francisco Cavez carries on the work, spreading the Latin gospel (he is an Italian working in Britain) left not completed by Roberto Inglez, Rudy Valle and others, at the Savoy Hotel.

With an ostinato of pleased ooh's, aah's and mmm's built over figured rhythms a la tango, mambo, samba and cha-cha-cha, this latest suet pudding of inspired devilishment should sell well to all who have the slightest interest in dancing music. The renderings are lively throughout and recorded at a sensible level.

Historical Outlook Rejected

Communist Education, ed., Edmund J. King, Methuen.

Reviewed by N. J. Jamieson.

It is not by accident that this volume is entitled **COMMUNIST EDUCATION**, for although the major portion of the work is concerned alone with Russian education, case-studies are also included of education in East Germany, Poland and China.

The twelve articles which comprise the volume range widely in subject matter from the Soviet concept of ideology to the common ground between Communist and Western education. For all the wide scope of the work, however, and the scholarly first-hand accounts contained in it, a number of factors remain disquietingly unresolved.

In the first place, it is negligently assumed throughout the work that everybody knows what is meant by being a Communist. Indeed, the only common ground among the various contributors in any attempt to answer this fundamental question is to imply that a Communist is none other than an inhabitant of a certain area of the world's surface. Is this any less naive than the reported geographical division of the world according to the Czech textbook *Zemepis Pro Desaty Rocnik* into "socialist" regions and the rest?

Secondly, the absence of any historical treatment in the work cannot readily be overlooked, no matter how unavoidable.

This is especially so in view of the Marxist emphasis on the importance of historical studies in education, and the major role which historical studies play in Communist education.

Neither of these criticisms must be construed too severely in detracting from the merits of the

work, the mature and dispassionate tolerance which the authors bring to bear on their subject, without expressing condonation of that with which they find fault.

Chestertonian Wildeniana

The Man Who Was Orthodox—A selection from the uncollected writings of G. K. Chesterton, arranged and introduced by A. L. Maycock. (Dobson) 191pp, English price 30/-.

Reviewed by George Quinn.

Those who enjoy the Readers Digest's "quotable quotes" and "deft definitions" will find this book an epigrammatic joy. Chesterton, whose work often shows wit similar in spirit to Wilde's, was familiar with the value of the pointed and temporarily unanswerable epigram. This was just one of the devices which as a fully armed apologist, Chesterton commanded.

In fact, it is in the verbal technique of the writer rather than in his ideas and arguments that the chief interest of these extracts lies. One realises immediately that Chesterton is a virtuoso in the use of English. Of particular interest is his use of paradox. He says: "Of one thing I am certain, that the age needs first and foremost to be startled; to be taught the nature of wonder." Chesterton attempted to do this by original and

compelling use of paradox. However, from our vantage point in the 1960's, Chesterton's labours in defence of Christian orthodoxy seem ineffectual and reactionary.

A. L. Maycock's introductory essay gives a concise and fair review of Chesterton's achievement. He examines his work under two aspects: as a journalist and as a Christian apologist. The extracts have not previously been published in book form.

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SEE DAILY PAPERS FOR BOOKING DETAILS — "DIVORCE ITALIAN STYLE"
(Persons under 16 not Admitted)

Exhilarating Performance by NHK Symphony

The recent visit by the Japanese NHK Symphony Orchestra drew attention to one of the most peculiar and interesting cultural developments of today, the adoption by Oriental peoples of Western modes of expression.

Western classical music has become well established in most large Asian countries, Japan in particular. But the reaction of the Japanese to Western music is in many ways strange. Good publicity can bring Japan's fiercely absorbant music public rushing to hear any company or orchestra of international standing, provided it has not been there before and provided the works performed are familiar.

Programme planners ruthlessly reject unfamiliar works in the repertoires of visiting orchestras. This is surprising in view of the fact that most Japanese music followers are young and presumably should be more receptive to new music. Compositions by modern Japanese composers, such as were enthusiastically received at the Wellington Town Hall, attract little interest in Japan.

Similarly, Japanese orchestras have failed to capture a following. The NHK Symphony Orchestra gives about ten concert performances a year (in Japan), which compares unfavourably with our own NZBC Symphony Orchestra. Japanese music-lovers, who drool over some second rate European conductor who uses too much brass, sneer when their own performers are mentioned. Japan's oldest opera company, the Fujiwara Company, faced an embarrassing number of empty seats when it celebrated its thirteenth anniversary recently.

It is clear that the Japanese are nowhere near reaching a real understanding of Western music. The apparent boom in Western music in Japan masks a lack of profound appreciation among the majority of music followers which will not disappear for a long time.

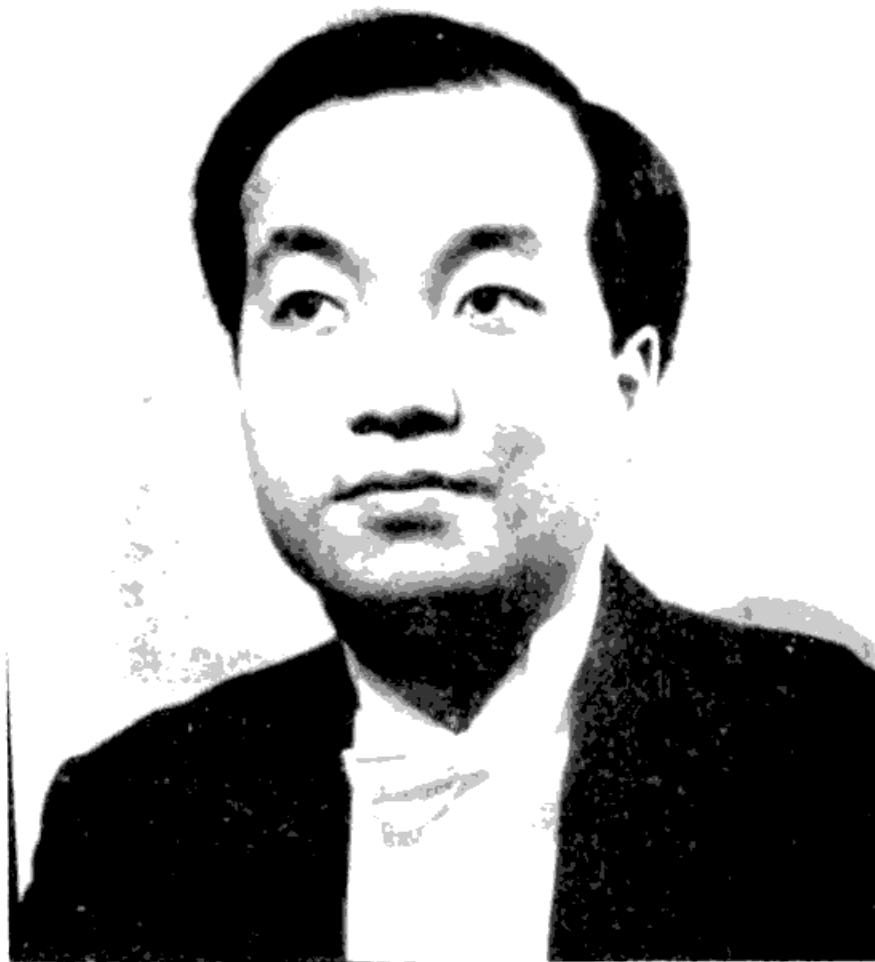
The NHK Symphony Orchestra showed that a distinctly "Japanese" style of orchestral playing is emerging. Magnificently disciplined, the orchestra approached each piece in its Wellington concert with studied seriousness. Never have I heard Mozart so grave and precise, never Beethoven so roof-raisingly insane.

never Berlioz so brazen. The impression was that the conductor Yuzo Toyama, had studied his textbooks carefully and had made a sincere effort to apply what he had learned.

This "textbook care" did not produce mechanical and spiritless playing, on the contrary. There was

a fresh and strange sound to the music which was exhilarating and absorbing. Particularly well received were the two "rhapsodies" written by the conductor. Using Japanese folk themes and some extra Japanese percussion instruments these pieces were exciting morsals to garnish an especially pleasant concert.

The concert showed that while the Japanese cannot play Western music as it is played in the West, they have grafted the Western idiom on to their own peculiar national spirit and produced something new which is no less genuine as musical expression.



Japanese composer and conductor Yuzo Toyama, whose "Rhapsody on an Okinawan Melody" and "Rhapsody" (based on four Japanese folk themes) were performed by the N.H.K. Symphony Orchestra in Wellington.

Famous Wagner Book Re-issued

Wagner As Man And Artist, by Ernest Newman (Gollancz, 450 pp., English price 30/-)

A landmark was erected in the history of musical criticism and biography when Ernest Newman's exhaustive study Wagner as Man and Artist, which has now for many years been out of print, was first published in 1914. The scholarliness of the author's approach to Wagner's theory of his art, to his practice of that art, and to the contradictions to be found between the two, is rivalled only by the exemplary thoroughness with which he has explored the most obscure aspects of the great composer's life.

Mr Newman, by combining the information found in Wagner's correspondence with material derived from the composer's autobiography (a work containing many serious inaccuracies and inconsistencies) has succeeded in presenting a most detailed picture of Wagner's rather unattractive character, a picture whose objectivity is unimpaired by Mr Newman's veneration of Wagner the Musician.

Although this book is primarily one for the serious student of Wagner, the dilettante, who has sufficient enthusiasm to digest this at times somewhat solid study, will not fail to profit richly. This is, indeed, the definite study of Wagner, and admirers of the great composer should not fail to consult it. The house of Victor Gollancz is to be congratulated on the

service it has done to the musical world in re-issuing the second and final edition (1923) of this famous book.

Hidden Talent

Helen Sutch, prominent second year arts student dislikes University Beauty contests. At a recent meeting of the Cultural Affairs sub-committee she and Exec. member Cathie Benefield moved that "this committee finds the idea of a Miss Victoria contest repugnant". Public Relations Officer, Robin Bell, voted against the motion. The motion was passed.

Drama Production Unimaginative

By David Wright

Unimaginative directing marred the Drama Society's first production in 1964.

The producer could have made much better use of the players at his disposal. Irene Wood, as the girl in Tennessee Williams's "Suddenly Last Summer" at times carried the play by herself. But poor movement detracted from otherwise fine individual performances.

It should be realised that this play was probably a very difficult one to move, particularly since there was often only one person carrying the action. But the action was too repetitive. Time and again the girl would move across the stage, or down centre, always returning to her own little area.

"Suddenly Last Summer" is about Violet Venable's (Helen Sutch) unnatural relationship with her son. It focussed on her jealousy of her niece (Irene Wood) who replaced her in her son's attention. This jealousy emerges as an attempt to preserve her son's reputation.

But the girl insists on telling her story of how the son died, in the face of family opinion that she is insane, and her aunt's firm intention to have "that story cut from her mind."

There is also an underlying theme of greed. The earnest efforts of the nephew (Steve Whitehouse) and his mother (Kristin Strickland) are aimed at persuading the girl to tell a different story. The aunt had a strong financial hold over them and they didn't want to upset her.

Best performance undoubtedly came from Irene Wood. She had feeling for the part, and certainly had the voice it required. But

it is difficult to imagine what prompted the producer not to give her an American accent, when other members had distinct accents. If the producer (Maarten van Dijk) had difficulty making up his mind he could have dropped the accents entirely. The play could have succeeded without them.

Other simple mistakes distracted from the performance. The stage was centred on a rostrum with a table and a few chairs set out in straight line. Behind them was a backdrop lit for evening, while the players were telling us what a nice afternoon it was.

New Singing Group

For some time there has been very little co-ordinated folk-singing activity in Wellington.

About a year ago the remnants of the Wellington Folk Song Club gathered themselves into two groups and put on a couple of concerts in the Library Lecture Hall with no publicity and consequently no audience. Since then the Club has ceased to exist, and Wellington folk-singers are now individuals rather than a co-ordinated group.

The V.U.W. Contemporary Arts Society is now rectifying this state of affairs. A sub-group for discovering and singing folk songs has been formed in much the same way as the Jazz Club was spawned. The group needs singers, instrumentalists, collectors and organizers—anyone interested in singing for the hell of it and in putting on the occasional concert. Well-known student/folksinger Arthur Toms wants to hear of experienced singers, or interested people. He can be contacted through Salient.

Anti-Apartheid Award

The Luthuli Scholarship Campaign at Glasgow University intends to raise £10,000 to establish a permanent scholarship for a student of South African origin at any institute of higher education in Glasgow. It is an implied condemnation of apartheid, and is named in honour of Albert Luthuli, Rector of Glasgow University, who was prevented from attending the traditional installation ceremony by the South African Government.

Argot's ague

By Murray Rowlands

I was led to believe that the first issue of "Argot" under the editorship of Mr. Mark Young was going to be quite an event. My disappointment at its contents I have no doubt was shared with those foolish enough to buy it.

Unlike "Spectrum" (with which it makes an interesting comparison) the quality of the magazine, though fluctuating from issue to issue has generally tended downward. It is now almost completely pervaded with the "Joy, I wake up in the morning and I'm an artist" posture and the self conscious studied writing this logically brings with it. Except for Richard Packer none of the contributors show any sign of an ability in self analysis which writing in any literary form involves. Here for instance is the first line and half of B. J. Southam's story "For every action;":

"A fine drizzle was forming a globular halo on her dark, carefully brushed hair."

Mr. Southam's talents are wasted for I am sure the manufacturers of a hair shampoo, would only be too pleased to employ him, and at a high stipend. The beginning of this story, coupled with his inability to cope with his created situation in any thing like a competent manner makes the story a highly coloured pastiche. His earlier prose-poetry (?) hardly rates mention.

Mr Packer's poem is urbane, if a little shallow in content and W. F. Grant's "Cuba" is impressive, if a little clumsy in form.

Some notes to the other contributors: Paul Gray. It must be hell being inside your ego but let me out.

Hilare Kirkland. Three languorous poems rather like Chinese poetry but which lack a certain concrete quality to make them last in the mind.

I expected something new and rather exciting from the younger poets and new writers to compensate for the tiredness in Kirkland and the lack of fundamental belief that seems implicit in Packer.

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!

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Migration By Design —Or Accident

Ancient Voyagers in Polynesia: Andrew Sharp, (Paul's Book Arcade).

Reviewed by Graham Butterworth.

Andrew Sharp, as his final thought in this book, says "The attraction of Pacific prehistory is that of a series of fascinating 'whodunits', the attempted solution of which gives people interest and pleasure. Long may the attempt continue!"

The book is a persuasive and erudite attempt to solve one such "whodunit"—how the Pacific Islands were settled. It is also an answer to criticisms directed at his other book "Ancient Voyagers in the Pacific". For anyone interested in Pacific and New Zealand prehistory this book is a must; it should also be interesting and intelligible to the general reader.

Mr Sharp's theory is that the islands were settled by "one-way voyages of Polynesians swept out to sea, put off-course by storms or exiled either voluntarily or by force. Once they had reached a habitable island, with their primitive vessels and sailing techniques it was well-nigh impossible for them to return. There was no attempt on the Islanders' part at deliberate colonization by special expeditions following sailing directions to a specific island as the New Zealand 'canoe tradition' would suggest. The maximum practicable range for safe two-way voyaging and reliable navigating is 300 miles although generally much less than that. This rules out long exploratory and colonizing expeditions."

His supporting evidence and references do in fact seem to bear out his theory, though only a trained anthropologist and archaeologist could evaluate them properly. The book first discusses primitive navigation the world over to prove the above limitations were world-wide. He next considers in detail Polynesian craft and skills to show how limited they were for long-range sailing, passing on to a critical examination of voyaging traditions. The final chapters deal with general explanations of how plants, animals and men found their way to individual islands and the general pattern of settlement. Of particular interest is the possibility that New Zealand might have been settled from the Marquesas as easily as from the Cooks or Tahiti and that almost certainly the Marquesas were the dispersion point for settlement of Eastern Polynesia (Cook-Tahiti-Tuamotu-Mangareva-Easter Island area). Hawaiki, where Maori legends stated they migrated from, was not their actual point of departure but a folk memory of Savaii in Samoa, where the original settlers in the Marquesas had come from.

Without detailed expert knowledge it is difficult to criticise the book but it did strike me that Sharp might have included a summary of his opponents' arguments (published as a supplement by the Polynesian Society) and refuted their arguments and evidence directly rather than make unfavourable passing references.

Some of his sources may also not be beyond reproach. I doubt whether a Post-Primary Schools Bulletin is the best source for geological information. One photograph (and here I must pay a tribute to the book's excellent layout, diagrams and photographs) shows a Fijian kava ceremony with a markedly Polynesian-like participant; the caption reads: "The Polynesians could have come from Polynesian-like people in Melanesia." The author can advance good reasons for this view but the use of such photographs as implied "evidence" is highly misleading.

Even in pre-European times there was contact between Polynesian Tonga and Fiji, in the 19th century one of the factors leading to the Cession of Fiji to Britain was the struggle for dominance between a Fijian chief and a Tongan interloper who was supported by the large Tongan community in Fiji. It would indeed be very remarkable if you could not find Polynesian-featured Fijians.

A final point. Mr Sharp concedes off-handedly that there might have been occasions when a chief set off to find islands mentioned in legends. This would seem to be an opening for an updated version of the deliberate colonization theory, but with a very haphazard destination and no reliable means of getting there.

The controversy over this particular Pacific "whodunit" is, I suspect, far from over and only time bringing with it greater archaeological knowledge will show whether Mr Sharp is a Sherlock Holmes or merely a "Scotland Yard Bungler."

The Ghana Students' Association of Great Britain is calling on Ghanaian students in Britain to de-

fy the directive from their government to hand in their passports to the embassy in London.

The secretary of the Association, Mr Kenneth Doughan, said "we have no date yet for handing in the passports, but we want the students to be ready for it when the time comes."

"We are calling on all of them to defy the order." More than 2000 Ghanaian students in Britain are involved in the order. Officials of the Association believe the order to hand in passports is a move to control the students' movements in western countries.



A pause for a view and a bite during a trip up the Holyford Valley in Southland. The Varsity Tramping Club organised the trip to the South Island over the Christmas holidays.

New Talk — Old Story

"Events since the election have opened many people's eyes to what is really wrong with the National Party," claimed Norm Kirk, Labour M.P. for Lyttelton, last Thursday.

Kirk was addressing an audience of 65 students at a lunch hour meeting organised by the University Labour Club.

Speaking on the topic "What is wrong with the National Party," Kirk said that many people had been misled by the skilfully prepared public relations image of the National Party. They were now seeing the actual party in action and were becoming dissatisfied with it.

Kirk deplored the time and energy that had been put into trying to preserve the defunct mouthpiece of the National Party (The Dominion), when so little attention had been paid to a much more important problem, the sugar monopoly.

Kirk did discuss some topical issues such as the Dominion takeover bids. But most of his time was devoted to attacking National with old arguments about committees ("places for keeping minutes and losing hours"), and the complacency and aimlessness associated with the "Steady does it" policy.

Leaders of the University National Club kept the meeting alive by firing a continual barrage of interjections. Kirk's address could have been more interesting had the topic been more constructive. He explained that the topic was not of his choosing and he would have preferred to have dealt more with Labour's policy and philosophy.

Conformism

The girls at the Salvation Army's Fairview hostel are a bit peeved at the blokes in the Army's new hostel for young men, Rudman House. The girls were allowed out to dances to 1 a.m. but this has been cut down to midnight to conform more nearly with the boys' curfew of 11 p.m. The boys have been allowed out to midnight on two occasions during their first week at Victoria as a special concession.

Austria

More Money For Students

By Beate Bankhofer

For five years the students of Austria had pleaded for an improvement in their study-conditions and demanded as one of their main items better scholarships.

Now at last their efforts seem to have succeeded. The idea of a legally sanctioned right to claim a scholarship—which had been going round in papers for years and had frequently found reflection in budget debates of the National Council—has been converted into reality at last. The National Council unanimously passed the scholarship-law in the session of October 16th, 1963. The law came into force on November 1st, 1963.

Until then the scholarships, even those granted by the government, somehow had the character of alms and were "grants" in the literal meaning of the word. So it happened that the amount of funds provided for scholarship purposes did not cover needs. The job of granting scholarships was split up between a number of institutions which carried out their business according to their own rules.

Such inadequacies will be corrected by the new scholarship-law, according to which every student who satisfies certain conditions, has a legal claim on a scholarship—which is only democratic.

The two main conditions are financial need and a favourable progress of studies.

There are three requirements:

- The applicant must not have finished another academic study.
- The applicant must be an Austrian citizen or a citizen of a formerly Austrian crown-land, speaking German as his mother tongue and living permanently in Austria.
- He must have started studies at least ten years after passing the "Matura," the examination enabling a person to study at an academic institute. The conditions for financial need and favourable progress are laid

down in detail more generously than they were with the mere grants. This means the majority of Austrian students will be entitled to claim scholarship. The amount of the individual scholarships will vary from 500 Austrian Shillings (about £7) to 1,000 Austrian Shillings (about £14) monthly, in ten equal payments from October to July.

This new law is, of course, welcome, but it comes late—about five minutes to midnight. Austria was already on the point of losing her reputation in the intellectual and scientific field because of the abuses in her universities and other academic institutes.

So the scholarship-law is to be regarded as only the starting point of a general improvement programme, as there are many problems still to be solved, especially the demand for more professorships and fellowships, and the need for improvement in the boarding-problems of students.

Piano Chop

Four Manchester University students recently claimed to have broken the world piano chop record. They smashed an upright model to within three inches of the ground in two minutes 20 seconds.

Yanks Defy Cuba Travel Ban

To get to Cuba, 59 American students were forced to fly half way round the world because of U.S. State Department interference reports the International Union of Students magazine (Communist).

An American government ban operates against U.S. citizens travelling to Cuba. If this ban is contravened the State Department threatens to invalidate travellers' passports.

The group of 59 students defied the ban and have undergone several disciplinary actions by the American government and other bodies such as the notorious House Un-American Activities Committee. When the students returning from Cuba landed at Idlewild Airport, New York, after being forced to travel via Spain, Federal officials tried to stamp their passports "Not Valid—Tentatively Withdrawn."

However, the students, according to the Communist-run World Student News, "decided to stay on the airport premises until their right to travel freely was recognised."

The officials gave in but the students didn't get away from the airport unmolested. H.U.A.C. subpoenaed 10 of them to attend one of its notorious hearings.

When students in the audience at the hearing "indicated their support for the students' right to travel," as the Communists put it, they apparently received strong treatment by policemen in attendance.

The following day of the hearing saw some students banned from the "public" hearing with the result that five were arrested after a sit-down and brawl outside an H.U.A.C. building.

Students who managed to get in to the hearing were expelled after applauding a student witness who accused the H.U.A.C. of "despicable conduct" and said he thought it was his duty to break the State Department's ban on travel to Cuba.

Other demonstrations were held and four student leaders of the 59 strong Travel to Cuba group have been indicted on "charges of conspiring illegally to organise and promote such trips." The Communist magazine also reports that the maximum penalty for this "crime" is 15 years and 20,000 dollars.

The students indicated earlier that they proposed to "collect funds for our legal defence and to make a tour of the United States to proclaim the truth with which we have been in touch in Cuba."

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"Get Out, Nigra"

It was one o'clock and I was hungry. I walked into a restaurant, seated myself and reached for the bill-of-fare. My table companion rose.

"Sir," said he, "do you wish to force your company on those who do not want you?"

No, said I, I wish to eat.

Are you aware, sir, that this is social equality?"

Nothing of the sort, sir, it is hunger—and I ate. The day's work done, I sought the theatre. As I sank into my seat, the lady shrank and squirmed.

I beg pardon, I said.

"Do you enjoy being where you are not wanted?" she asked coldly.

Oh, no, I said.

"Well, you are not wanted here."

I was surprised. I fear you are mistaken, I said, I certainly want the music and I like to think the music wants me to listen to it.

"Usher," said the lady, "this is social equality."

No, madame, said the usher, it is the second movement of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

After the theatre, I sought the hotel where I had sent my baggage. The clerk scowled.

"What do you want?" he asked. Rest, I said.

"This is a white hotel," he said.

I looked around. Such a colour scheme requires a great deal of cleaning, I said, but I don't know that I object.

"We object," said he.

Then why, I began, but he interrupted.

"We don't keep niggers," he said, "we don't want social equality."

Neither do I, I replied gently, I want a bed.

I walked thoughtfully to the train. I'll take a sleeper through Texas. I'm a bit dissatisfied with this town.

"Can't sell you one."

I only want to hire it, said I, for a couple of nights.

"Can't sell you a sleeper in Texas," he maintained.

"They consider that social equality."

Oath-taking

The following oath has recently been made mandatory for re-admission to the University of Alabama:

"As a student at the University of Alabama during the 1963/64 regular session, I recognize the necessity for the continuation of stringent regulations governing student conduct during this period of potential crisis, and I hereby agree to abide all such regulations as the University of Alabama authorities may deem necessary for the maintenance of the institution's academic integrity and to insure maximum personal safety and security for all concerned. I certify that I do not have in my possession firearms or other types of weapons and further certify that I shall avoid having such in my possession for the duration of these special security measures. I will refrain from gratuitous or non-gratuitous service with the news media in matters expressly touching on race relations and the reporting of or photography of Negro students or Negro applicants at the University. Furthermore, I understand that a breach of this pledge on my part which is found to be in violation of the high standards set for University students may subject me to severe disciplinary measures." (The Daily Collegian, Detroit).

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I consider it barbarism, I said, and I think I'll walk.

Walking, I met a wayfarer who immediately walked to the other side of the road, where it was muddy. I asked his reasons.

"Nigger is dirty," he said.

So is mud, said I. Moreover I added, I am not as dirty as you—at least not yet.

"But you're a nigger, ain't you?" he asked.

My grandfather was so called.

"Well then!" he answered triumphantly.

Do you live in the South? I persisted, pleasantly.

"Sure," he growled, "and starve there."

I should think you and the Negroes might get together and vote out starvation.

"We don't let them vote."

We? Why not I said in surprise.

"Niggers is too ignorant to vote."

—But, I said, I am not so ignorant as you.

"But you're a nigger."

Yes, I'm certainly what you mean by that.

"Well then!" he returned, with that curiously inconsequential note of triumph.

"Moreover," he said, "I don't want my sister to marry a nigger."

I had not seen his sister, so I merely murmured let her say no.

"By God you shan't marry her, even if she said yes."

But—but I don't want to marry her, I answered a little perturbed at the personal turn.

"Why not!" he yelled, angrier than ever.

Because I'm already married and I rather like my wife.

"Is she a nigger?" he asked suspiciously.

Well, I said again, her grandmother—was called that.

"Well then!" he shouted in that oddly illogical way. I gave up.

Go on, I said, either you are crazy or I am.

"We both are," he said as he trotted along in the mud.

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This year SALIENT again introduces a Service Guide for students. We have, we hope, provided a full list of the goods and services you will be needing this year. If not, the Advertising Manager welcomes suggestions for services not already mentioned here. First-year students, especially, should find this guide useful.

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Student Gov't. In Session



Students' Association Executive members ponder the words of Robin Bell (out of picture) at one of their fortnightly meetings. Around table, from left: Women's Vice-President Cathy Benefield, Women's Rep. Margaret Kemp, Murray Rowlands (Cultural Affairs), Men's Vice-President Bruce Middleton, President Peter Blizard, Brian Opie (Association Secretary), Tom Robbins (Treasurer), Capping Controller David Baird. Out of picture: Robin Bell (Public Relations officer), Tom March (Publications Officer).

exec. shall have the power...

By D. P. Wright.

The Student Association at Victoria is a curious mixture of New Zealand cowshed politics and the authoritarian system of the Soviet Union.

Most of the power exercised within the Students' Association is concentrated in the hands of a small elective body, the Executive. "All power to the Executive" seems to have been the motto of the persons who wrote the constitution, possibly past members of the committee.

They have given it the power to do almost anything it pleases in the students' name. Section 16.1 iii says—

"The Executive shall have the power to and may do all things deemed by it to be necessary or expedient for the fulfilment of the objects of the Association".

This places a great deal of power in the hands of the executive, as does the clause giving it the right "for any reason deemed by it to be sufficient, impose on any member a fine not exceeding five guineas."

Usually this power is not abused, possibly because a student committee anywhere has a tendency to turn into Parkinson's dream. Thus, despite its wide powers, the executive has a tendency to do nothing on controversial social and political subjects, even though they have a solid body of student opinion to back them up.

Like the Cabinet, the executive has its hierarchy of committees, all appointed by the central body. They are in theory only advisory bodies, but their much more detailed consideration of complex issues gives their recommendations a great deal of weight. Their power is thus difficult to see, but very real.

The thirty-page constitution which lays down the organisation of these committees is so complicated that it is difficult for a student to know what it means, and almost impossible to tell what it was meant to say.

But it recognises its own complexity, and states that should a dispute of interpretation arise which cannot be settled by the executive, a barrister of not less than seven years standing should be consulted. His considered or unconsidered opinion will no doubt cost the association a small sum of money, which only goes to show that a lawyer must have helped draft the document.

The only check over powers that executive uses constitutionally is the Special General Meeting of the

association which can be called by any 50 members of the association to discuss any matter raised by them. In 1962 such an S.G.M. resulted in the dismissal of the executive which had not campaigned against the increase in fees in the way students would have liked.

Stunts Called for

Executive members suggested last meeting that stunts may be needed to get students along to a Special General Meeting of the Association.

The purpose of the SGM is to amend the constitution so that the secretary and treasurer of the Students' Association can be elected at the same time as the president.

The executive felt that if they did not put some added draw on the agenda there would not be enough students present to make a quorum.

Several stunts suggested were: That the Students' Association fee should be raised to £50. Another suggestion was that separate men's and women's common rooms should be abolished, or as a last resort Weir House should be called upon . . . Long-suffering Weir.

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Exec. Discusses Hostels, Bomb-tests

News Editor

With Easter Council drawing near, the Executive spent some time discussing recommendations to put forward to New Zealand University Students' Association at Massey. Remits are to be presented to the top student body for investigation and discussion.

The first remit from Cultural Affairs Officer Murray Rowlands, asked that the Council "support the Federation of Labour in its economic sanctions against the French by way of protest against their nuclear tests." Capping Controller David Baird found himself supporting Rowlands, and suggested that the students pressed the government for a break in diplomatic relations.

Treasurer Tom Robbins objected strongly to moral issues without a foundation in fact. "What effect," he asked, "will the tests have on New Zealand? Have you any scientific data?" Robin Bell (Public Relations) and Richard Smith (House Committee) promptly supplied a wealth of technical evidence which gained the remit majority support.

In the matter of increases in subsidy for hostels, Blizard felt that N.Z.U.S.A. had "considered" long enough, that "action should take the place of consideration." He pointed out that there was no subsidy for the purchase of land for Halls of Residence, which is one of the most significant cost factors, especially in Wellington and Christchurch.

Executive was reminded that both major political parties had made election promises for subsidies. Bell concluded discussion by saying that the importance of Halls of Residence to the country's welfare should be made generally known as there was a lot of money involved.

Discussion ranged about the fact that N.Z.U.S.A. wasted too much time generally and spent too long on international affairs in particular. Baird felt that more work should be done for the New Zealand student. "Look after us first, then the others". This was denied but Bell pointed to newspaper reports of meetings and the minutes of the meetings themselves.

Further criticisms were levelled at N.Z.U.S.A., chiefly that there was a tendency for Victoria to do the donkey work, as the H.Q. was in Wellington, and for the other centres to do little more than contribute reluctant funds. N.Z.U.S.A. was faulting in its main function as a mouthpiece to add force to student opinion.

Vice-President Bruce Middleton brought to the Executive's notice

the fact that a Singapore girl wanting to attend V.U.W. had repeatedly been refused an entry permit into New Zealand despite inquiries from Roman Catholic authorities, Professor Buchanan and himself.

The girl has a degree at the Singapore university, which is not generally recognised, and wishes to obtain a N.Z. degree. No reason has been given for her exclusion, and it was felt that a bit of shunting could get the matter on to the Minister's desk.

Plea Denied

Executive have declined to support the right of New Zealanders to enter the Cook Islands. At a previous meeting they rejected a motion brought forward by the Internal Affairs Subcommittee which asked them to make a statement.

They were asked to say "that in view of the moral issues involved in the right of New Zealanders to enter the Cook Islands, Executive publicly declare its support of the statement of the Council Liberties on the subject—namely:

● That a permit be granted to Mr. Mills (recently excluded from the islands on the advice of the Resident Commissioner)

● That if a permit be not granted to Mr. Mills, the reason for refusal be stated

● That the Government consider amending legislation making explicit the principle on which the Resident Commissioner should exercise his discretion to issue permits, so as to protect freedom of thought, information and travel".

The Executive disagreed not only with this, but also an amended motion which removed any reference to Mr. Mills.

Subversive Textbooks

Some foreign students studying Political Science at Victoria are in danger of being unjustly branded as Communists. Their governments ban the importation or possession of "subversive literature," including books on Communism and Russian government.

These are the very books that students at Victoria are required to study in Political Science II.

Chai-Anan Samudavanaya, a second year student from Thailand, complains that many of the texts he is required to study are banned books in Thailand. The most offensive books are "The Collected Works of Marx and Engels." Other banned books include studies of Communist theory and the Soviet system of government.

In view of the threat of Communist subversion, the Thai government has restricted the academic freedom of political science lectures. Chai pointed out the danger of lecturers arousing interest in the more attractive aspects of Marxist theory, but having insufficient time or interest to give equal attention to the less attractive realities of Communism in practice.

At the same time Chai feels that political studies in Thai universities are too one-sided. A careful study of communism would result in a broader and fairer knowledge of international politics. He maintains that if the government is going to continue its policy of trying to stamp out Communism, it would be better for students to learn more about the enemy and find out where its weaknesses lie.

Canadian Reds At Varsity

The constitution of the Young Communist League of McGill University was passed on third of September with only one dissenting vote by the Students' Executive Council of McGill. The Young Communist League's constitution stresses as it ends the achievement of socialism and then Communism at McGill. It intends to work "in full co-operation with other working-class movements" at McGill and intends to further Communism towards world peace.

Dave Dent, the League's president, told the student newspaper "McGill Daily": "I think it is a great step forward for democracy at McGill, that our constitution has been accepted by an almost unanimous vote." —Student Mirror.

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Philpott Warns On Economic Future

Economics could be defined as the expounding of truths which would be self-evident to many people if they didn't have a vested interest in not seeing them, said Professor Philpott, addressing NZUSA Congress

There should be three facts about our economy evident to all. First, there was the maintenance of full employment, which he considered was a good thing and which should be continued. There was the equality of economic opportunity, and the extremely slow rate of economic growth. Professor Philpott thought that living standards in Japan could possibly pass those in New Zealand in a decade.

Arguing that economic growth implied rising living standards, which were desirable, Philpott advanced a number of possible steps which could be taken to secure this growth.

An increase in the amount of capital per head was desirable, and this could only come from increased saving. He suggested that the emphasis in taxation should be shifted from those who earned a lot to those who spent a lot. This could be done by indirect taxation or by introducing a direct expenditure tax.

Economic growth also depended on the wisdom with which capital and labour are allocated. Professor Philpott thought that there was not enough capital going into Government development programmes such as electric power. Part of the trouble was that taxation was already high due to the financing of the welfare system, and politicians were loath to raise it any further. He suggested that welfare services should be confined to cases of real hardship, that "we should abolish such frivolities as subsidies on bread, milk, butter," and that the savings in expenditure be devoted to education and research.

There was a need to ensure that capital went into those industries which would enable us to provide the greatest number of consumer goods. Prof. Philpott said that we should increase our spending in agriculture as long as it would enable us to import more goods than we could make ourselves using the same capital. He thought that we should specialise in agriculture because we were suited to it and rely on exports to finance our consumer goods. He did not support the present system of protection because it encouraged capital and labour to move into the wrong industries.

Speaking of the need to encourage research and technical progress by the right incentives, Professor Philpott mentioned the shortage of graduates to do research, existing he said because such people were given bigger salaries and larger research funds if they went overseas.

There was also a need to see that managers and executives were chosen on a basis of ability rather than inheritance or class, and to this end he suggested an increase in estate duties.

Referring to planning in the economy, Philpott said that he thought some kind of planning was desirable, but that it should not consist of a rigid system of controls. It would be better to devise a system whereby the prices could be used to nudge the economy in the direction it ought to go.

He closed his address by saying that if politics were the art of the possible the role of students as future leaders of New Zealand must be to make possible that which is desirable.



Recorded Music

By Arthur Everard

On the last Wednesday of every month, at 8 p.m., the Wellington Recorded Music Society holds its meeting in the English Speaking Union Rooms (in Nathans Buildings, Grey St., opp. the G.P.O.).

The society has been in existence for ten years now and affords an excellent opportunity for the collector of classical records to meet others with similar interests.

The records played at the concert are usually grouped around some theme and include not only the latest releases but earlier issues of outstanding artistic quality.

Guest speakers are often invited—last year for example, John Hopkins discussed Benjamin Britten's "War Requiem" before the members heard the new Decca discs. Similarly Owen Jensen introduced the same composer's "Spring Symphony". James Robertson led the audience through "Cosi Fan Tutte" at another memorable meeting, thus providing an excellent introduction to the New Zealand Opera Company's later stage production.

The programmes are not always selected by the committee however, a concert is often selected by members themselves, who lend the individual discs for playing. The club also issues a very creditable bulletin before each concert which contains not only programme notes but also other items of musical interest. Anyone interested in W.R.M.S.'s activities should write to the secretary (Box 5086) or inquire at the counter of any record shop.

For the benefit of Salient readers who always complain about the paucity of pages we have provided the means for them to enter a new world

Chaplains Comment BEWARE UNIVERSITY WITHOUT THEOLOGY

By Rev. John Murray, N.C.C. Chaplain

Last year after Congress, I commented in this column on the absence of religion among the official talking-points at that important student gathering.

Obviously it was merely an oversight because this year these were two talks on religion, one by a theologian and the other by Professor Lawden. The Rev. Jim Thornton, a lecturer in philosophy at Canterbury, explaining new theological trends, showed that much theological argument for or against God was really based on misunderstanding or, worse, an unwillingness to allow possible agreement. Mr Thornton was pointing to common ground where we could continue the argument in the form of a dialogue.

But such reconciliation, Professor Lawden eschews. He feels that theology, theological colleges and churches are but "comfortable temples to keep the devil at bay and to lull the mind" and are thoroughly obscurantist in the search for truth. I cannot quite credit the report of Professor Lawden's address as given in the last issue of Salient. I hope it is distorted.

If it is true, and I stress the conditional, such criticism seems to be the product not only of ignorance of theology, especially of the present day, but also, may one guess, of reaction against an over-religious childhood. Of course, his criticism will find a mark somewhere. There are groups in the Church which are closed to new truth, some from conviction and others from complete lack of conviction. But to move from this acknowledged fact to the assumption that, therefore, theology is not committed to the search for truth, seems to be just another of Professor Lawden's non sequiturs.

Briefly, I would make two points. While we may all perhaps agree that there is somewhere a

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Legitimate Power Comes Slowly

"What happens when you have no ark of the covenant?" Prof. Pocock, Professor of Political Science at Canterbury University posed this question at the annual University Congress at Curious Cove. He was discussing the "politics of illegitimacy"; the need for new states to find some factor which made their power legitimate. Legitimacy, said Pocock, is the factor in Government which need not be questioned and which provides a reason for accepting the power of that Government.

Prof. Pocock distinguished between legitimacy and legitimism. As an example of legitimism he cited the attempts of the Congress of Vienna to restore the former French dynastic monarchies which were "traditional, familiar and accustomed."

There were three major doctrines relating to the founding of

a state, held Prof. Pocock. There was the theory of natural law which claimed it was in the natural character of men to agree, there was the authoritarian school which regarded the results of its coercive measures as legitimacy. The other theory was that of the inherently dynamic leader, who had appeared in Greek and Roman times as well as our own. He remarked that "what the Greeks called heroes we called charismatic leaders, and what the Romans called deification we called the personality cult."

The Anglo-American societies were conservative regarding legitimacy, said Pocock, because they assumed that it already existed. They believed that legitimacy came as the result of long processes largely outside human control. The tragedy of a revolution was that it must legitimise itself as it went along. Its participants were "like players who have to invent the rules as they play a game of life and death."

In a revolution a small elite seize the process of modernisation. A nostalgic image of the peasants as being "innocent and spontaneous, free from the stresses and strains, doubts and displacements which torment the elite, is constructed." This is linked with the image of aroused and dynamic masses advancing their state towards Utopia, and commonly manifests itself in the phrase "the people." Seen as a nation "the people" gives you nationalism, as peasants and workers gives the populist form of socialism, and as the proletariat with its historical destiny, gives Marxism-Leninism, "which is populism in its most armour-plated form."

This revolutionary myth is incarnate in the charismatic leader, who often shares power with the traditional rulers or a professional army. This goes hand in hand with a growing bureaucracy who want to institutionalise the myth and turn it into a means of legitimacy.

Prof. Pocock concluded by suggesting there was a parallel between the rise of non-western elite groups impatient of modernisation within the traditional structure and the barbarians seizing power in Europe.

Lord Thomson— a Gorgeous Man?

Salient reporters recently conducted a survey of opinion on the Dominion takeover bids.

"The issue is a political one and the Government's talk of an undesirable monopoly by the Thomson group is merely a smokescreen," Mr. Byers of the Commerce Department said.

"A central figure in the issue is Mr. D. J. Riddiford, Government member for Wellington Central and a director of the Wellington Publishing Company. He has a small majority and could lose his seat if he loses the "Dominion's" editorial support. As Thomson's will have the right to determine editorial policy if their bid succeeds, there is every possibility that they would discontinue the Dominion's support of the National Party. This prospect perturbs the Government, as there are several marginal seats in the "Dominion's" circulation area."

Mr Oed, also of the Commerce Department, thought that the Government was wrong to interfere in a takeover bid that was really none of its concern. "If necessary," he continued, "the Government could help private enterprise float a competitive paper if Thomson's paper proves a real threat to the New Zealand newspaper industry. In adopting such an approach the Government would be fostering competition, while refraining from bringing down restrictive legislation. As other large overseas concerns, such as Lever Bros. and Nabisco, have been allowed to take over companies vital to our daily lives, there is no ground on which to shut Thomson out."

Student opinions differed widely on the question of how great the effect of the take over would be. Tony Lenart said: "I don't think that the standard of our papers in general is much lower than that overseas. For a country of our size we already have a surprisingly international outlook."

Others did not agree with him and the general opinion was that there would be a great boost to the standard of reporting and much better chances for New Zealand reporters and journalists. Geraldine Dowrick, a third-year student, thought that our choice was between a small-minded local paper and overseas dominance. She said: "Mr Thomson is not buying the paper as a philanthropic gesture and will most likely buy other papers also."

Many were outspoken on the question of Government policy.

"What form the legislation could take is a matter for the experts but it would have to be retrospective in action and this is always a bad thing." Warren Bourne thought Mr Holyoake would be foolish to bring in legislation, as there would be a public outcry, and overseas countries would think the New Zealand Government ridiculous.

"It is obvious that the good of the party is being put before any consideration of the benefit that the public might gain." This comment typifies the attitude of the students. Many asked: "Why can Mr Holyoake use the Government machinery to protect himself and his party from the mere possibility that the Dominion may become slightly less pro-National in outlook?"

David Shand, Labour Club President, held the opinion that "as a general principle, it is not desirable for New Zealand industries to be owned by overseas shareholders."

ers." He felt that we should have the greatest say, as business has a big voice in internal affairs. He was sure that Mr Holyoake had purely the interests of the National Party at heart—he could not agree with legislation aimed primarily at newspapers.

One of the caf frequenters said that she much preferred Thomson's bid because "he is such a gorgeous man." Another girl at the same table commented: "I'm rather partial to him myself."

When asked why, she said "he's got all that lovely money."

Questioned by our reporter, one girl asked: "What is this Dominion takeover?" And in the face of the Salient reporter's incredulous expression she asked: "Well, what is it?"

Another student felt that it had nothing to do with the Government. "There are enough regulations, rules and controls in triplicate forms as it is." "I don't think overseas interests are likely to get controlling interest in the paper. I think it unlikely for the majority of shareholders to sell out."

One student would like to see a takeover attempt for another New Zealand newspaper and see if the same amount of fuss is made. She thought that adding the Dominion to a New Zealand newspaper group would not be to the Dominion's advantage, although she thought that this might be a parochial attitude.

Murray White, ex-editor of Salient, said: "No comment." Asked why, he said that he was not in the habit of making off the cuff statements. (This statement is noted.—Ed).

A girl student was worried about it because she thought that New Zealand concerns should be owned in New Zealand and not operated by overseas companies. She also thought that legislation to prevent external takeovers was an excellent idea and that the P.M. was not feathering his own nest by proposing it.

One comment was "as long as the breweries remain in New Zealand I don't give a f—."

The two pictures below show progress made on the new Arts and Library Building. At lower left; the building as it was in October 1963. Lower right shows the stage reached by Enrolment Week 1964.

The target for completion remains about the end of this university session. It is hoped that the library will be able to transfer to the new building during the 1964/65 vacation.

Any Old Newspapers?

The following statement was issued by the Victoria University Students' Association earlier in the week:

The Victoria University of Wellington Students' Association publishers of the newspaper Salient and the magazine Cappicade are considering making an offer for the ordinary capital of the Wellington Publishing Company Limited.

The Association is interested in obtaining a 90% holding in the company in order to gain control of the daily newspaper The Dominion. It considers that an offer of 4/7½d. per share would be a true estimate of the paper's worth.

The Association would be prepared to guarantee to the readers of the newspaper that the editorial policy would certainly not be maintained. There are, however, no

plans for absorbing the "Dominion" into the Association's own paper "Salient."

We would give an assurance that no interest in the Wellington Publishing Company would be sold to overseas or Auckland interests without the previous consent of the Prime Minister.

The Association would give a collateral agreement to the effect that neither socialist nor neo-communistic ideologies would be propagated in the Dominion, though they may be discussed.

The Dominion has a long and distinguished history of loyalty and service. In the hands of a non-political organization such as the Victoria University of Wellington Students' Association this tradition could be the means of continuing and improving the high standard of journalism already shown by the paper.

The Student Health Service will not prescribe oral contraceptives for female students in the meantime, Dr. I. C. Fleming told Salient.

Salient apologises for giving the impression on page 9 that the Intermezzo Restaurant is licensed.



Prof. Brookes On The "Dom"

There is nothing constitutionally improper in the N.Z. government introducing legislation to prevent overseas take-overs of N.Z. concerns stated Professor Brookes of the Political Science Department. He also added that allegations of Mr. Holyoake taking the path towards totalitarianism, if such legislation was introduced, were unfounded.

Professor Brookes noted that as far as he knew there was no evidence to suggest that the Thomson organisation was interested in changing editorial policy, they have not done so elsewhere. The paper would remain basically conservative in outlook. According to Thomson sources, the combine was only interested in the newspaper as a monetary concern.

If the Thomson organisation managed to secure the controlling rights of The Dominion it could be a welcome event for New Zealand said Professor Brookes. There would be two probable consequences. A rise in the standard of the newspaper would probably occur (one reason would be that Thomson newspapermen though worked hard are well paid). Secondly, if the newspaper developed into a national daily it would create competition, a state of affairs much needed in N.Z. Professor Brookes added that a Thomson dominated market on a national scale need not come about as other N.Z. newspapers had enough resources to attempt to develop a national circulation.

"Dom" Needs Improvement

Commenting on the takeover bid a well-known journalist said the Dominion clearly needed improvement. This was not the fault of the staff but lack of staff. He said it was impossible to give full coverage of community activity with only about a dozen reporters covering the city area.

It needed apparatus for receiving wire photographs and an adequate reference library. He felt the paper could be improved by spending more money on it.

Overseas takeovers should be viewed cautiously, he thought. It was difficult to judge the true motive of the Thomson organisation in its takeover bid. Was it to expand its empire or an attempt to improve journalism in New Zealand?

There was no guarantee, he said, that profits would continue to be reinvested in New Zealand. When profits of overseas companies were taken back overseas the Reserve Bank had to be notified. It never took action to stop the profits from leaving the country.

At present one third of all New Zealand industry and profits were owned by overseas interests, he said. Last financial year £77 million of export earnings had been taken up by "invisibles." This included transportation and remittance of profits overseas.

Even if profits were not remitted overseas, they could be used to gain control in another New Zealand industry.

