

— THE —
MAGNET

For Men's Wear

144 Featherston St.
Wellington

Salient

An Organ of Student Opinion at Victoria College, Wellington, N.Z.

Vol. 14, No. 1

Wellington, February 28, 1951.

By Subscription

STUDENTS' FOLIOS

with

SLIDE FASTENERS

from

25/-

LANDS for BAGS

VICTORIA AND HER UNIVERSITY RED . . . HOTBED OF SEDITION?

THE fresher approaches Victoria College timidly. He has heard awful things, and his old aunts have warned him. He has read "Truth" and the "Dominion." He is coming to a hotbed of sedition, where students are indiscriminately rude to German and Dutch consuls, retired generals and burgomasters; where they send telegrams to unmentionable foreigners, and are addicted to desecrating Cenotaphs.

His eyes grow big; he sees that the very bricks are red.

Half-afraid, he will listen to a lecture on the uses of the partitive genitive or the reproductive systems of earthworms; a little dazed, he will wander into the main hall, or the caf, or a meeting of the Students' Association or the Debating Club; and maybe a copy of *Salient* may even come his way.

And gradually he will realise what the university is all about.

In the first issue of *Salient*—thirteen years ago—freshers were advised to: "Be enthusiastic about something. If you have any ideas and are prepared to back them against anyone's cynicism, you will have a chance eventually to put them into effect; and Victoria needs people with ideas . . ."

Tradition

That is the sort of spirit that has made V.U.C. what it is. From her earliest days—and she is only just 52—Our Lady of Salamanca has nurtured all manner of vipers, heresies, and independent thoughts. During her halfcentennial Jubilee, one graduate wrote:

"Watersiders and students have long shared a common pillory. The watersider is a mischievous animal. The student reads books, and is popularly believed to question not only the Scriptures but the "Evening Post."

In the course of passing exams, students try to search the heart of things. And this requires a long sight which gets things in perspective. The laws of thermo-dynamics. Old English syntax, and everything else. In consequence, an active minority of the student body has always gone astray from the straight and narrow path of orthodoxy, has turned the questioning beam of objective study onto society and the world at large. And study has bred criticism; and criticism, action.

Salient was founded as the trustee of this tradition. Said its first editorial: "Any suggestion of Olympian grandeur or academic isolation from the affairs of the world should be dropped and replaced by a policy which aims to link the University more closely to the realities of the world." That was the year of the Munich sell-out. Through *Salient*, Victoria was scathing in her criticism: "The effect of this in Germany will no doubt be to strengthen Hitler's prestige, and to encourage further aggression."

From 1899 on, there had always been voices raised at Victoria against oppression, inequality, war — every form of injustice and stupidity. When the Defence Leaguers raved about the Officers' Training Corps (the old Tom Cat) and Conscription, there were sideline jeers on Salamanca, and there were willing audiences for such anti-militarists as Harry Holland and Peter Fraser. The Debating Club had even opposed the drum-banging of the Boer War; in 1924, they rejected a motion which aimed to prevent the club from defending "Bolshevism" against a debating team from Oxford.

The whole College defended Prof von Zedlitz when the bull-ring Blimps went berserk over his German name; and there was the same solidarity when the authorities gunned for Heddi Weitzel because she had been caught selling socialist literature.

The First World War, the Russian Revolution, the 1929 Crash, the rise of Fascism . . . these things forced themselves on the minds of young thinkers. One College Club waited on the Nazi Consul to protest at the Reichstag Fire Trial; groups argued over the right of a student to "scab" on starving workers by joining the "Specials." Some did join, and some lived to regret it. Such a one was *Salient's* first editor. Radical ideas were nearly always the fruit of experience, not abstract thought. And their effects were far from abstract.

In 1921 the Minister of Education and the "Welfare League" had demanded an investigation into the activities of numerous College clubs, and the teaching of the College itself, as being "permeated with undesirable influences." N.Z. *Truth* had excelled itself in an article headed "N.Z. Universities Hotbeds of Revolution" in 1933. Attacks had been constant. But by 1941 Britain had accepted Russia's alliance to crush Fascism. Victoria was vindicated. She was feeling old enough to look after herself, and the Students' Association carried the famous "Red Manifesto." It opens with a masterly piece of sarcasm:

Manifesto

"A spectre is haunting New Zealand—the spectre of the University Red.

He is unpatriotic and addicted to foreign philosophies; his attitude to political and social problems is irresponsible and immature; he is defeatist and unwilling to defend his country against aggression.

"Prague University, even under Czech democratic government, gained a certain notoriety for the 'subversive' leftwing opinions of some of its students and lecturers. But when, shortly after the outbreak of war, the students drove the Nazi agents from the college and built barricades in the grounds, the Gestapo could not force its way into the College and had to call on the regular army. Eventually they shot a hundred students, sent many more to concentration camps, and closed the University. Perhaps this all goes to confirm the general opinion that university students are apt to advocate action when more mature minds would rather wait, and that they are inclined to forget that these actions may have prejudicial effects on their future lives. All this is very true, and it was, no doubt, pointed out at the time by the Czech fascist organisations who had advocated the disciplining of Prague University for many years, and who were now sensibly and loyally collaborating with the Nazis . . ."

It closes by reminding readers that there were warnings sounded at Victoria College against Fascism—not only Hitler's, but also Chamberlain's, Mannerheim's and Daladier's—long

before they were fashionable. Victoria's answer: the war cry of her best traditions:

"For all these things we were attacked, and for none of them we apologise. For on these matters the 'University Reds' were right and their enemies were wrong.

"Therefore we, the students of Victoria College, deplore the slanders which have from time to time been brought against us, and pledge ourselves to maintain those principles of freedom for which British, Soviet and Allied youth are giving their lives."

It was because Victoria believed these things, because she had given her sons to fight, many to die, in two world wars; because she had seen, heard, and considered, that she remained quite unrepentant of a scarlet past. Annual Spike of 1947 pictured her in new disgrace:

"Our heroine Victoria is in trouble again. The villain still pursues her. It is all the more distressing that this should happen a time when she had prospects of a respectable marriage, at a time when the family thought their beautiful tomboy might at last follow the example of her quieter sisters. Her box was ready, she had kept out of scapes for a long time, she had been quite civil to the eligible young men of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Then suddenly, swoop!—with a flourish of his red-lined cloak, the villain whisked her away. Her distracted aunts found her Walking the Streets. Curtain. It looked as if that mortgage will never be paid . . ."

Peace

Yes, it was the 300-strong demonstration against Dutch imperialism's piracies in Indonesia. Shouts of "sacrilege," "discredit to the college,"—and a motion to "disaffiliate" the offending Socialist Club from the Students' Association was defeated at a packed meeting. Next year it was the idea of sending a telegram to Czech Premier Gottwald that upset Victoria.—this time a fever of propriety momentarily gained control of her. But opposition to conscription had soon disgraced her again.—Freedom complimenting her with a full-page attack on the Socialist Club under the heading "Bobbysoxers and Teenagers Kowtow to Icons of Czar Stalin I." It is certain that if there had not been such opposition to Conscription from Victoria, there would have been no postponement of student training. There has always been a wide antagonism among students to war, especially now to the idea of a bloody crusade against Asia. The Debating Club has successively rejected the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact. Victoria has given her support to the

A meeting of

SALIENT STAFF

will be held in
(the room above the Exec. Room
in the Gymnasium),
on

Wednesday, March 7, 1951

at 8 p.m.

Freshers are especially invited to attend.



Hic!

World Peace Congress, and herself declared (June 1949):

"We, students of V.U.C., conscious of the danger of a new world war which threatens the people of New Zealand and of the whole world, consider it to be our duty as scholars and as citizens to express our entire opposition to such a war, and our determination to work for a lasting peace . . . We are opposed to talk of war with the Soviet Union. The Soviet people who fought together with us in the recent war against fascism and who suffered persecution, devastation and death far more terrible than we ever faced, are worthy of our friendship, whatever political or economic system they choose to live under . . ."

From the same source comes Victoria's international outlook. A visiting Australian student wrote last year that "Enthusiasm for the International Union of Students in N.Z. has been centred mainly in one college—Victoria College in Wellington . . ." (*Australaise*, June, '50). We can be proud of that.

It has been in movements springing from Victoria that all the main activities for student welfare in New Zealand have their roots: N.Z.U.S.A., Congress, Student Health Schemes (still not operating here), the Student Labour Federation and its campaigns for better bursaries and hostel facilities. And Victoria has done her bit for overseas student relief.

The University Red is not the Antichrist. He is not a red-eyed monster. He is a human being very much like yourself. He is a thinking student with courage and a conscience. He is part of Victoria's heritage.

Salient has often been his megaphone. *Salient's* aim is often identical with his own. Our editor of 1939 wrote:

"Send out, *Salient*, the swift satiric point,
To smart the sluggish mind awake,
While Freedom anywhere in bonds is pent
No compromise with falseness make.
Those freed to-day, to-morrow forth may leap
Some further outpost there to take and keep."
May she succeed. And may there be plenty of fresh blood to help her.

—C.B.

Salient

The Organ of Student Opinion of Victoria College, Wellington

Wellington, February 28, 1951.

SWAN SONG

IT may appear strange to freshers that the first issue of Salient that they read is also the last in a 13-year-old tradition. Nonetheless it is the regrettable truth. An Editor who has not "come up through the ranks" of Salient is going to be put in charge. Many arguments, some sound, many anachronistic, and all fervent, were advanced for the proposed new broom which is to sweep up Salient's faults. But most of those arguments could be reduced to just one fact—the arguers do not like the policy of Salient.

Let us study that policy. It arose from a strong movement in the college that was dubbed the "University Red." Something of that tradition appears on the front page. The University Red was the University counterpart of the Popular Front of the thirties, which united "progressive" forces against the threat of Fascism and militant right-wing organisations. When Salient was born, its policy was internationalist and left-wing. It wanted to point the urgent necessity for students to look beyond the walls of their college. It was a vital need, and Salient reflected that vitality.

Times have changed. Since the end of the war, trends in the international sphere have made their influence felt in the University. Pressure groups, grown up within the college, have imported a brand of "cold war" into student affairs. The Socialist Club, originally formed to unite the adherents of all forms of radical thought, has acted strongly, and caused a strong reaction. Its unity has been attacked by those pressure groups which would like to see its disintegration. Its posters have been mutilated—"Socialist" crossed out and "Communist" inserted—in order to intimidate members and prospective members by identifying them with the object of all the accumulated political hate of the daily press and of the unthinking, emotional, and ignorant criticism of the fearful post-war masses.

The University Red is not, just a member of a Party, Communist or otherwise. He may be a communist, socialist, anarchist, labourite, or just a plain liberal. He may be a clear-headed thinker or a muddled "agin the Government" man who hates intolerance or misused authority wherever he finds it. He is not necessarily a Marxist, nor a materialist. His religion might be anything or nothing. But his enemy would like to lump him into a single category and attach to him all the present emotionalism conjured up by the word "Communist."

Apart from such inhibiting factors as a hurried lay-out meeting on a Friday night, we hope that this issue is in the true Salient tradition. That tradition we introduce to you on page 1. We try to give proof of our aim to interest the student in events outside our own walls—we present cases of intolerance and racial discrimination in Canterbury University College, and in a South African University. You can do something about both cases. We introduce you to student organisations linking us with students everywhere.

We hope too, that we are keeping up Salient's proud tradition of topical interviews, for we tell you of Professor Rhodes and Mr. Dulles as they appeared to our reporters. In fact we give two slants on Professor Rhodes—one which criticises him for what he didn't do to suit the writer, and one which gives a fair report of a meeting, and a subsequent interview. The account of Mr. Dulles' Press meeting is refreshing after the spate of newspaper reports kow-towing to the fateful emissary. When pressure is brought to bear on the New Zealand Government to approve the re-arming of Japan, remember that Salient was one of the few papers to doubt some of Mr. Dulles' assurances.

We are proud of Salient's policy and hate to sing its swan song.
—W.J.C.

We Call It Vandalism

THE following letter has been sent to the president of the VUC Students' Association, following interference with newspaper exchange files in Salient Room:

Sallent Room,
Feb. 14, 1950.

The President,
Victoria College Students' Assn.,
Dear Sir,

When the staff of Salient recently undertook the cleaning and re-organisation of Salient Room it was noted that certain acts of vandalism had taken place fairly recently. An illustrated calendar obtained from the International Union of Students had been slashed with a knife and last year's file of Challenge had been removed from its clip and scattered on the floor.

Later it was brought to the attention of the staff that half a page or so of one copy of this newspaper had been placed on the notice board of Exec. room and an inscription added to it. We think that you will agree that there are strong grounds for believing that whoever committed the impudent vandalism in Salient Room also had access to Exec. room. We suggest that the executive undertake an immediate investigation of this matter.

Respectfully yours,
C. V. Bollinger, H. C. MacNeill, L. B. Piper, M. N. Piper, W. J. Cameron, S. Williams, N. M. Grange, G. Goddard, D. E. Davey.

Anachronism ?

SIR,—Salient is thirteen years old this year. Her thirteen years of life have been stormy, but her record is a proud one of defence of academic liberty, leadership of students in recognition of their obligations, and honest commentary on big issues on which our daily press has not dared to speak up. I have a file of Salient going back to its first number; I have read almost everything in it. Salient has not always been perfect, but it has always been faithful to a point of view which should be that of university papers everywhere: a

point of view which is honest, critical, unafraid.

It is unfortunate that this tradition has never been expressed in the form of a definition of the aims of Salient, so that future staffs might have something more concrete on which to base their policy. Allow me, sir, to offer the following:

Salient is an Organ of Student Opinion; It aims:

- (1) To lead students in the fulfilment of their responsibilities and the maintenance of their rights;
- (2) To keep students informed of events in the college, and what is of importance to them outside the college;
- (3) To act as an honest muck-raker in commentary on national and international affairs;
- (4) To stimulate intellectual controversy; and
- (5) To create a VUC-consciousness by making students aware of the origins, traditions and purpose of Victoria College.

If you stick to that policy for another thirteen years, Salient, you will not go far wrong.

OLD-TIMER

First Aid

BY the time this issue is in your hands we hope that there will be a First Aid cupboard installed in the lower gym for your use. In case it hasn't already arrived yet, you should know that at least the First Aid gear (minus the cupboard so far) is in the exec room meantime.

There are a few simple rules about using the equipment, such as writing down what you use, so that it will be an easy matter to check on what needs to be replaced. These rules are on the main notice boards. Incidentally, there is a very good First Aid manual there in case you are in doubt about what to use for which.
—F

UNITY THEATRE PRESENTS
THE LOWER DEPTHS
Scenes from Russian Life
MAXIM GORKI
CONCERT CHAMBER
March 13, 14, 15, 16.
This production affords a unique opportunity to all theatre goers.



Professor and Mrs. Rhodes at the Permanent Exhibition in Moscow.

"AND whatsoe'er we dare to think
That dare we also say"
that motto adorns the letter-head of

CANTA

The Students' Newspaper of Canterbury
University College

CANTA

Prints fearless commentary on national and international affairs, university news, and all matters of interests to students everywhere.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CANTA MAY BE OBTAINED
BY WRITING

"Canta," c/o Salient, Men's Letter Rack, Victoria College.

RUSSIA THROUGH RHODES-COLOURED SPECTACLES

H. WINSTON RHODES, back from leave of absence from his position at Canterbury College, recently toured New Zealand, telling of "Russia as I Saw It." Tall, wavy-haired, and looking younger than his 45 years, Prof Rhodes turned on a really attractive (but on reflection, superficial) address to 200 or more at Lower Hutt (where this writer heard him).

The audience was held interested for round two hours of a recital of human and vivid descriptions of what Prof Rhodes and his wife saw in Russia. At the end of the talk the chairman (Mr. Ferguson of the Wellington District Peace Council) exhorted his audience to sign up for the Stockholm Appeal to ban the atom bomb, and also asked for funds.

Winston Rhodes was introduced as Professor, which is the usual courtesy title like Colonel for Lieutenant-Colonel. Later in his speech he referred to the universal modesty and frankness of all important people he met in Russia, contrasting them with the self-importance of many distinguished figures he spoke to in other countries. Without intending discourtesy towards the speaker, this writer thought the "Professor" a good deal overdone by the Chairman, who detailed how a Professor got a small salary, did not make any money out of an unpopular subject like Russia, etc., and suggests that a little aside from Winston Rhodes that he was, after all, an Associate Professor, would have helped his plea for modesty in others, besides making his salary smaller still.

An impartial account of what he saw was promised; the visual defect heads this article. Professor Rhodes' prime reason for visiting Russia was to study the conditions and problems of writers. Because of currency restrictions, travellers from England found it hard to travel to Russia on the £50 then allowed, so the only practical way to get to Russia was to wangle an invitation from a body there which would provide a free tour. The Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries gave Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes a 3-weeks' trip (with an interpreter-guide), but it was not a conducted tour. They said what they wanted to see, and they saw it. But on occasions the Russians encouraged them to see the best. Going out to a collective farm, they asked: "Is there none nearer?" There was, but the one further out was better, and why not see a good one? Rather naive, it seemed.

Among the human pictures was that of their arrival, weary, lonely and uncertain, in Brest-Litovsk. "Brest-Litovsk, as some of you will remember, is a town famous in History." This little escape from the lecture-room phrase-book tickled the fancy of this writer, looking at the not-very-remembering faces of the audience. (Snob.)

Creches and tractor-factories apparently alternate across the Russian landscape. (Remember the Take-It-From-Here" gag about thousands of flaming Christmas puddings in England? "In Russia we do not have Christmas, we have thousands of flaming tractors.")

The Stalingrad tractor factory had overfulfilled the Plan, and had a Creche and a Palace of Rest and Culture, three storeys high, for recreation. This apparently makes the proposed Student Union Building look poor—perhaps the title is worth copying. One questioner wanted to know, with workers living in shacks and dugouts, how such a luxury building could be justified. Prof Rhodes gave a very fair and reasonable answer—that a place like this was the only sort of let-out which made life bearable, compared with New Zealand where we had several rooms for family life.

Another question of dissatisfaction with housing brought a contradictory reply—that new housing pro-

A New Zealand Professor Returns from the Land

Where the Crucifix Looks at Stalin's Statue

FEW enough New Zealanders have ever crossed the Soviet borders. Most of our impressions of the Soviet Union are gained at third and fourth hand from newspapers and magazines. It is thus a major event when a well-informed and honest observer, with a reputation familiar to us, visits the Soviet Union,

Your Salient reporters went to the Concert Chamber of the Wellington Town Hall on the evening of February 16 to hear Professor H. Winston Rhodes, Associate Professor of English at Canterbury College, speak on his recent trip to Europe, especially his weeks in the Soviet Union. Mr. James Bertram, Lecturer in English at V.U.C., was in the chair, and the meeting, (sponsored jointly by the Peace Council, the Society for Closer Relations with the U.S.S.R., the Women's Union, the Progressive Youth League and the Student Labour Federation), was a crowded one.

Professor Rhodes is a man who makes an immediate impression. He is quietly-spoken and unaffected, and speaks with conviction.

"Peace! Peace! Peace! It was chalked everywhere on the walls in the cities and villages of Italy. It is peace that the people of Europe feel need of most." It was because of this urgent need that Professor Rhodes wanted to let people know what he had seen in the country which had been dubbed our potential enemy.

Prof. Rhodes was on leave in 1950, studying the relationship between writers and society in different European countries. When he wished to enter the U.S.S.R., he found that the iron curtain had two sides. The British Government refused to allow anyone more than £50 for continental travel. Accordingly the Professor and his wife obtained an invitation from the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, then applied for a visa. The non-co-operation of the British military authorities led the couple to make a shot at crossing the Czech frontier without a military permit—and they crossed without any questions asked.

First Impressions

His first impressions of the Soviet Union contrasted with what he had seen elsewhere. He described poverty and the brutality of the militiamen in Italy, the freedom of unrepentent Nazis in Vienna. Then he took us to Brest Litovsk—not a militiaman in sight, but cleanliness, happiness.

Here, too, there were contrasts: he saw, almost facing each other across the street, a crucifix on a church wall, and a statue of Stalin on a government building.

gressed so fast that there was no grumbling. Bearing in mind the small annual increment of housing compared with the existing stock of houses, it seemed unreal to say that new housing was so widespread that each was satisfied with his lot.

"Who's Who" lists Professor Rhodes as an opponent of conscription. He had emphasised the freedom of criticism in Russia, and was asked, bearing his background in mind, what conversations and criticisms did he have about conscription in Russia? The question, familiar to V.U.O. in the WFDY controversy, was apparently not new to Winston Rhodes. He explained his attitude to conscription (which arose from an Australian background and which was not questioned) and the Russian attitude (which was to take conscription for two years for granted) and that really the question just didn't arise! This intellectual cart-

Food and clothing were abundant. He saw the tremendous extent of reconstruction of the havoc wrought by Hitler's vandals. After giving us a picture of Stalingrad, population 1 million, razed to the ground five years ago, and now almost entirely rebuilt, the Professor said: "These people cannot possibly want war." He thought that, difficulties resultant from the last war included, the Russian standard of living was high.

Culture and Information

The people are interested in literature, music, theater and every other form of art. The Soviet writer is a member of the community in a sense in which the Western writer is not. His books are read and discussed with him by groups of workers and farmers all over the country. It is from these discussions that flow the criticisms and final summing-ups—either critical or otherwise—that appear in Pravda, and from which our newspapers concoct stories of "interference with the freedom of artists." Can you imagine T. S. Elliot going down to read his poems on the London docks?

The Soviet Union, like every European country, has a tradition of military conscription. It is a vast land-mass, with territorial borders. But there is no war hysteria, no hatred for any other nation, and an enthusiasm for the best in all human culture from every nation in the world. And Soviet spokesmen had countless times proposed disarmament, when other nations, spurned it.

Yes, the Russians knew about New Zealand. They asked about the Maoris, about their literature and art, about their organisations, their political organisation. They asked about New Zealand farming methods.

They knew everything their representatives said at UNO, and everything every other representative said. They were bitter about the policies of the U.S. State Department, but distinguished them from the feelings of the American people. "They are a well-informed people. That is a necessary prerequisite for a democracy."

"The Russian education system," said the Prof., "is filled with the inevitable Russian 'criticism and self-criticism.'" There can be no "mass mind" manufactured in schools where children have to prepare, de-

wheel at least tells us that Prof Rhodes, while opposing conscription in New Zealand, does not oppose it in Russia, and did not try to convert them. Nevertheless, he urged his audience to sign the Stockholm Appeal (20,000 signatures in N.Z. versus 115,000,000 in the U.S.S.R.) because it was most important that PEOPLE (distinct from governments) should do their bit for peace. In the midst of 2-year conscription, Prof Rhodes found everyone wanting peace, and a marked absence of war hysteria which contrasted with the West.

This article does not attempt to cover a lot of human interest of the talk—it is an attempt to analyse his story, and to try to find out why visitors to Russia express such divergent views.

Peace—it's wonderful.

—A.W.C.

fend and attack theses on different subjects from an early age.

The Stockholm Appeal to ban the A.-bomb had been fully discussed in the U.S.S.R., as all important questions were, by popular organisations—unions, co-operatives, culture groups—and the appeal had been signed by almost everyone. A government which encourages people to sign this Appeal for peace is acting strangely if it really wants war.

Interview

We had a list of questions for the Professor, but question-time was not long enough. We approached him timidly after the meeting, but were fobbed off by his Wellington host, and asked to call the following day at 5 p.m.

Here we found the Prof. with his wife and young son, being button-holed by innumerable people. He shook hands with us warmly, leaned back against the book-case, lit his pipe and looked at us under his eyebrows, waiting for the questions.

"What is the position of Marxism in Soviet education and life generally?" Well, they have special study-schools in Marxism, separate from the general education system. Naturally in philosophy, in literary criticism, a Marxist point of view is the orthodox one over there—but you would be surprised how many opposing views can claim to be Marxist!

Membership of the Communist Party is regarded as a high honour. All citizens, Party members or not, share the rights and duties of government.

"Are strikes possible?" Certainly, by law. I can't envisage a case where one would actually take place. You see the unions—democratic as here (or more so) have a tremendous say in management. There is no employer-employee relationship.

"Are the Soviet people awake to the dangers of bureaucracy?" Of course. Every political question and every other sort of question, is thrashed out in meetings of the people all over the Union. There is a multiform democracy, a close control of the people over their representatives.

"What about adulation of Stalin?" I discussed that with several Russians. They certainly don't regard Stalin as a god. He is, as one Russian remarked, a "perfect chairman of committees,"—his quick, shrewd brain can sum up a discussion even where he is unfamiliar with the topic. Once, for example, at a meeting of writers he defined their role in his sentence: "The writer is the engineer of the human soul."

Also, Stalin has been with the people right through since before the Revolution, guiding them in the building of Socialism, in putting of first things first. There is a certain symbolism in his name.

"Come on, Dad, the car's waiting to take us to the ferry." Yes it was nearly half-past seven. We said goodbye to Professor Rhodes, making him promise to give Salient some written thoughts later. We hope we meet him again, and that more Victoria students will do the same.

SOCIALIST CLUB

IT IS HOPED TO HAVE
JOCK BARNES

To speak at the first meeting in
the GYM on

Tuesday, March 13,
at 8 p.m.

Dulles Visits the Antipodes 'You'll Get Your Fingers Burned'

MR. JOHN FOSTER DULLES is in many ways a dangerous man," said the Right Reverend E. H. Burgmann, Bishop of Canberra and Goulburn, rebuking the Australian Council for the World Council of Churches for extending fraternal greetings to Dulles on the occasion of his visit to Australia. "He is probably an honest Christian, but we don't want to commit this country to anything he does, or any of his political ideas. We don't want to commit this Council to anything in the way of U.S. national politics at present, or we will get our fingers burned."

It is common knowledge that the purpose of his visit to Australia and New Zealand is to erase bitter memories of the last war from the popular mind, as a preparation for the re-arming of Japan. In the "Dominion" of February 15 he is quoted as saying, "I consider that there is a good probability that Japan can become a good neighbour to us in the Pacific, and a bulwark against the rising threat of Soviet and Chinese communism."

Mr. Dulles is an old hand at building bulwarks against communism, and against the independence of Asian peoples.

Child Prodigy

His grandfather John Foster was Secretary of State about the turn of the century, and helped to hand over Formosa to the Japanese in 1895. At the Hague Conference in 1907, the Chinese Government was forced to accept two Americans as members of the Chinese delegation—one was grandpop Foster, the other was 19-year-old John Foster Dulles, who could not speak a word of Chinese, but still acted as secretary for the delegation. Through them, China was forced to accept the Japanese terms for the ending of the Sino-Jap war.

Learning his international politics at grandpop's knee, he entered the well connected New York law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell. It was this firm that worked out cartel agreements between U.S. Steel, Aluminium Corporation of America, Dupont De Nemours, and the Nazi German Trusts I. G. Farben and Vereinigte Stahlwerke in the period before World War II. In 1939 Dulles represented Spanish despot Franco in a U.S. court over the recovery of 10 million U.S. dollars in silver purchased from the legal government of the Spanish Republic. Later, before U.S. entered the war, Dulles defended an I. G. Farben official travelling in America who had been exposed as a Nazi agent.

As well as his legal connections with international Trusts, Mr. Dulles is a monopolist in his own right. He is a director of the International Nickel Company (INCO) of Canada,

which controls 85 per cent of the world's nickel production. A Senate Preparedness Sub-Committee charged this concern recently with having made secret agreements with other world suppliers including I. G. Farben. It is linked by inter-locking directorates and inter-investments with Imperial Chemical Industries, DuPont, J. P. Morgan and General Motors. Interestingly enough, this latter firm has a large assembly plant in Japan which would profit handsomely from re-armament.

In 1939, on the eve of the war, John Foster Dulles wrote in his book "War, Peace and Change," his views on Hitler, Mussolini and Fascism generally: "Far from being sacred, it would be iniquitous even if it would be practical, to put shackles on the dynamic people (i.e., fascist governments) and condemn them forever to acceptance of conditions which might become intolerable. . . . Only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy or Japan contemplates war upon us."

Blessed Are the Peacemakers . . .

Quoted in a United Press dispatch of 18/5/46 as having "helped draft the plan for blockading Bolshevik Russia in 1919," Dulles has always been blindly anti-Soviet even to the extent of prejudicing U.S. national interests. We all know what resulted from building Germany and Japan as bulwarks against the Soviet in the '30's. . . .

Times have changed, but not John Foster Dulles.

Beginning his postwar campaign against Russia during the 'Frisco Conference in '45 by feeding U.S. columnists hate-propaganda against Mr. Molotov, Dulles ran for the Senate in 1948. So imbecile were his ravings that the electors handed him a resounding defeat. Among other things, he said: "If we don't (defeat the New Deal programme of the Democrats) . . . we will go down in the tide, and we will have our children and our grand-children fight their way back—a bloody way—against the all-powerful state."

His activities were not confined to the United States. On June 19, six

days before general fighting broke out in Korea last year, Dulles addressed the national assembly of South Korea thus:

"The eyes of the free world are upon you. Compromise with Communism would be a road leading to disaster." Dulles assured his audience of "the readiness of the U.S.A. to give all necessary moral and material support to South Korea which is fighting against Communism." Syngman Rhee in reply said: "Should we not be able to defend democracy in the cold war, we will achieve victory in a hot war." On June 21 (four days before the "North invaded the South") Dulles announced "Korea does not stand alone. . . . My talks with General MacArthur will be followed by positive action."



Dulles: The Voice of America?

Thus Dulles guaranteed military aid to Syngman Rhee for action against the North in preference to a peaceful solution for the unity of the country.

In the light of this record, you will wonder, with the Bishop of Canberra, at the action of the Australian Council of Churches in extending fraternal greetings to this person.

At the Feet of Gamaliel . . .

It must be admitted that not only does Mr. Dulles deal with worldly things like legal briefs, cartel contracts and international politics—but also in things of the spirit. He is prominent in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, and claims to be one of the leading Christian laymen of this world. When Dulles' machinations for the rebuilding of Germany became bolder and more open, liberal churchmen in the U.S. were outraged. In October, 1947, an issue of "Social Questions," bulletin of the Methodist Federation for Social Action, exposed this Corporation lawyer turned international strategist. The editor, Rev. Alson J. Smith, did not hesitate to call a Nazi sympathiser just that.

"It may have been only a coincidence, of course," Smith said, "that the firm had such close relations with the Schroeder Bank, I. G. Farben, the infamous German law firm of Albert and Westrick; . . . Of course there may be no significance at all to the fact that Allen Dulles, brother of John Foster Dulles, and also a member of the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, is one of the directors of the American subsidiary of J. Henry Schroeder Bank, London."

This same Allen Dulles, be it noted, was U.S. representative at secret talks with top-level Nazi Hohenlohe in Switzerland in February, 1943, to discuss the post-war settlement, according to documents discovered in the Nazi archives in 1945.

Summing up, Rev. Smith says, "When one hears John Foster Dulles, through the Federal Council of Churches, announce that the issue is a 'free world versus a police state,' one cannot help but wonder just what kind of a 'free world' Dulles is talking about."

This hill-billy scrivener steps out of his luxury airliner in Wellington, is rushed by car to a secret conference with Doidge in a carpeted chamber in the Parliament Buildings. Here Dulles hopes to have approved his

The Sharma Case . . . A Victim of White New Zealand

Many students of Victoria who have been to Tournaments, been active in student politics, or moved in university circles at all on a national scale, will know Pat (Chanra Pratap) Sharma. He is 24, an Indian student from Fiji, who has 8 units of a B.Comm., 2 units in accountancy professional, and has been studying at Canterbury University College for several years.

He has been refused permission to remain in New Zealand to continue his studies.

The Customs Department, said a Press Association message of 11th February, declined to renew Mr. Sharma's permit entitling him to remain in New Zealand, and as far as is known no reason has been officially given for the action.

A fellow Canterburian remarked to your "Salient" reporter the other day that it would be difficult to make a martyr of Pat Sharma, as whatever ill wind caught him in the pants, he would be sure to end up on his feet, probably with a bottle of beer in each hand. He is a most lively and attractive personality, fond of life, interested in a wide variety of things, and excellent company. He receives no financial assistance from any quarter, and during his years of study has had to take labouring and other employment during term as well as in vacation. A part-time student with a foreign background, his academic record has been surprisingly good.

A Christchurch accountancy firm which had employed Pat Sharma, and been well satisfied with his work, made representations on his behalf, but an official reply has been received from the Government that nothing can be done.

The editor of our Canterbury contemporary "Canta," Mr. Mike Conway, has written to the Minister of Customs, Mr. Bowden, asking on behalf of fellow students if the Department would care to state the reason for its declining to renew Sharma's permit, and raising the general question why approved overseas students cannot be admitted to New Zealand for a definite term of perhaps five years to be liable to premature expulsion only if they break the laws of the land, or if the university authorities express dissatisfaction with their academic progress?

The questions raised by the Sharma case are likely to affect many students from Fiji at present studying at Victoria. "Salient" endorses the attitude of the editor of "Canta," and congratulates him on his stand.

We trust that the Government will take a more reasonable attitude when they hear what most New Zealand students think about it and we trust that Pat Sharma will be with us for a few years yet.

SPORTS SECRETARIES NOTE

ALL Tournament blurb must be handed into Salient Room by March 14. This is important, and we would appreciate it if all Teams lists etc., were submitted promptly. Also we hope that this year you will send us plenty of copy, so that the College is kept informed of all Sports activities. Thank you.

D. DAVEY.

plans for rebuilding the fascist military machine of Japan. All this, while canting about one who wandered bare-foot around Galilee, exhorting all men to love one another. New Zealanders will not be the Gadarene swine that Mr. Dulles will ride downhill to destruction.

—DESPARD.

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SOUTH AFRICA CALLS

WE all know that racialism is a major menace in the United States. But the extent to which it has gained ground in South Africa in the past few years is not so well known.

The following letter has been received by the President of NZUSA, Mr. K. O'Brien, from the President of the National Union of South Africa Students, Mr. P. V. Tobias.

"Dear Sir,
... I wish through you to appeal to the N.Z. University Students' Association for financial assistance in the provision of scholarships for Africans to study Medicine at the University of Witwatersrand Medical School.

"I am sending you a batch of circulars and statements issued by the African Medical Scholarships Fund, which has the active support of NUSAS. These documents make clear the circumstances in which the student body has set up the Trust Fund.

"Briefly: In the past, the S.A. Government has awarded 5 bursaries each year to enable African students to study Medicine at Witwatersrand University. These were recently discontinued, but as a result of protests, the Minister of Education has agreed to grant a reduced number of bursaries this year (3), and next year for the last time. Thereafter these scholarships will cease.

"S.A. students, anxious for the future health of the African community and fearing that the Government's action was an indirect attack on the University's great tradition of non-segregation, a tradition strongly supported by NUSAS, but opposed by the present Government, resolved to replace the two scholarships from their own resources, and, if possible, to supplement them further.

"The 'Wits' students have agreed voluntarily to levy an extra 10/- on their fees each year towards the Trust Fund which has been set up. By itself this will not be adequate to replace even the two bursaries, and an appeal has been launched to obtain donations to supplement the fund.

"Each scholarship consists of £250 p.a. for 6 years. They will take the form of loans, interest-free, and repayable over a term of years. Thus, once the fund is firmly established, it will eventually become self-supporting.

"This Medical School at the University of Witwatersrand is the only one in S.A. which admits Africans. To illustrate the importance of the work which this fund has set out to achieve, I may point out that, for the 3 scholarships which the Trust Fund advertised for 1950, no fewer than 60-odd Africans applied. Thus both the need and the demand far exceed the resources of the fund, let alone the few scholarships which the Government has now decided to continue for the next two years.

"NUSAS therefore appeals to NZUSA to assist the fund by arranging a collection among its constituent colleges, and from whatever other source it may deem fit.

"... May I express my sincere hope that your Union will see its way clear to lay this appeal before your constituents and to lend its support to the scholarship fund?"

"With cordial student greetings from South Africa,

"Very sincerely yours,
For and on behalf of NUSAS,
(Sgd) PHILLIP V. TOBIAS,
President."

Here is a worthwhile job for a Student Relief Committee.

Salient Staff, 1951

Editor: W. J. Cameron.
Confederates: H. C. MacNeill, C. V. Bollinger, N. M. Grange, J. D. Milburn, Gwendolyn Martin, Daphne Davey, Barbara Fougere, George Goddard, Pam Cooper, Shirley Williams, L. B. Piper, Margaret Piper.

"There Is No Life Without Song"

WHEN Czech resistance fighter Julius Fuchik was writing his "Notes" in a Gestapo dungeon, and smuggling them out to the world, he wrote: "There is no life without song, as there is no life without the sun." This thought was adopted by the IUS as a motto for their song-book "Youth Sings" (published 1949), containing some 200 pages of songs with music from practically every country in the world—student songs, folk songs, songs of national movement.

Less ambitious, but just as effective for its purpose, is NZUSA's latest publication, "Song Book" (edited by Michael Conway of Canterbury), which appeared at the end of January. Certainly there is no student life without song. It contains the words of 87 of the songs heard most often wherever New Zealand students gather together.

It opens, suitably enough, with Blake's "Jerusalem," its words expressive of the faith shared by many of us in a juster future secured by the moral struggle of men. With rather alarming suddenness, we walk thence straight into the less refined American folk songs, "Frankie and Albert" and "Nancy Brown"—two of the most popular melodies around the fire on tramping trips and by candlelight at Congresses. Other folk songs included are "The Eriskay Love-Lilt," "The Foggy Dew," "Sir Roger of Kildare," "Weeping and Walling," "Greensleeves" and "Samuel Hall." It is tragic that some of these have had to be hacked at with a pair of pruning-shears to meet the requirements of certain provisions of the law.

It is wonderful to see a few New Zealand-born songs in print—not only "Po Kare Kare Ana"—but "No More Double-Bunking" and "A Fast Pair of Skis," and, on the extravagant level, the redoubtable "Rollo the Ravaging Roman," and even "When Serge and I Were Young" and the subsequent plotsk on behalf of Trotsky.

The book can be said to reflect quite faithfully the feelings of students in this country as expressed by what they sing. Many familiar groups are represented. Several hymns and Christmas carols are scattered through the book, and there are a number of well-known rebel songs—"La Marseillaise" for example, and "Joe Hill," "Bandiera Rossa," and "The Peat-Bog Soldiers"—sprung from a variety of times and climes, but all singing of man's struggle through darkness, to light. In this age of the release of Krupp and the rearming of Hitler's Wehrmacht, it would be well for us to sing more often the prayer of the German political prisoners of ten or fifteen years ago.

I think the editor is to be especially congratulated on his arrangement. The placing of "Aupres de ma Blonde" opposite Mozart's "Crade Song," and "God Defend New Zealand" looking across at "The Red Flag," will delight student eyes.

Yes, for Freshers or permanent undergraduates, it's a good bob's worth.

—PARTISAN.

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Salient Meets Dulles . . .

THE MAN FROM WALL STREET

SALIENT had originally applied for an interview with Mr. John Foster Dulles. But the American Ambassador regretted that the great man would be in Wellington for only one day, and would have no time for such engagements. Accordingly, we were lumped with our daily and weekly contemporaries at the Press Conference scheduled for 4.30 on February 20.

Your Salient reporter had never before attended such a gathering. At 4.25 he was ushered into a light-panelled, red-carpeted room in Parliament Buildings, and on the stroke of 4.30 a vast crowd of professional pressmen thronged in, and took their places in the two rows of chairs placed on one side of the room.

Cabinet would not have finished with the great man, until 5, announced a funkkey. Half an hour's patience.

At 5.5 the door opened, several lesser lights from Government and Embassy slipped in and sat down. A moment's pause. Enter, Mr. Sidney George Holland, looking as excited and nervous as a seven-year-old at a birthday party, followed by the long, stooped figure of John Foster Dulles. Everyone stood.

"Ha, ha," said S.G.H., clasping his hands, and beaming. "Let me introduce you to this—this—gang. My press-boys. They're a good bunch really."

He laughed awkwardly. Lizard-like from behind, without the shadow of a smile, J.F.D. drawled: "If you say so, must be true."

They had had their joke for the day, and we got down to serious matters. S.G.H. withdrew.

J.F.D. sat back in the chair drawn up at the desk in the centre of the room, took out a pencil and doodled on a writing-pad. He is personally most unattractive, surly, big and ugly. He has a crooked mouth distorted by 63 years of talking out of the side of it. He has a double chin and a thick bull neck. He looks sleepily out of deep-sunk eyes. Most of his 6-foot length is heavily bent forward.

"I am here to discuss the problem of a Japanese peace treaty and greater security in the Pacific area," he began, unperturbed by a young man who was stumping round the room with a flashlight camera. "I am not yet able to make any announcement of noos value. I've got to talk things over when I get back to Washington. But good results of several sorts will have to come out of these talks. Now. Ask any questions. I don't promise I'll be able to answer them, but I'll do my best."

The various correspondents fired their questions. "Are there likely to be one or several treaties with Japan?" was asked.

15 seconds' silence. "You're referring to the probable attitude of the Soviet Union?"

The correspondent nodded. More silence.

"I am hopeful," slowly, "that the Soviet Union will make peace with Japan on the same terms with the rest of us. . . . There is nothing in the treaty we have in mind which should be unacceptable to the Soviet Union. . . . There are no difficulties as in Austria and Germany where the Soviet occupies parts of the country."

Presumably American monopoly in occupation of Japan removes all difficulties.

"What about the re-arming of Japan?"

Silence. "The re-arming of Japan has not been discussed." Either J.F.D. or S.G.H. is a white liar. Did the latter, excited from moving in high circles, speak out of turn when he mentioned our commitment to support "limited" re-arming of Japan? Meanwhile in Canberra, Dulles himself had mentioned that no prohibition or limitation of armament was to be written into the Japanese treaty.

"Did you see Dr. Evatt's statement that 'we are being asked to rearm a cruel and barbaric former enemy'?"

Long silence. "I saw it." "Any comment?" Another silence. "No comment."

He assured us that all the Japanese had turned pacifist. Speaking of Japanese industrial potential, he mentioned 'our war effort' in the present tense. He informed us that all press remarks about his present talks were "purely speculative . . . what we discuss is kept strictly confidential."

"Would New Zealand and Australia have equal rights in the negotiation of a treaty?"

Silence. "The treaty will be one which we believe will further the security of all of us—including New Zealand and Australia."

Suddenly, after 30 minutes of doodling, abrupt remarks and long silences, Mr. Dulles lept to his feet and headed for the door.


"Excuse me, gen'lmen, but I'll have to be getting along."

There was more bowing and scraping by Cabinet Ministers at the door as the great man withdrew.

I went away through the long corridors of our seat of government, musing on the future of our country's independence.

—B.

DB LAGER
The Great Favourite
from the
WAITEMATA MODEL BREWERY



WHAT HAPPENED IN PRAGUE?

ALL looks yellow to the jaundiced eye, we know, but we have not got jaundice; but Jeepers! some things around this college are yellow. We refer in particular to the Students Executive's inexplicable action with regard to the report of its observers to the World Student Congress in Prague last year.

The accredited observers of the V.U.C. Students' Association were Alec McLeod (formerly Association vice-president), Keith and Jacqueline Matthews, all graduates of V.U.C. The Executive wrote to them on 27th June last, listing certain questions on which they desired "information that would be relevant to the question of N.Z.U.S.A.'s reaffiliation or otherwise."

N.Z.U.S.A. also accredited an observer, Bruce Miller, formerly of Otago.

The report of V.U.C.'s observers arrived in the Exec Room in January, and was placed on their files. This report was very full, and gave an understanding, liberal, unprejudiced account of the Congress such as should be expected of university graduates. The Exec made no attempt to circulate the report, or publicise the conclusions of our observers.

Mr. Miller's report to N.Z.U.S.A. was chiefly devoted to abuse and sneering. Large sections of his report are almost exact replicas of portions of the report of Mr. Jenkins of the British N.U.S. as they appeared in the British press. It is significant that Jenkins' report on the Congress, and its recommendations of disaffiliation from the International Union of Students, was rejected by the Council of N.U.S., and only in a "referendum" (how well we know what that means), boycotted by large sections of British students, including the London University, disaffiliation was only 3,000 up in a poll of 33,000.

Officers of V.U.C.S.A. Exec undertook early in February to photocopy the whole of Mr. Miller's report, for circulation among students of all colleges, especially at Congress. The Secretary of the Association flatly declined even to go half-shares with the S.L.F. in the photocopying and circulation of the report of the Association's own observers.

Impressions

The V.U.C. observers' report is most informative on many points about which Mr. Miller's report tends to be abusive. Near the beginning, our observers state: "Our special gratitude must go to the hundreds of students and workers who gave up their summer holidays and worked solidly for weeks beforehand to make the Congress a success. It is only after attending this Congress that we have come to realise the tremendous effort required to organise an international assembly of such a nature. We would strongly recommend that V.U.C.S.A. and N.Z.S.L.F. who appointed us as observers, should write to the Czech Student Union, to thank them officially for the really magnificent hospitality and kindness shown to your representatives. We have no doubt that Mr. Miller of N.Z.U.S.A. will endorse our remarks in this regard. It would be indeed a desirable gesture if some small token gift symbolical of our N.Z. culture, could also be sent."

"As the derogatory comments of some British students after the Congress were apparently given publicity in the N.Z. press, and as we feel tolerably certain that the press, in its present mood, would be unlikely to publish any objective report, let alone any praise, either of the Congress or anything else that might take place in Czechoslovakia, we shall make one or two points in this regard."

The report continues by rebutting some press falsehoods about Czech customs formalities, police restrictions and the activities of certain British student leaders at the Congress. One British Conservative student from Durham, outspoken in his abuse of the I.U.S. and the Congress, made a brazen admission to our observers that he had capitalised

on his foreign privilege concessions by racketeering on the black market.

"As observers for two groups of N.Z. students," the report goes on, "we find it difficult to describe exactly the general atmosphere of the full sessions of the Congress. We spent a great deal of time talking to students of various opinions, some thinking that the Congress and its atmosphere was the most moving expression of student friendship and unity, others that it was a distasteful succession of demonstrations of feeling. The first group by far outnumbered the second, and we think it safe to say that for most participants the atmosphere was one of great enthusiasm and affection, and indeed it would have been difficult not to have been moved by the sincerity and feeling evident in speeches and applause. However, as the organisations which we represent are more likely to be familiar with the views of the minority in I.U.S., we believe that it would be profitable to examine this question of demonstration and applause which disturbed some delegates, and we feel that it would not be an exaggeration to say, determined their whole attitude to the Congress."

"At various stages throughout, prolonged applause, calling in unison of names and slogans, caused, we admit, a feeling of discomfort in our stolid Anglo-Saxon hearts. But take the circumstances. You have a group of over a thousand young people all together, speaking different languages. A student of Viet Nam, for instance, gets up and gives a most moving speech. We think it safe to say that everyone was deeply moved by the depth of feeling, the appeal for understanding and real help apparent in almost every "colonial" speech. Everyone present knows that this Viet Nam delegation walked 800 miles, and travelled several thousand more to attend this Congress. It is immensely proud of what its people have been doing to remove illiteracy and poverty. How can they show their admiration? The Congress claps, cries 'Peace to Viet Nam! Ho Chi Minh!' . . . We are not personally inclined to see anything sinister in such mass demonstrations, especially as 'Long Live Peace' was called for much longer than any name . . ."

Falsehoods

Students of Victoria have a right to know that their observers felt this way, especially as Mr. Miller's report is largely outright plagiarism.

More fantastic slanders were made in England, and some repeated in the N.Z. press—notably in the Dominion editorial of 9th November. The British Daily Mail of 30th August gave the story of one Mr. Sharps, Vice-President of the British N.U.S., that he had been accosted by the police at the Czech border on the way to the Congress, stripped and manhandled. The Daily Mail did not print the statement by Martin Ennals, Assistant Secretary of N.U.S., who was with Sharps throughout the journey, stating: "I wish to refute most strongly any suggestion of discourtesy and maltreatment. The inspection was a routine one by Customs officials, and there was no question of taking off any of our clothing. Mr. Sharps was definitely not stripped. The Daily Mail have admitted to me that this story was untrue, and have been asked to publish a correction, but have not done so." New Zealanders on the same train have endorsed Mr. Ennals' statement.

The Daily Mail, we can only assume, was frightened of the truth. Is the V.U.C. Students' Association Executive frightened of the observations of its own appointed representatives?

—C.B. and H.C.M.

FOR STUDENTS IN NEED

During the war when the need for relief for students in many countries was recognised, W.S.R. (World Student Relief) was formed. This organisation was an alliance of I.U.S. (International Union of Students), World Student Christian Federation, Pax Romana, World Union of Jewish Students and I.S.S. (International Student Service). W.S.R. was the governing body, and the technical administration was entrusted to I.S.S.

At Victoria, all relief funds have been collected by the I.S.S. sub-committee of Exec., with delegates from all interested groups—Catholic Students' Guild, Evangelical Union, Student Christian Movement, Weir House and Socialist Club. Two years ago this committee found that the national I.S.S. Committee was elected by nobody, responsible to nobody, and self-perpetuating; it had on its own authority published a booklet, apparently to raise funds, but which, in the unanimous opinion of the V.U.C. committee could only lose them; there was no satisfactory evidence that the money raised at this college had been used for relief. I.U.S. received complaints from many nations, so held an inquiry. The report on it is the basis of this article and may be studied in the Exec. Room. The I.S.S. has at its head the I.S.S. Assembly, which is not a representative body and is responsible to nobody. The I.S.S. Assembly aims not only at material relief, but also (and increasingly) to devote money to seminars, conferences and study-tours. The I.S.S. administration spent money raised by all organisations affiliated to W.S.R., on these "cultural" activities, whereas the people who raised the money have thought it was all going to material relief. Possibly the worst example—in 1949 a majority of delegates to the W.S.R. voted the entire relief sum for the Philippines to pay the salary of an I.S.S. officer (a minister of religion), so there were then no funds for this man to distribute when he got there.

Last year disagreement arose between I.U.S. and I.S.S. I.S.S. believed material relief was no longer necessary, wished to terminate World Student Relief, and to inherit W.S.R. funds. I.U.S. wished to continue W.S.R., believed relief still necessary in a number of countries, and wanted as the only change that relief funds and relief campaigns be separated from the funds and campaigns for I.S.S. "Cultural" projects. Although I.U.S. suggested several possible compromises, I.S.S. refused, and the majority of delegates to the W.S.R. voted for its termination, and to give the funds to I.S.S.

It is now time for students to decide which they wish to support—cultural projects or material relief for students in need.

The I.U.S. has now formed the International Student Relief to con-

tinue collecting funds for material relief to be distributed solely according to need, without political or religious discrimination. The relief is to provide textbooks, scholarships, equipment, food, medical supplies, endowment of hospital beds for T.B. students and four sanatoria for students situated in France, Czechoslovakia, and one to be built in Brazil. Administration costs are to be kept to a minimum. The new W.S.R. has one representative each from the I.U.S., the Co-ordinating Committee of African Student Organisations, and the national unions of France, Brazil, India, China, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

If the students of Victoria wish to give money for "cultural" projects in which they do not share, they should support I.S.S. If they wish to provide material relief, they should abolish the I.S.S. Committee and form an I.S.R. Committee. Then they should work for it.

—E.G.M.

For Fuddled Freshers . . .

What's What?

MANY freshers are bewildered by the strange initials such as WFDY, IUS, etc. that are bandied about by the old hands around the University. Here are the meanings of some of the better-known of those mysterious symbols you will meet around the college.

E.U.: Evangelical Union. — An affiliated group of the Students' Association devoted to the propagation of evangelical Christianity, and linked with similar groups in other College through the Inter-Varsity Fellowship.

I.S.R.—International Student Relief—the new worldwide organisation for the collection and distribution of relief to needy students in backward areas. ISR was formed by IUS and the national student unions of France, Poland, China, India and others when ISS and WSCF pulled out of the old World Student Relief. Hq. Prague.

I.S.S.—International Student Service, now called World University Service—a non-representative university organisation which organises international study courses, travel schemes, and some relief. It has in the past been through ISS Committees that most of N.Z.'s contributions have gone to World Student Relief. Hq. Geneva.

I.U.S.—The International Union of Students, to which the majority of national student unions are affiliated. With vast membership from Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America, IUS policy is militant. It organises international services, World University Games, runs sanatoria, and scholarships, leads and co-ordinates student


(Continued on next page.)

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V.U.C. Graduates Discuss the International Union
of Students and Its Congress in Prague

IS THE I.U.S. DEMOCRATIC?

A LARGE part of the report of Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, VUC's observers at the Prague World Student Congress last August, is taken up with replies to specific questions put them by our Executive. In the light of this fact, it is even more incomprehensible that our Executive should see fit not to publicise the report as widely and as early as possible.

Among other questions, the Executive asked the observers what was the attitude of IUS to agitation within the British National Union of Students for disaffiliation from IUS, and the opportunity of minority groups within the IUS to express opposition to official policy, which is famous for its militance.

"The British NUS did in fact tend to be the leader, and to set the tune for the small minority of delegates and observers opposed to one or other aspects of IUS policy," says the report. "At Congress there was what might be called an 'opposition group,' small in terms of both its own numbers at the Congress, and of the number of students it represented. Its leaders could be fairly stated to have been the delegates of the BNUS

(with the exception of one coloured member of this delegation who literally 'broke party discipline' at the end of the Congress to express his views on the colonial question.) The group included the delegates or observers of the National Unions of Scotland, Australia, N.Z., Denmark, Sweden, Finland, the U.S., Norway, Canada and South Africa. The majority of these bodies were no longer or never had been affiliated to IUS. The group did not, however, include all non-affiliated bodies which were represented at Congress. The non-affiliated French NUS, for instance, though by no means at one with IUS, formed no part of this rather intransigent 'bloc.' The members of this group were conspicuous, not only

(Continued from col. 4 page 6.)

campaigns for economic, educational and social welfare. NZUSA and NUAUS disaffiliated in 1949, though the latter still co-operates with IUS; NUS is still affiliated despite some hostility from isolationists. Hq. Prague.

N.U.A.U.S.—The National Union of Australian University Students.

N.U.S.—The British National Union of Students.

N.Z.S.L.F.—The N.Z. Student Labour Federation, to which the Socialist, Labour and Radical Clubs of the four University Colleges are affiliated. Nat. Exec. rotates. At present it is held by V.U.C.

N.Z.U.—New Zealand University—the national institution of which Auckland, Victoria and Canterbury University Colleges, Otago University, and Massey and Canterbury Agricultural Colleges, are the constituents.

N.Z.U.S.A.—N.Z. University Students' Association—the national representative student body to which the Students' Associations of the 6 colleges are affiliated. The Council (3 representatives from each college, 2 from the agricultural colleges, plus an elected executive) meets twice yearly. Resident Exec. in Wellington.

S.C.M.—Student Christian Movement—a non-sectarian group devoted to the study and furtherance of Christian doctrine and ideals. The VUCSCM is affiliated to VUCSA, and, with similar groups in other colleges, to the NZSCM which has an office in Wellington.

U.N.A.—United Nations Association—a local body for the strengthen-

ing of, and diffusion of knowledge on UNO.

U.N.O.—How did you get to University without knowing that?

W.A.Y.—World Assembly of Youth—a non-representative body of right-wing political youth organisations and other youth organisations. It has no members from eastern or colonial countries. Hq. Brussels.

W.C.D.P.—World Congress of Defenders of Peace—the 400 million strong international movement led by people of all philosophies, with the main aim of securing lasting peace between different social systems. Initiated the Stockholm Appeal for the banning of the atom bomb to which there are 700 million signatures already. N.Z. member on the World Committee is Very Rev. C. W. Chandler, Dean of Hamilton. Hq. Paris.

W.F.D.Y.—World Federation of Democratic Youth—militant international youth body with affiliates in every country in the world, and a total membership of 60 million. In policy and programme the main stress is on peace and better economic, social and cultural standards for youth. V.U.C.S.A. was affiliated 1945-50. W.F.D.Y. has consultative status with U.N.E.S.C.O. Hq. Paris.

W.S.C.F.—World Student Christian Federation—international oecumenical student Christian organisation, to which N.Z.S.C.M. is affiliated. Takes an active interest in world affairs from a Christian standpoint.

W.S.R.—World Student Relief—defunct 1950. Was joint relief organ of I.U.S., I.S.S., W.S.C.F., Pax Romana (Roman Catholic student body) and World Jewish Student Federation. See I.S.R. above.

for their united opposition to practically everything that the IUS majority had done or proposed, but also for its refusal to take part in the demonstrations of feeling, no matter how worthy the cause.

"In a simple democratically-constituted body like the IUS, it is natural and correct for the Executive to act on and be supported by the opinion of the majority. The complaint of the group we have just referred to, is rather that its members are not in agreement with these majority opinions than that the decisions are not democratically arrived at.

Fairness

"The time accorded to speakers from minority groups seemed to us very generous. The numbers of speakers heard from the British and Scottish unions was greater than that from any other single delegation. Although a number of speakers presented views clearly in opposition to those of the majority of students present, and often cruelly offensive to members of that majority, at no time were such speakers discriminated against by the Chair."

One of our Executive's questions to its observers, quoted above, concerned minority agitation against IUS inside BNUS. "To us," answer the observers, "the significant fact is that BNUS remains affiliated and was represented at this Congress by a strong and active delegation with full voting rights. There may be 'agitation within BNUS for disaffiliation,' but should such agitation carry any weight with N.Z. students? If we are going to base our attitude on that of the BNUS Executive—a course for which there would seem to be no particular reason—why on earth go beyond that into 'agitations' within BNUS? Any democratic body will have differences of opinion, but surely the democratically reached opinions of the whole body, and not the opinions of individual members or minority groups within it, are significant.

"It seems, moreover, that the Executive of the BNUS, which is perhaps getting a little crusty (Mr. Jenkins, the President, for one, having been a member of it for a number of years), is not altogether at one with the membership. At the BNUS Council meeting of some 1500 delegates after the IUS Congress, the Executive moved disaffiliation from IUS, and the motion was lost by a substantial majority. In the light of these facts, Mr. Jenkins was hardly justified to say as he did that the views he expressed were those of the majority of British students, and that IUS was becoming more unpopular among British students.

Complaints

"The complaints of the BNUS officials come down substantially to the claim that minority opinions do not get a fair hearing in IUS, and that IUS activities 'go far beyond student problems and embrace all the

great questions of the day,' i.e. they are too 'political.'

It is obvious from IUS publications, and it was obvious from the many speeches and reports we heard, that many of the matters with which IUS concerns itself are of a political nature. But neither your observers nor the great majority of those present at this Congress could agree with the claim of the BNUS delegation that these questions are outside the reasonable scope of IUS activities. Having carefully considered all views expressed, and the facts disclosed at the Congress, we would say:—

(1) The IUS is not any old student body, but a body pledged to carry out a certain constitution. This constitution which was at the time of its enactment, and still is, supported by the overwhelming body of the membership, commits IUS (inter alia) to the following from the Aims of the I.U.S.:

(b) To secure for all young people the right to and possibility of education, primary, secondary and higher, regardless of sex, economic circumstances, social standing, political conviction, religion, colour or race . . . and all other means of securing to students their material independence . . .

(1) To give active support for all organisations working for peace and security. To this end, to fight for the eradication of every vestige of fascist ideology . . . To combat all forms of discrimination, the falsification of science, and the propagation of theories of racial superiority.

(j) To represent the interests of students in international affairs.

(k) To assist the students of colonial, semi-colonial, and dependent countries to attain their full social, economic and educational development; to this end, to render to the students and peoples of these countries all possible assistance in their struggle for freedom and independence."

(2) The programme outlined in the above sections of the Constitution explicitly involves an active struggle for a number of things, for which the energies and work of all students in all countries should be brought to bear.

(3) Of these things, the two outstandingly urgent needs which emerged in speech after speech (including the main speech from the BNUS delegation) are Peace and the Colonies.

Peace

"There are indeed Mr. Jenkins' 'great questions of the day.' War or Peace affects us all, and affects us vitally, even those of us who have gained comparatively easy conditions of study as in New Zealand; because students too provide soldiers, and students tend to lose more than many other sections through military service, and because science students, in particular, are in time of war asked to an ever-increasing extent to contribute their technical know-

(Continued on page 8.)

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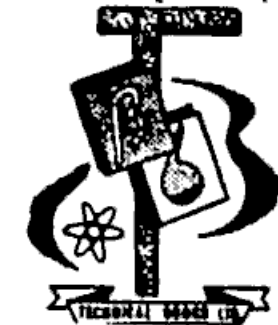
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"The university is the most auto-
cratic capitalist organisation—you
pay your money—and the customer
is always wrong!"

—Dave Cohen.

Malcolm Gordon Mace

ONE of the crew of the missing
yacht "Argo" is Malcolm Gordon
Mace, student at Victoria College
since 1947.

Malcolm was well-known in the
Science Faculty, and in the College
Tramping and Ski Clubs. Wherever
he was known, he was liked.

We will always remember him
smiling.

He went to Wadestown School and
Wellington College, and obtained a
Credit Pass in the Junior Scholarship
Examination in 1946. He graduated
B.Sc. last year.

Our very real sympathy goes to
his family and closest friends at this
time of anxiety.

STUDENT LABOUR CONGRESS

The New Zealand Student Labour
Federation held its first separate
Congress at Curious Cove from 31st
January to 4th February.

Victoria College Socialist Club
members made up the bulk of those
present, but the enthusiasm of the
others made up for their lack of num-
bers.

The holding of a separate Congress
apart from N.Z.U.S.A. was not
thought to be desirable by those
present. The decision to hold a Feb-
ruary meeting of N.Z.U.S.A. Con-
gress meant however that many
school-teacher students were unable
to attend and S.L.F. was compelled
to organise a short session of its
own. "Bonk" Sootney, the President
of the Federation, opened the Con-
gress with an analysis of the World
Crisis of Capitalism. He pointed out
the fact that though there is an ap-
pearance of solidity in the West this
is not entirely true. The competitive
nature of capitalism ultimately
brings about a political cleavage
within its own sphere. The nervous-
ness and back sliding of the British
and French Governments on policy
towards China is a clear example of
this. At Canterbury College Socialist
moved that S.L.F. should promote
the formation of "China Recognition
Society" in the separate Col-
leges.

Wolfgang Rosenberg led the dis-
cussion on the Colombo Plan and its
place in Imperialist plans for deal-
ing with the unrest in South East
Asia. An examination of the amount
of money to be apportioned to "so-

cial capital" (educational services
etc.) and that to be devoted to trans-
port development varies significantly
between countries such as India with
a nominal independence, and coun-
tries such as Malaya, having only a
colonial status. Mr. Rosenberg saw
the greatest deficiency of the scheme
in the complete absence of any pro-
gramme for industrialisation geared
to a mechanised agriculture plan.
Mr. Ferguson of the Wellington Peace
Council was the next speaker on the
programme. He outlined the peace
question and its relation to U.N.O.
Later Congress unanimously passed
a resolution affirming support for the
decision of the International Union
of Students conference which made
the struggle for peace the first task
for students everywhere. The third
discussion centred chiefly around
questions of domestic concern. The
increasing cost of education which
is immediately reflected in increased
examination fees and the general rise
in living costs due to the re-arma-
ment policy were chief among the
issues raised.

While questions of great moment
occupied the attentions of students
in the morning sessions the rest of
the day was generally left free for
recreations and frivolity of all sorts.
There was certainly no diversion
more successful than the fishing and
although some accounts as yet re-
main unverified it is suspected that
many leviathans of fabulous propor-
tions were hooked out of the waters
of the Sound. The meals were excel-
lent.

SPORTS' CHAT

THIS editorial is addressed mainly to FRESHERS. You have
come to university to pursue an academic career but we hope
that you are going to find time to further an athletic career. For
many years now Victoria has been notorious for her poor record
in sport. We are depending on this year's freshers to rescue us
from this slough of despond.

Every sport, both indoor and outdoor, has its followers at
V.U.C. In the first term when you arrive you will find that all
the summer sports are in full swing but do not let this stop you
going along and making yourself known to those who belong to
the clubs in which you are interested. Unfortunately you will
be ineligible to represent V.U.C. at Easter Tournament but by
taking part in activities this year you will be preparing the way
for participating in Easter Tournament next year. The Winter
Sports Clubs will be getting under way towards the end of the
first term and by watching the notice board you will be able to get
all the information that you need. You are eligible to represent
VUC at Winter Tournament.

One last word. It is possible to attend lectures and yet never
get to know anyone apart from your immediate friends. The
sports clubs offer you an avenue for making new friends and
acquaintances. All clubs will be advertising their activities by
means of the notice board and Salient and by watching these you
will be in contact with all sporting activities in the college.
Remember all you sporty types that you are sure of a warm
welcome from any club that you are interested in.—Daphne Davey.

(Continued from col. 3 page 7.)

ledge in ways which can mean death
and destruction to millions. In cases
where a man knowingly (or perhaps
only negligently) disregards the
value of human life in wartime, we
now have the international authority
of the Nuremberg Trials to say that
a defence of 'military necessity' or
'superior orders' is no defence in
international law. As one delegate
remarked, the man who releases, and
perhaps the man who makes, the
atomic bomb, may find himself in-
dicted at some future Nuremberg.
It is almost certain to have been a
student. Yet this is politics. Are we
to ignore it?

"Thus we see that the minority
'opposition' received a full and per-
fectly fair hearing; the so-called
'political' activities of IUS are neces-
sary for its members and within its
constitutional powers; and the views
of the minority delegates on the
'political' issue were unsound, if not
insincere."

CONGRESS

YES, you freshers have heard a lot
about NZUSA Congress, and all
the horrible things that go on at
Curious Cove. Well, you'll know all
the inside story if you just hold off
till to-day fortnight and read our
second issue. Unfortunately the Con-
gress report came in too late for
publication in our 1950 number 1,
but we will feature it next time.

Catholic Students' Guild, 1951

The following is the proposed pro-
gramme of activities for the first
term. We extend a hearty invitation
to all students who have not attended
any of our functions previously. The
meetings are held at St. Patrick's
College, Cambridge Terrace, on Sun-
day evenings, usually commencing at
7 p.m., with Benediction, and fol-
lowed by a lecture and discussion.
Meetings close at 9, followed by
supper.

Sunday, 11th March: First meeting.
Buffet tea at 5.30 p.m., followed by
Benediction, and at 7.30 p.m. lecture
by a visiting speaker.

Sunday, 1st April: Election of offi-
cers, and discussion "The Mission of
the Catholic Student."

Sunday, 15th April: Visiting
speaker.

Sunday, 29th April: Discussion on
"Distributism."

Easter Competitions: The Guild
will be entering one team (or two
if there are sufficient people offer-
ing) for the Federated Catholic
Clubs' Easter Competitions at Hast-
ings. Competitions are as follows:
Debating, Oratory, Elocution, Religi-
ous Questions, Impromptu Speech,
Billiards, Table Tennis and Tennis.
Those wishing to take part are re-
quested to hand in their names to
one of the committee members.

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BLESSED ARE THE MEEK

"Who else dominates the
seven seas and the air above
them? Those diplomats con-
trol every positive move of the
57-member United Nations and
of the left-over nations, such
as Germany, Japan and Spain?
"Where is there a continent

or even an island which is not
on our aims list?

"It is not time to be modest.
Somebody's got to be boss.
What are we waiting for?"

—From an Editorial in the
"Los Angeles Times,"
2/10/50.

CHINESE GIFT TO BUILDING FUND

IN a letter to Mr. G. F. Dixon,
organiser of the VUC Student
Union Building Fund, the secretary
of the New Zealand Chinese Asso-
ciation, Mr. William Wah, stated on
October 30 last year:

"I am happy to report that our
national executive has instructed me
to send you the enclosed cheque for
£200 as our contribution towards your
college building fund appeal.

"It is to be stressed that we want-
ed to send you a far greater sum
than the amount we are enclosing,
but unfortunately our restricted fi-
nancial position made that impossible.
We would further like you to know
that we are already sending you

twice the amount we can afford; but
we consider the cause well worth the
effort.

"We would like succeeding com-
mittees of our association to continue
supporting your college, if and
whenever the need should arise, and
we would like the students in par-
ticular to know of our goodwill
wards them.

"In this way, a little may be con-
tributed to international understand-
ing and peace among races and
nations. To this end, any action your
college may feel able to take to
convey our goodwill to the students,
present and future, will be most
gratefully appreciated by our asso-
ciation."