

Salient

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

Vol. 14, No. 5

Wellington, May 24, 1951. By Subscription

STUD. ASS. FEE RISE TWELVE AND SIX AND WHY Building Fund May Also Suffer

FOR some years the financial position of the Association has been in a fairly uneasy state. Shortly after the war the student roll was 2400 and there were reserves accumulated from the war years. Since then the roll has dropped to 2050 and costs have soared terrifically. The only increased money available has been from the bringing of the Training College fee up to the same as that for other students. This does not produce much more than £40 or £50. The reserves were spent shortly after the war on various items and it has only been close and detailed budgeting that has kept us going. The deficit has been wiped out in the ordinary account although we are committed to more fixed expenditure.

Two years ago the Association in General Meeting recognised the danger and asked for the Executive to investigate whether the fees should be raised, but the Executive reported against a raising of the fee. However, the present Executive, faced with a current money shortage and the sureness that worse will come for future Executives; has been considering the matter.

FINANCE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS

Its Finance Committee investigated the problem and emerged with two recommendations, one of which the Executive adopted in full and the other in a slightly modified form. These ideas will be placed before a General Meeting to be held in the Gym on Wednesday, May 30, at 8 p.m. The purpose of this article is to urge you to be there and to place before you in advance the reasons for the proposals. It is not intended to be a detailed examination of all the pros and cons but rather a general summary. The matter will be fully debated and all questions frankly answered at the General Meeting.

The first proposal seeks to divert part of an appropriation fixed in the Constitution to our General Fund for a period of three years. The appropriation is that at present paid to the Building Fund. At the moment 4/- per head of membership plus at least £100 is paid annually to the Building Fund. As we have now collected a large amount towards the building and as we have urgent need of money which cannot reasonably be met out of any raising of the fee, the idea is to divert the 4/- per head for three years. This will provide a sum of just over £1200. What will it be used for?

In the first place of recent years the finances of the Cafeteria have been our No. 1 headache, at least until a private contractor took over. In the first two terms of 1950 a very large sum of money was lost in running the cafeteria. At present the cafeteria's liquid position is in deficit to the tune of about £800. The offset is equipment rapidly depreciating. Executive feels that if the Association is to be financially stable this deficit should be liquidated as the assets cannot be realised and do not represent anything like the amount of the deficit anyway.

In addition to this the money available for grants in the current year is only about £750 when £950 appears to be the reasonable minimum. As a result the only money for grants this year so far has been to cover club essential administration. Therefore £200 is needed to make up the difference. On top of all this we are the hosts for Easter tournament next year and the extra expense entailed cannot be all borne by next year's ac-

counts even if the present fee is raised.

The second financial proposal is to raise the fee to £2/5/-. Now the fee was last raised to £1/12/6 in 1945 and before that to £1/7/6 in 1938. All things considered the Association probably offers all its members the best £2/5/- worth available in Wellington. It must be remembered that payment of this fee entitles all members to free membership of all student clubs. This has for years been held a sound principle as it tends to obviate cliques in the more expensive sports. However it carries with it for the Association the burden of paying all normal club expenditure.

The finance committee and Executive consider that £4700 is needed to finance the Association in a proper fashion for a year at today's cost. The biggest single item in that is £1000 for grants. This is caused by the need to meet huge costs for equipment and in some cases, essential affiliation fees. Further to that is the desire to restore some of the cuts made in recent years, particularly to cultural club grants. With a student roll of 2100 £2/5/- is called for.

EXEC'S OWN BARROW?

Administration is another big cost, but must be met to run our affairs efficiently. We are forced to pay reasonably competitive wages, and they are rising. It should be noted that last year our Accountant proposed a reduction of £50 in his salary as his duties were less since the Cafeteria was taken over by an outside firm.

Three years ago travelling subsidies were cancelled for teams in an effort to stem the tide of difficulty. This has put some clubs in a difficult position and it appears reasonable that these subsidies should be restored.

Tournaments are a big expense and it is estimated that over a cycle of two years when we have one at home and three away, we need £350 per year to finance them. NZUSA is proposing to raise its affiliation fee, but this will only cost another £45. In addition, in general all costs are steadily rising.

This then without too much financial and accounting hocus-pocus is the story. If the proposals are not agreed to, then the only alternative is cutting down on many items. The fee increase would operate from 1952. Please consider the matter and come to the meeting prepared to vote on sound and informed lines after hearing the discussion. Apart from a proportion of the £200 extra for this year's sports, the current Executive will not have this money to spend, so don't think it is pushing its own barrow.

There will be some other constitutional matters to discuss too, mainly

UN Korean Intervention Legal? Yes, Says Wilpred!

ON June 25, 1950, the North Korean Army launched an attack on South Korea, "an act of aggression," according to the United Nations Commission on Korea, "initiated without warning and without provocation, in execution of a carefully prepared plan." Recently captured enemy (i.e., North Korean) orders of May 18 and June 6, 1950, fully corroborate this statement.

It has been editorially stated in "Salient" that the United Nations was justified "since the aggressor was clear, although the resolution was illegal." But was it illegal? Let us examine the position.

The United Nations military intervention in Korea is based on three resolutions of the Security Council, taken in the absence of the USSR because of its objection to the Chinese representative. At an emergency meeting of the Security Council at 2 p.m. on June 25, under the Presidency of M. Gopala Menon, of India, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolution for Cessation

The Security Council,—
Recalling the finding of the General Assembly in its resolution of October 21, 1949, that the Government of the Republic of Korea is a lawfully established government "having effective control and jurisdiction over that part of Korea where the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was able to observe and consult and in which the great majority of the people of Korea reside; and that this Government is based on elections which were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate of that part of Korea and which were observed by the Temporary Commission; and that this is the only such Government in Korea."

Mindful of the concern expressed by the General Assembly in its resolution of December 12, 1948, and October 21, 1949, of the consequences which might follow unless Member States refrained from acts derogatory to the results sought to be achieved by the United Nations in bringing about the complete independence and unity of Korea; and the concern expressed that the situation described by the United Nations Commission on Korea in its report menaces the safety and well being of the Republic of Korea and might lead to open military conflict there:

Noting with grave concern the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea,

Determines that his action constitutes a breach of the peace,

1. Calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities; and

2. Requests the United Nations Commission on Korea

(a) To communicate its fully considered recommendations on the situation with the least possible delay;

(b) To observe the withdrawal of the North Korean forces to the thirty-eighth parallel; and

(c) To keep the Security Council informed on the execution of this resolution;

3. Calls upon all Members to render every assistance to the United

States concerned with making our Constitution consistent throughout. One however, will deal with the important matter of Fencing Blues. Be sure to attend!

Nations in the execution of this resolution and to refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities.

This resolution was adopted in a paragraph-by-paragraph vote and, as a whole, by 9-0, with Yugoslavia abstaining.

Breach of the Peace

The Security Council met again on the afternoon of June 27 and adopted the following resolution:—

The Security Council,—
Having determined that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea constitute a breach of the peace,

Having called for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and

Having called upon the authorities of North Korea to withdraw forthwith their armed forces to the thirty-eighth parallel, and

Having noted from the report of the United Nations Commission for Korea that the authorities in North Korea have neither ceased hostilities nor withdrawn their armed forces to the thirty-eighth parallel and that urgent military measures are required to restore international peace and security.

Having noted the appeal from the Republic of Korea to the United Nations for immediate and effective steps to secure peace and security.

Recommends that the Members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 7-1. Yugoslavia voted against, while Egypt and India did not take part, as they had not received instructions from their governments. One June 30 Egypt's representative, Mahmoud Fawzi Bey, reported that he would have abstained in the voting had he received instructions. Sir B. N. Rau of India, on the other hand, stated: "The halting of aggression and the quick restoration of peaceful conditions are essential pre-conditions to a satisfactory settlement. The Government of India therefore accepts the second resolution of the Security Council."

Action for Peace

The Council did not have at its disposal the forces that it should have had under Article 43 for enforcement purposes. Therefore, as the military situation deteriorated it was decided to establish a unified command. The following resolution was adopted on July 7:—

The Security Council,—

Having determined that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea constitutes a breach of the peace,

Having recommended that Members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area.

1. Welcomes the prompt and vigor-

(Continued on page 7.)

Salient

TALK ABOUT TOLERANCE

WHAT is tolerance? This one question, so long a part of the esprit behind democracy, is now the important question for the democratic world to answer.

In this issue we publish an article on the Martinsville Seven whose execution is an example of that kind of intolerance known as racial discrimination. About the time that our last issue went to press liberal newspaper, La Prensa, became yet another newspaper absorbed into a political machine. Dictators Peron, Stalin and Franco remain. Racial segregation is part of the South African Government's policy. In New Zealand the Emergency Regulations severely limit the freedoms of the citizens of this democracy.

It is easy to say that tolerance and liberty complement one another. It gets us no nearer to deciding how tolerant the state must be. Yet in practical affairs this problem is, of course, solved daily. Society cannot tolerate the man who shoots people, he who steals and those who are dangerously mad. The common good is protected. Once the issue is ideological then tolerance is a perilous concept—a very vague concept—a very uncomfortable concept.

The slow division of the world has emphasised this problem until we are forced to face the issue. Can we permit Communism the political force to have equal rights? Is it democracy to allow a system to exist whose purpose is to overthrow the democratic system?

Under normal conditions this could be answered in the affirmative. Democracy must allow discussion, must defeat communism on democracy's principles or admit that democracy is a failure. Recent Communist activity is persuading the free world that it must think again.

Racial discrimination, Peron and Franco, are not part of this problem. Their aim is not world domination. Neither has a philosophy to impose. Neither has the means to impose it. Racial discrimination will die out as the non-white peoples of the world mature and accept responsibility.

Ideologically Communism is dead. It has been rejected too often to be resurrected, but the political machine created in its image and fired by its original enthusiasm remains. It has no rules, demands unflinching obedience, knows no rule of law, admits of no ethics except that of the good of the party, denies religion and seeks its destruction, and can use any means good or bad for the attainment of its end: world communism.

Now that the philosophy is dead the centre of that system must be Moscow and the Soviet machine.

Much has been written and said at Victoria about the red spectre haunting its halls. Now that that spectre haunts the world thinking men must answer the question: How tolerant must democracy be?

For the West whose record is none too clean, past history often nothing to be proud of, the answer is not easy. The question is Australia's political headache.

The answer is not simple. Any decision to depart from the tradition is fraught with tremendous danger. Nevertheless this time it must be faced. This University which has a proud liberal tradition faces the prospect of guarding that tradition by limiting toleration. What is your answer?

—M. F. McI.

THE HOUSE OF SERVICE

For All Your Stationery Requirements

J. A. McKAY & Co. Ltd.

23 BRANDON STREET,
WELLINGTON.

PHONE 41-541

BOX 1536

Letters to Editor

CLEANLINESS AGAIN

SIR—Having at last had reason to visit the men's cons. at this College, I was shocked to notice the primitive washing conditions. Three towels were supplied for the needy and all were of the same delightful mourning tones.

Now, Sir, it seems to me that since the Prime Minister has promised the U.S. that we will follow them through thick and thin, that we might as well all be in the SWIM together. ("That was a dirty one, was it not?") What about some paper towels, and, while we are at it, just a little bit of soap capable of raising a lather in our stead?

CASTILIAN KNIGHT.

IRREGULATIONS?

DEAR SIR—This a reply to the attack on Mr. Bollinger and myself in the last issue of Salient (No. 4 pg. 3) entitled "In re the Socialist Club, the Executive v Two meeting Organisers."

You say, if the Executive had insisted on us putting our assurance in writing, no confusion would have been possible. That is not correct, because we submitted that talking on the Waterfront Emergency Regulations included the background of these Regulations and the reason why they were gazetted.

You also state: "The speakers trespassed" on their subject. If they did, then why didn't Messrs O'Brien and O'Brien stop the meeting, as the Executive had previously voted them that they might?

The article says "it is not possible to exonerate the Socialist Club representatives after hearing their attempts at explanation." The executive had far more to explain than us. They just haven't the moral backbone to come out openly against the regulations as have subsequent student meetings. It just so happens that the Executive does not represent the student opinion on this matter. In fact they condone the Regulations by acting like student policemen. "We'll let you have free speech, but we'll control it for you."

The Executive are elected, not as college prefects, but as a body to protect students' interests and to preserve their hard won freedoms. Contrast this shameful incident with a more recent meeting the Socialist Club had in the main college building. Mr. Barnes spoke to 130 students there were no emergency meetings of the Professorial Board, and we weren't asked to give assurances.

Students will know what to do with the present Executive at the next elections in June.

Yours faithfully,
L. B. PIPER,
Chairman,
VUC Socialist Club.

THEY ALSO SERVE

MR. ALGIE in DOMINION, March 29, 1951. "... too many students went to university... many went unprepared to take full advantage of the curricula and not qualified to do so anyway." He might have mentioned that many people never stayed at varsity long enough to take an interest in extra-curricula activities. A large number of freshers attend lectures not university. Perhaps this is the fault of the various college clubs.

It is pleasing to see that a lightbulb has been renewed near the telephone vestibule. However, a writing-ledge and an up-to-date, less dog-eared directory would be a convenience.

Too bad that more accommodation is not provided at Exec. meetings for those people who wish to listen to President O'Brien's pungent and occasionally amusing remarks.

£130 was spent on the magazine-rack and partition in the common common-room last year. NOW,

VUC Peace Club Manifesto

IN accordance with the motion passed at the initial meeting of students desiring to form a Peace Club the interim committee met recently to draw up a constitution and statement of aims.

Believing that one of the most unfortunate developments since the end of World War II has been the manner in which the Peace Movement in all lands has become branded as "suspect," the committee is endeavouring to make the V.U.C. Club as representative of all shades of opinion as possible.

With this end in view the following manifesto of aims will be submitted for ratification by the inaugural meeting on the 2nd Wednesday of the new Term.

All students are urged to consider them and come along to the meeting prepared to discuss them.

1.—We believe that world peace means more than mere absence of war. We believe that it means peaceful co-operation between nations, and working together of all people for a better future.

2.—We believe that as a first essential for the obtaining of world peace there must be recognition of the basic causes of war and a concentrated attempt to work toward their removal. We accept the outline of the causes of war and a concentrated attempt to work toward their removal. We accept the outline of the causes of war as contained in the preamble to the United Nations Charter.

3.—We therefore believe that all world problems must be solved on an amicable basis and that a solution to all problems should be found by discussion. We further believe that true world peace cannot be achieved while there is strife from within any country. We believe that it is possible for different systems to exist side by side.

4.—We deplore the use of emotive language so common in describing the problems with which we must cope. We approach the problem in a spirit of friendship. We adopt as our motto, "Work for Peace."

5.—We believe that as a practical step towards lessening the immediate possibility of war, there should be conducted by the United Nations an impartial and comprehensive investigation into the armed strength of all nations, and that this should be followed by a systematic arms reduction by all countries—this to be supervised by the United Nations.

6.—We believe that the use of lethal weapons to take human life is wrong in principle irrespective of the number of lives taken but we especially condemn the use of the atom bomb which results in man's destruction and human suffering. We therefore believe that the Atom Bomb should be outlawed, but that such action should be taken in conjunction with general arms reduction as outlined in paragraph (5) above.

7.—We recommend that the club be affiliated with the U.N. Association, the New Zealand Peace Council, and any other non-political group working towards peace.

As students we could establish an effective Peace Group which could materially assist in preventing the drift to war. So roll up at the Lower Gym 8 p.m. 2nd Thursday in the Term. If you have any criticisms to make air them then.

THE PEACE GROUP INT. COMMITTEE.

how about some magazines! Although there are many of this year's, and 1950 and 1949 publications, there are some which date back to 1942. It seems that only one club takes any interest in informing other students of their activities.

Where are magazines sponsored by the Charter Club, the Literary Society, and other clubs? Perhaps the Association could subsidise the purchase of some current magazines.

"Home wanted, for cat, good ratter and mouse killer. Apply Exec. room." Surely all the pests in Exec. room aren't exterminated yet.

—OBSERVER.

Colombo Plan: Aid For Asia

A LITTLE PHILANTHROPY . . .

A Great Deal of Dirty Politics

THE report by the (Commission) Commonwealth Consultative Committee which met in London in September and October 1950 begins thus:

"The people of Asia have long felt the pressure of poverty and hunger. While the realisation of self-government could not of itself relieve this situation, it has made possible a new approach to the problem of raising living standards through the vigorous development of national resources."

The Report and admission it makes by way of explanation is highly instructive at the present time. It has become fashionable of late, particularly among British Cabinet ministers to say: "Yes Britain has been very wicked in the past in oppressing the peoples of Asia but now it is different." It is necessary at least, to pretend that the conscience of the Minister of State for the Colonies is free, enlightened and socialist. We recognise the obligation to reform our ways—let us go forward together into the wonderful future, arm in arm with our coloured brethren—like the proverbial policeman—guide, counsellor and friend."

The rosy hues of this picture dim into something much more anaemic, when the plans are examined more closely.

Over the last five years the French Army has dug 90,000 graves for its own men, not to speak of its losses in wounded. In Malaya the intensity of the struggle has not developed to the same extent but there, security forces of 100,000 men are hard put to it to maintain order and "good" government. Formosa and its waters are being protected and demilitarised by the forces of America, and Korea you know about already.

Major-General McClure of the American Army Air Force and a member of the Military Government of Korea for four years after 1945 himself said: "The South Koreans hate us; in fact they hate most white men." Their reluctance to be liberated by the United Forces is explicable. It would seem that here is a paradox. On one hand the Trade Union of Oppressors vie with one another in slaughtering their subjects with Napalm and white phosphorus, and on the other seem to be interested in promoting their material welfare. What then are the facts of the matter?

THIS IS TO BE DONE

The Colombo Plan envisages the expenditure of £1,868,000,000 in South East Asia over the next six years. No one can seriously doubt that India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo need and deserve as much help as we can give them. But what of Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia—are their needs any less?

The Report itself says: "It has described only economic problems of Commonwealth countries. It has not proved possible for these countries to discuss their economic problems, but it is hoped that this will be done later." It also has been said by another that Hell itself is paved with good intentions.

The plan then is totally unrealistic in attempting a solution for some and not all South Asian peoples.

Discounting this, the Plan superficially still seems a genuine attempt at ameliorating the harsh conditions which obtain at present.

OUR CONTRIBUTION

Even little New Zealand will play its part. Mr. Doidge announces that on July 1 £1,000,000 will be paid for each of the next three years. The Government, reviewing the position at the end of that time. He proceeds further: The purpose of the plan is to raise the living standards of millions of people who are below sustenance level. "So long as these vast populations are forced, through lack of adequate development and facilities, to endure starvation, undernourishment, lack of shelter and intolerable living conditions, the rest of mankind has a duty to assist in ending this unhappy state of affairs, which is the fault of the individuals themselves."

Never has Mr. Doidge spoken a truer word. He cannot I suppose, imagine that these people became

wretched last month or last year. There are quite clear facts shouting to the heavens why poverty abounds in Asia; and they merit the attention of the Minister of External Relations. This part of the world has been subject to imperialist exploitation for centuries now, and the discontent that exists there today is a direct result of it.

CHARITY BEGINS . . .

The Evening Post of March 3rd has an extremely illuminating article garnered from the Manchester Guardian on the latest progress of the great Colombo design to aid Asia. Of the £1,868,000,000 estimate for the next six years, "something just over £1,000,000 will be provided from outside the area." For example, Britain is in debt to India to the tune of £250,000,000. The settlement of a debt of honour can hardly be called philanthropy. This is a disappointment but £1,000,000,000 still seems substantial relief. "It is understood that Britain will supply £300,000,000 of this." Here the Manchester Guardian displays shame and embarrassment in every line.

"Allowing for contributions from other Commonwealth countries and possibly loans from international institutions there remained a missing component of over £600,000,000. It was obvious to all concerned that the missing component could only be supplied by the U.S. Government. One has only to compare this amount with the report that Congress is to be asked for a total allocation of 250,000,000 dollars. One gathers that the Indians who put their heart into this plan are now downcast. There has been a psychological shock. No doubt the American decision will have similar effects on others who took part in this stirring venture. It will cost the U.S. far more in the end to restore Asian confidence."

AMERICAN POLICY

In a leading article the Manchester Guardian comments that "when the conference of officials met at Colombo and made an uninformative statement, it was thought at the time to be due to caution but now it seems to have been due to embarrassment. When the plan was debated last autumn the Americans gave the impression that they thought it was just what South Asia wanted. What caused this change of mind?" After asking this extremely significant question, the Guardian carefully avoids answering it. They continue by stating the new American view but cannot, or dare not, suggest why that policy was reversed. "Apparently the American view now is, that each individual country should prepare its individual plan and approach the United States separately for the dollar aid which it needs. The essence of the Colombo plan was that it was prepared by the Asians themselves." The article proceeds with a grossly patronising remark: "This was good for the prestige of the countries or Asians themselves."

The Guardian explains the essence of the Colombo plan at least as it appears to it. "Working through the Colombo plan, they avoid the feeling that they were client states of the U.S.A. and overcome their fears that political strings would be attached to the loans? Who can seriously doubt that the original philanthropy which started the scheme has long ago been tossed overboard? If concrete proof needs to be adduced, what else but sordid political considerations have prevented the United States from sending grain to India? Those dying of starvation in Bihar province today might have lived if India had not dared to be a Daniel in the Security Council discussions on the question of China and Korea. Very apologetically the Guardian explains that the U.S.A. has tried to sugar the pill by making it known that it will go ahead with its Point Four programme which can be 'dovetailed' with the Colombo plan. It cannot be gainsaid that whatever pious intentions professed by Washington, as far as the Asian countries are concerned "the fears of political strings are well justified." The article in the Guardian ends on a very strange note indeed: "The effort will be less well planned if there are Commonwealth and American schemes running side by side. There will be overlaps and waste." The article ends with the remark "temptation to borrowers to play off lenders against one another will be inevitable."

POLITICS NOT FOOD

One would be excused for thinking then that the rivalry of Imperial ambitions has not finished and they still exerted powerful, if subterranean, influences on present day events. The Colombo plan is a compound of a little philanthropy and a great deal of dirty politics. Certainly there is a great deal of hunger and poverty abroad in Asia but the final solution will depend not so much on the patronage of the "would-be-goodies" but rather on spontaneous people's movements themselves. We would do well to help these movements rather than try to attempt to lay down the particular line of progress for the Asians to follow that seems desirable to us.

HECTOR MacNEILL

POTTED PARS

by Prolix

MANTIS TOO MUCH

Conductor Bowles had trouble during the Vera Bradford concert: a mediocre soloist, a moth on his head and a praying mantis up his trousers leg—this last extricated off stage had reached his armpit.

RON RUMOUR

Rumour—reliable rumour has it that when Varsity Rep Jarden visited Tom Morrison's for his NZUSA Blazer measurements were also taken for the All Black jacket. A certainty it seems, if on form against the Aussies.

HENRY GEORGE

Recent mystery in Economic circles is the appearance of a "Henry George School of Social Science" with a lavish advertising budget offering free tuition in Economics. Main teaching of this American nineteenth century writer was the "single-tax" notion of nationalising all land and using the rent from it to pay all taxes.

Most text books have long since stopped bothering with this almost forgotten heresy (catch is how to compensate present owners) and any who have heard of George are puzzled why he has been thus disinterred.

TILLY SPARED

The Association's cat, Tilly, has been found a home. For the first time since she made her home with us, Tilly was missing on the day she was to go to the Biology Dept. The staff member who was to have destroyed her wanted a cat at home, so Tilly was relieved when she later appeared.

BACK STAIRS BOYS

A couple of scientists were walking up to the Radar factory set up in wartime Wellington when one remarked "We're late, we'd better sneak up the back stairs where the boss won't catch us." "All right," said his companion, and they parted to their respective rooms.

The point of the story is that the second one was the boss, unrecognised, then still in his twenties. If you don't believe it, just ask Prof. Watson-Munro!

CORDIAL RELATIONS

One bright remark at a rather dull undergrads' supper this year was Kevin O'Brien's: "Relations between the President and the principal officers of the Executive have continued to be on the most cordial basis."

COPS AS CUSTOMERS

Normally Cappuccinos are given to such important people as policemen and traffic cops during Procession. This year one keen salesman invaded the police yard and SOLD magazines by the dozen.

BLIND ALLEY?

THOSE who know their co-operatives, and have listened to ZB's tape-recorded messages of goodwill over the last two or three Christmases will be interested in the following verse:

a UNO prostituted
moron governments
built up with worker's taxes
a swinish France, senile Winston
and all the rest;

The poem—"Thoughts on a Winter's Morning," and the poet—Rexley Alley of Sandan fame. It appeared in the People's Voice, March 7, 1951.

"THE CHRISTIAN FAITH AND CONTEMPORARY CULTURE"

DURING university term the Student Christian Movement have planned a series of monthly services to be held in the Little Theatre on the general theme of "The Christian Faith and Contemporary Culture."

The first of these was held on Sunday, 8th April. The preacher was the Rev. Allan Pyatt, vicar of Brooklyn.

The next service in this series will be held on Sunday, 27th May, at 4 p.m., when the preacher will be the Rev. J. M. Bates, B.A.

Are Lawyers Parasites?

THE VUC DEBATING SOCIETY

DEBATE: Date to be fixed.

"That the Legal Profession is a Parasitical Growth on the Community"

What is the Peace Movement?

Does it Want Peace?
Is it Genuine?

A Talk

"Peace and the 'Peace' Campaigns"

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE
SUNDAY, 27th MAY

Catholic Students Guild
All Students Welcome.

Catholic Students Guild
Discussion of Course.

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc.

A LETTER FROM THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLOURED PEOPLE

SIR,—Your understanding (not that of article's author—Ed.) of the Martinsville 7 case is, as I understand it, substantially in accord with ours. The NAACP's attack in that case was directed against the discriminatory system of sentencing employed by Virginia and many other southern states. However, although the Association did not make an issue of the guilt or innocence of the men, it has not stated that it is satisfied that they were guilty.

The main point is that the issue which we brought to the courts was that of discriminatory sentencing. We are aware of the allegations that the men had confessed and that there were irregularities in the trial; that the jury was improperly selected and that the men were innocent; and that many petitions were received. However, to my knowledge, the NAACP did not concern itself with any of these aspects of the case. These were matters which were urged by the Civil Rights Congress, a left-wing organization.

Your understanding that legal procedures were stopped for some time is correct, insofar as stays of execution were granted by various courts while the petitions prepared by NAACP lawyers were being considered by the courts. These petitions were based upon the discriminatory sentencing policy discussed above. Legal proceedings were not stopped by reason of any other petitions or because of any other allegations.

The NAACP is an organization dedicated to equal justice under the law and it has fought 32 cases to the Supreme Court of the United States, winning 29. In addition to these cases, it has fought and won many hundreds of cases in other courts throughout the United States.

This Association is aware that Communists and their associates attempt to exploit the racial issue, not because they are interested in justice, but because they see in it a source of discontent and dissension. We expressly dissociate ourselves from them and their point of view.

Very truly yours,
JACK GREENBERG,
Assistant Special Counsel.

UNO NO THORN SAYS THORN

U.N.O. had not failed. It was on a sounder basis than the League of Nations. There were conflicts between East and West, but some of these had been solved. U.N.O. was a vital factor in the peace of the world. Its contributions through UNESCO, UNICEF, and the rest of the "Alphabetomania" were forming a basis for international peace. This was the theme of the Ex-High Commissioner and U.N.O. delegate, Mr. Thorn, in his address to the Political Science Society in March 29.

Mr. Thorn said it was wrong to suggest that U.N.O. should confine its activities to only those spheres in which it had been successful. The various disputes it had attempted to deal with were threats to world peace. Disputes between nations only came before U.N.O. when ordinary diplomatic means had failed. U.N.O. must intervene when world peace was threatened—this was the basic reason for U.N.O.'s existence. It was preferable to sling abuse at a conference table, rather than atom bombs on a battle field.

A definite desire among delegates to reach an understanding and make U.N.O. work smoothly existed; but

the bugbear of National Sovereignty was the underlying cause of the failure to find a solution in most cases.

Mr. Thorn dealt at some length with UNESCO and its policy successes and failures. There had been serious differences between East and West, sometimes Mr. Thorn thought the Russian attitude wrong, sometimes he thought it correct. The Russians had tried successfully to prevent UNESCO from becoming a "milk cow." At first this attitude had been opposed, but when both parties to the difference showed a spirit of compromise, a very successful solution was arrived at. It was realized that poverty and disease were a threat to world peace and this determined the attitude of both parties.

U.N.O. has become a living reality to millions of people. It is founded in a more democratic spirit than the League of Nations and is therefore not just a meeting of professional diplomats, but a meeting of men and women wanting to help solve world problems. In the social contacts and informal discussions, one found the true qualities of the delegates. In concluding Mr. Thorn said he could see no solution in his time, but he had hopes for the future world. Peace and U.N.O. had given him these hopes.

Note Our New Address

FOR ALL ACCOUNTANCY TEXTS

Our extensive and comprehensive stocks cover all branches of Accountancy

WE ARE SPECIALISTS

THE ACCOUNTANTS PUBLISHING CO. OF N.Z. LTD.

100A LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

HUMAN RIGHTS IN AMERICA

THE "Evening Post" of February 4th printed a small item, to this effect. "Racial feeling is running high in Virginia in connection with the execution in Richmond of seven Negroes for raping a white woman two years ago. Four of the men were electrocuted on Friday and the other three today. No white man has been executed for rape in Virginia since 1908, but in the same time 49 negroes have died in the electric chair for rape. The seven negroes did not claim that they were innocent. Their lawyer based all their appeal efforts on the racial discrimination angle. The two year court struggle to save the negroes continued until a few hours before their execution."

Six of the negroes were aged about twenty and the seventh was married, the father of five children. A "confession" was extorted from the accused by third degree methods and the case was heard by jury in which there was not one single Negro. The case which became known as the "Martinsville Seven" was publicised throughout the world by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the American Civil Rights Committee, and so successful did the campaign become that they were reprieved in July of last year. In that month alone thirty-five thousand messages of protest were received by Governor John Battle. They were again sentenced to death and were to be executed on the 17th and 20th of November. Their appeal to the Supreme Court and the gigantic world youth protest again stayed their execution but finally the "great American way of life" prevailed and these young men were done to death.

In the last hundred years roughly five thousand Negroes have been lynched on the traditional excuse of rape but now it seems the bad old days are over. No more will the cruel crude method of soaking a "goon" in gasoline and making him a human torch be employed, its far tidier to roast him on an electric chair and besides electricity is cheaper than "gas."

Who does not remember the great Harry Truman spiel about civil liberties and how he would extend them particularly in respect to the underprivileged Negroes in the South? The Southern "Dixiecrats" were so annoyed about this that they seceded from the Democratic Party. Harry Truman won the Presidential election, but that was two years ago and I suppose that no one takes political speeches seriously, in America, any more than they do in Oo-te-aroo; anyway the important thing is that the seven are dead and rotting in their graves.

Last year, I went up to the little Theatre and saw the Drama Club put on a performance of the Sartre play "The Respectful Prostitute" which told very well how negroes are hunted down and killed by the mob for raping a white woman. I liked the play and its production very much and along with the rest of the audience and the cast experienced a moral indignation which was almost pleasureable. However I certainly did nothing to translate an inner emotion into positive action and I suppose that the rest of the audience and the cast did not do so either. I do not doubt that if those young Negroes were being executed in Wellington and not in Richmond, Virginia, every single member of the Students' Association, fresher and graduate, male and female would pull the walls of the goal down with their bare hands to prevent foul sanctimonious murder like this from being committed. You will say, I suppose, that certainly this is a terrible thing but the seven are dead and the Victoria Students' Association cannot resurrect them. That is only too true but what are we doing about Will Magee, a young Negro of twenty four, framed on similar charges? What are we doing about the other twenty four year old, Paul Washington who is due shortly to be bundled out of this world by an electric chair, if American justice has its way. Twenty eight others are also threatened. I suggest that our Student Executive investigate these matters and if they find that these atrocities are to be persisted in, then add our voice to the world protest. Let us join with the teaching staff of the college if they will, in doing something positive to ban judicial murder. We can surely raise the matter with our representative at U.N.O. We can support world bodies which are doing something.

WE MUST ACT NOW.

Recent Defections, D.P.'S (Political), and Disappointed Comrades

THE following is a culling through the news of Communists and sympathisers who have left the party or got themselves into disfavour in the past month or so.

Vladimir Clementis (former Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia) and wife Ludmila, arrested for espionage and conspiracy against the Communist regime, together with 10 members of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and four Communist District secretaries.

Bohuslav Kratochvil, Czech Ambassador in India, with wife and son sought political exile in England.

Josef Edouard Felix, acting Consul-General for Czechoslovakia in Australia, resigned position and sought political exile in Australia. His is the seventh resignation from the Czech consular service in Australia since June, 1948, when the Communist Government took over control of Czechoslovakia.

Vassili Chapochnikoff, son of a former Red Marshal and director of the Soviet five-year re-armament plan gave information to allies in Berlin on Russian atomic progress.

Private John Keith Walker, British Army in Germany, deserted to Russian zone last May, returned with German wife this Easter, to face sentence for desertion in preference to staying in Russian zone.

Robert Wood, Harvard law school graduate, once state secretary of Communist Party in Oklahoma, recently member of New York County Committee and "Daily Worker" writer. Expelled "for . . . panic in the face of the fire of the class enemy, for acts endangering the party . . . for acts of white Chauvinism, and conduct unbecoming his post."

Emil Horyna, Czech military attaché in Istanbul, requested asylum in Turkey.

Horst Lommer, German author and Red propagandist who sought refuge in West sector of Berlin, "disappointed and ashamed."

THANKS

Paul Cotton, Cappicade Editor, wishes to thank most sincerely those who sold Cappicade without the benefit of a Proclamation.

Plunket Medal
Plunket Medal

Hear Victoria's Public Speakers.

At the Concert Chamber SOON.

HANGOVER?**After-effects of G & S**

TODAY, with the departure of the Opera Co. to the Sunny South, but a possibility remaining of a return visit, I feel like a lost soul, recovering from a hangover and hoping that the next party will be better. A true Varsity student, I believe that it is impossible not to enjoy a good party; in the same way, I believe that it is impossible not to enjoy Gilbert and Sullivan, and my visits to the Opera House were not exceptions. J. C. Williamson and Co. Ltd. have certainly followed the old tradition of parties by having several good drinks and several bad ones.

"Oh, to be in England, now the Festival's there!" Even if I died of a surfeit of Oliviers, Moira Shearers and Kirstin Flagstad, my soul would be happy.

As regards the actors and singers: I thought that Mr. Ivan Menzies, with his senile cavortings, much resembled marmite—a little bit went a long way. The liberties that he took as Koko in the "Mikado" would, I believe, have disgraced a third-rate actor at his drunkest. At times, he was clever; at times, he was boring; but, and this is to his credit, at all times he was clear. In the "Gondoliers," he took the minor role of the Duke of Plaza Toro. Not to be outdone by the main players, he brought a Red Skelton air to his part, which, if played seriously as it should be, can be marvellous. It wasn't.

The next performer in the limelight is that brilliant singer of the Gay '90's, Miss Evelyn Gardiner. Now, in 1951, her voice has lost little of its penetration. She was an ideal foil for Mr. Menzies. As a contrast to his gambolling and clarity, she acted like a rock and made her lines obscure: "Learn a trade, Miss G!"

Miss Helen Roberts was sweet, even if studied from the orchestra pit.

Richard Walker (bass), I liked—his acting before his singing. Leslie Rand (baritone), I thought acted quite well. His voice was powerful, but his enunciation, poor. John Fullard (tenor), possessed clarity, but no range.

My Oscar for the best performer goes to the too-little-seen Max Oldaker. He looked about the correct age for his parts, his singing was pleasant, and his acting, good. The best support, in my opinion, was Miss Marjorie Eyre. She was attractive (especially from the "Gods"), vivacious and also pleasantly-voiced.

Although the choruses (or chori) sang well, their actions however were often out-of-time and their eyes seemed to wander with their minds.

The orchestra was good. During the overtures, it almost, in the loud places, drowned the chatter of the audience.—J.H.

Commentary on . . .**THINGS REQUIRING TO BE !**

THE Common Common Room, it has been remarked, bears far too clumsy a name. The "Vice common room" is suggested as a substitute. This alternative name springs, in my opinion, from the faint uneasiness which has surrounded the common common room from the beginning. Many years ago, it seems, there was an attempt made to do something about such a common room—an attempt quite distinct from all the copious debate and deliberation. It failed. Victoria was not yet ready. Are we? Whether we are or not (in any case, the question is rather meaningless), the project has not been helped to success by the conditions under which what we may call a new experiment has been tried. Is the Gym the proper place for a Common Common Room?

To begin with, the gym is an old building. It is unsympathetic; there is a definitely hostile atmosphere about the whole place. In the hours during which no mass meetings are wont to shake it to its foundations, the gym is worse than an empty theatre at midnight. Who is going to wander into an empty theatre to spend a few sociable moments with one or two fellow-creatures, cowering in one corner? I do not care for the idea, in any case. Not that my first experience of the common room was like this! No, the first time, an utter solitude, a silence broken by the occasional creak of a weary rafter enveloped me, and there I sat, waiting from 4.30 till 5.15, waiting and hoping for someone to come. But no one did, and I eventually staggered out into the wholesome daylight, looking like the man who insisted, in staying the night in room thirteen.

Three weeks later, I tried again. This time, there was someone there. He lay full length on one of the divans, from which a little piece of stuffing protruded coquettishly. He had removed his coat, and used it to cover his head. From beneath came faint snores, raising from the coat a little oasis of dust, golden in the ray of late afternoon sunshine slanting through the windows. Two or three blowflies disported themselves lazily round and round the region where his head might have been. After a while, a girl looked in. "Oh blast, he's still asleep!" She departed. He and I sat on. I departed.

All very innocent and peaceful, but in that particular atmosphere, there was something hideously suggestive of low, cynical squalor.

The third time I paid a visit to the C.C.R., it was with a group of people who, like myself, had arrived specially for a tutorial, only to find that our tutor had decided that he was to ill to turn up himself. We decided to hold a discussion group on our own, and adjourned to the C.C.R. There, we tutorialized feverishly for forty odd minutes. I, for one, have never felt so utterly futile. Have you ever tried arguing about the categorical imperative at one end of an empty theatre?

NO YOFFING—ALL SCOFFING

The Common Common Room, we are told, is a place where we can

all get together and talk, as distinct from the cafeteria, where we all get together and yoffle. No longer, say its exponents, do we need to stand in a corridor and natter. True. But many people before us have stood and nattered in a corridor. There is an honourable precedent for it. But there is no precedent for a common room. Ours stands up on the hill in isolated, if gouty, splendour. We talk to our friends, male and female, in the corridors. One feels that a nice girl would never say to a boy, "Come up to the common common room and talk for a while." And surely, such a proposition on the male side ought to be accompanied by a faint leer, and a remark about etchings. Perhaps a few etchings would improve the place, anyway.

The whole trouble, of course, is that the gym is not the place for the C.C.R. No one denies that the C.C.R. Committee has done its best to give us some sort of common meeting place as quickly as possible. The gym, not being required for academical accommodation, so to speak, was the inevitable choice. But it seems a pity that so much good furniture should be dissipated. What is more, the idea of spending anything like £50 on floor coverings for the lower gym seems a little short-sighted. We hear of some dozen regular commoners. Whatever may be our dark and private speculations on the state of their morals, it's a safe assumption that they must be pretty cold at this time of the year.

Meanwhile, down in the building proper, the female of the species sits in haughty isolation and reasonable comfort, while the male cowers in his subterranean oublette, contract-asthma from the damp, rheumatism from the concrete floor, and goodness knows what obscure disorders from seating accommodation reminiscent of a third-class Russian railway-carriage. We all know that a common common room is needed—of course it is. You can't talk peacefully in an "all cups outside" cafeteria atmosphere.

NEWSITE—FORESITE

At the risk of being labelled reactionary, however, may one enquire whether it would not be possible to remove the common common room to another location within the main building? We have to get used to the idea of a common common room slowly; the process is not being facilitated by having a "make-shift, uncomfortable half-hall scattered about with incongruous, if comfortable furniture, labelled "C.C.R." and left otherwise empty, partly through shyness, but mainly through inconvenience. Meanwhile, the men's common room, at least, would look rather nice with one or two of those comfortable-looking divans, if not an armchair.

—R. E. HEREFORD.

**VUC SOCIALIST CLUB
WEEK-END
SCHOOL**

**KING'S BIRTHDAY,
3, 4, 5th JUNE**

at
29 Simla Ave., Khandallah
6 Well Known Public Speakers
will Lead Discussion.
General Theme: "PEACE"
Contact: Pip Piper or Hoo
MacNeill, c/o Sallent Room.

FILM . . .**Re-Reviewed****Abnormally Politically Sensitive****Reviews by Partisan are Partisan**

FEW times in the history of film reviewing has a film been so flagrantly misrepresented as "State Secret" which was reviewed by 'Partisan' in the last edition of Sallent. The review is deliberately and dangerously misleading.

1. The critic's point that "the idea of Douglas Fairbanks Junior being a surgeon comic" is invalid. One is not supposed to imagine Mr Fairbanks as being a surgeon; one is supposed to accept the fact that he is acting the part of a surgeon and for the time he is not Fairbanks, actor, but Marlow, surgeon.

2. He did not perform any extraordinary feats of he-man-ship in this film. Indeed, the whole action of the film was remarkably restrained. There are countless opportunities for the performance by Mr Fairbanks of those feats for which he is notorious, but advantage of them was not taken.

3. The critic appears to be abnormally sensitive. The scene of action was not "supposed to represent a country east of the Oder," by which I take it that he means Soviet Russia. I cannot see how "Partisan" could deduce any clue from the film which country it is supposed to represent. He had a choice of three or more totalitarian states and he picked Soviet Russia. Why?

4. No-where in the film were the people "sullen and unapproachable." Excitable, yes, suspicious, yes; but on the whole they were quite friendly. The reviewer contradicts himself in the next line by mentioning the "eminently pleasant table-driver," and I might add the barber and the taxi-driver.

5. The people in the film were not "technically backward." I imagine the critic bases this statement on the fact that the farmer's carry their hay in carts—a common practice in all the world's most civilized countries." They were technically backward and yet they have sick sanatoria, motor highways, and railways." The contradiction arises from the misrepresentation in the view, not in the film.

6. The most flagrant misrepresentation is that "Partisan" called the vaudeville singer, played by Glynis Johns, "whore" and "prostitute." This was not the case and I challenge "Partisan" to produce one fact from the film that will prove that the singer was a "prostitute." If the critic cannot sustain interest in his review by honest criticism he should not attempt to sustain interest by filling his column with misrepresentations.

7. "State Secret" consist of non-sensical contradictions woven into a hymn of hate." The contradictions exist only in the mind of the critic (who stands alone in the world of critics); the political super-sensitiveness of the reviewer enables him to imagine a message where there is none. Many were the opportunities for the hero to make idealistic orations on the advantages of the democratic (or even American) system; they were all passed over. The restraint of the film was remarkable at a time when propaganda films are all too common.

I do not think "Partisan's" outpouring of misrepresentation, false arguments and unsubstantiated arguments is worthy of the term "review." Perhaps if when reviewing a film "Partisan" forgot politics and remembered constructive criticism, the result would be better.

—T.H.H.

FOR--

**WATCHES
JEWELLERY
SOUVENIRS
and
REPAIRS**

**SHERWOOD
and Sons**

**103 WILLIS STREET
(Next Duke of Edinburgh Hotel)**

KOREAN INTERVENTION

(Continued from page 1.)

ous support which governments and people of the United Nations have given to its resolutions of June 25 and 27, 1950, to assist the Republic of Korea in defending itself against armed attack and thus to restore international peace and security in the area;

2. Notes that Members of the United Nations have transmitted to the United Nations offers of assistance for the Republic of Korea;

3. Recommends that all Members providing military forces and other assistance pursuant to the aforesaid Security Council resolutions make such forces and other assistance available to a unified command under the United States;

4. Requests the United States to designate the commander of such forces;

5. Authorises the unified command at its discretion to use the United Nations flag in the course of operations against North Korean forces concurrently with the flags of the various nations participating;

6. Requests the United States to provide the Security Council with reports as appropriate on the course of action under the unified command.

The resolution was passed 7 to 0, with Egypt, India, and Yugoslavia abstaining. The U.S.S.R., meanwhile, claimed that the decisions taken by the Security Council in its absence were illegal. A statement made on July 4 by Mr. Andrei A. Gromyko, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister, was, at the request of Mr. Yakov A. Malik, permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

The Soviet Objects

Concerning the legal effect of the resolutions of the Security Council, Mr. Gromyko is reported in the official United Nations publication, "Korea and the United Nations" (October 1950) as follows:—

"Furthermore, the American resolution was adopted in violation of the Charter, which stipulates that all Security Council decisions must be adopted by not less than seven affirmative votes. The American resolution was adopted by only six votes, the seventh being that of the 'Kuomintang Tsiang Ting-Fu, who unlawfully occupies China's seat in the Security Council.' Second, the decision was taken in the absence of two permanent members, China and the U.S.S.R., and the Charter provides that all major decisions in the Council must have the concurring votes of the five permanent members. This, then, deprived the resolution of June 27 'of any legal force.'

"In another respect, the Security Council decision violated a most important principle of the Charter, which 'directly forbids the intervention of the United Nations organisation in the domestic affairs of any state, when it is a matter of conflict between two groups in one state.'"

Objections Disposed: I

The Russian allegations can be most comfortably disposed of one at a time. As Mr. Warren R. Austin, of the United States, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, of the United Kingdom, and M. Jean Chauvel, of France, pointed out to Mr. Malik as soon as he had returned to the Council to assume the presidency for August, China's representations is covered by Rule 17 of the rule of procedure.

This provides that a Council member to whose credentials objections are made in the Council shall continue to sit, with the same rights as other representatives, until the Council has decided the matter. The Council had not pronounced the credentials of the Chinese representative out of order, and his status could not be determined by "arbitrary fiat."

Sir Gladwyn also stated (a few days later) that "wars between people of the same race, even when they did not involve a government set up under the aegis of the United Nations, were by no means exempt from

decisions of the Security Council. If the Council decided that a civil war constituted a threat to or breach of the peace, nothing could prevent its taking action to put an end to the incident." He quoted in support Article 2 (7) of the Charter:—

"Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorise the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII."

Objections Disposed: II

This leaves the question of Russia's own absence from the meetings under discussion. Let us examine Article 27, dealing with the voting procedure in the Security Council:—

"1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

"2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

"3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting."

Now, as Dr. Alberto I. Alvarez, of Cuba, pointed out to the Security Council very early in the game (July 7), "the Soviet Union had itself accepted the position on many occasions that the abstention of a permanent member does not constitute a veto." The precedent was well established.

As early as August 1, 1947, when the 173rd meeting of the Security Council was dealing with the Indonesian question, the President of the Council was able to state: "It is now jurisprudence in the Security Council—and the interpretation accepted for a long time—that an abstention is not considered a veto, and the concurring votes of the permanent members mean the votes of the permanent members who participate in the voting. Those who abstain intentionally are not considered to have cast a veto."

On that occasion, one paragraph of the first resolution was adopted by a vote of 7 members, including the concurring votes of only two permanent members, 3 permanent members abstaining; another paragraph was adopted by a vote of eight members, including the concurring votes of three permanent members, two permanent members abstaining. (Official Records of the Security Council, 2nd Year, No. 68 pp. 1700, 1703, 1711-12). As far as I can ascertain, the ruling was not challenged at the time.

No Vote—No Veto

The position is, therefore, that Russia neither voted nor vetoed, and furthermore, the unilateral declaration by the USSR that its voluntary abstention would make it impossible for the Security Council to take non-procedural decisions having legal force has, in fact, no basis in the Charter.

D. J. MORRISON-WILFRED.

STUDENTS are
Cordially INVITED
to a
**Square
Dance**
IN THE GYM
On June 1st
Sub. 1/6.

BAN NO BAR-

EDITOR COTTON

CAPPICADE A SELLOUT-

CASH COLLECTOR COOK

WITH a ban on Capping Procession following police clashes with strikers, Victoria was faced with the problem of disposing of six or seven thousand Cappicades usually sold during the Procession and afterwards on the last day of the First Term.

The police had no objection to individuals selling around Wellington, so selling began at the Railway Station well before 8 a.m. When the van shifted uptown at 9 a.m. around three thousand had been issued out.

Selling continued from NZUSA rooms as a base, and the work of fifty students ceased around noon when the whole stock—6,800—had been cleared. By two o'clock the cash was counted and in the bank.

Champion seller was McArdle, 300 copies with £15/14/2 paid into the funds, but several other stalwarts also did nearly as well.

Besides sales in record time, the cash banked was very satisfactory, and final accounts should show a very different story from previous years when shortages had become past a joke.

Individual sellers appeared to enjoy themselves, aching arms and legs notwithstanding (not with standing but rushing up and down stairs). Each big office building was covered by sellers. There were some rebuffs, but mainly people were cooperative.

One woman snapped "Certainly not—pack of Communists!" while another client stood back hesitantly and then thawed with "Cappicade, certainly, I've bought one ever since my own time at Canterbury, but for a moment I thought you were a wharfie!"

Costumes were certainly varied—in one office of a high Government official the secretary had just said to herself, "Surely this peculiar looking man with whiskers isn't to see the boss" (or whatever she calls him) and there was another shilling in the bag:

For the Opera House there remained only the small programme of "Sidarella" which was printed separately. A word of explanation here might clear up any doubts about the omission of the Extrav programme from "Cappicade" this year.

The week-end and the page proofs had to be finished coincided with a very poorly attended rehearsal, and it was touch and go whether the show would go on. The cast was nowhere near finality, and "Cappicade" staff had four pages of other copy with nowhere to put it. (With their newly acquired knowledge it was "Over-set"). With the concurrence of the President it was decided to leave out the programme section and to print

it separately when we knew that "Sidarella" was to go on. The basis of the decision was that the four pages of other copy would otherwise be wasted, whereas the programme could always be printed and sold separately.

NAPPICADE ?

THE people who will be responsible

for the production of Cappicade next year can look forward to a big loss, for Wellington public is like the proverbial elephant. Indeed, none will ever forget this year's pathetic effort. The sales this year were exceptionally good. On reason for this is, of course, that Procesh was banned, and Wellington as a whole was sympathetic; but there is a much more important cause. Cappicade has had a good reputation for some years now—and this has not been an accident, for the standard has been agreeably high, and yet suitably low. But this year's attempt will indubitably delute any previous ideas anyone ever had on the subject of Cappicade. An attempt was made to make the standard "higher" with the result that the finished product is almost uniformly sterile. There are some "toilet-paper" "jokes" of an incredibly infantile level; there is a sprinkling of good humour of absolutely universal appeal (suitable for kindergarten, but funny); if there had been more of them the finished appearance would have been much better.

Thanks to D. Paterson the cartoons were good; but there were not enough of them. Why leave it all to him? But once again, it must be remembered that most of the people who habitually buy this publication are not doing so only for the good of VUC; it cannot be denied that the previous habit of including a large proportion of censorially dubious items was an important factor in the sales—resulting in the unmerited good response to this year's production.

But whatever the jokes—let them be FUNNY.

—VAUX

**DB
LAGER**
The
Great Favourite
from the
WAITEMATA MODEL
BREWERY

VUC BLUES, 1951

AT a recent meeting of the Executive the following recommendations of the Blues Committee for Victoria College Blues were confirmed and Blues were consequently awarded.

- Defence Elites:
 A. T. S. Howarth: D. V. Henderson: B. J. Peny: I. M. Henderson: J. R. Fletcher: J. F. Hogg.
 Cricket:
 D. H. McLeod: P. M. McCaw.
 Athletics:
 Miss H. R. Burr: I. Lisslenko: I. Hyslop: M. R. Hanna.
 Boxing:
 R. Street: J. H. Donald: B. M. Brown.
 Rowing:
 I. Vodanovich: O. Weenink: D. B. Horsley.
 Tennis:
 B. M. O'Connor: C. W. Pritchard: Miss L. T. Holland: Miss A. Walker.

Athletics
 in
 Tournament

VICTORIA hit the all-time low water mark in the track and field section of Tournament this year by winning only two titles and, of course, the Wooden Spoon. Helen Burr and Ikar Lissienko respectively won the women's high jump and the men's discus throw. Our other competitors who were placed in the finals were: D. Hawke, third in the hundred yards; Bunny Houis, third in one hundred and twenty yards hurdles; John McLevie, second in the four-forty yards hurdles; Malcolm Hanna, second in the four-forty yards; P. B. Keesing, second in the three miles; Iuen Hyslop, third in the javelin throw and hop, step and jump; G. Elepans, third in the discus. Barbara Hill came second in both the women's hundred and two-hundred yard sprints. Our relay team finished second in the 4 x 110 yards relay.

There were no unexpected performances—all performed as was expected, with the possible exception of I. Hyslop, who should have secured a higher placing than third in the hop, step and jump. A valuable club member, Malcolm Hanna shows promise of being a crack four-forty yards man in the future. There was nothing wrong with his second placing to Myles (A) but he will improve a great deal yet. He has the right build and runs in a very smooth and relaxed manner.

Helen Burr jumped with her usual consistency and cleared 4ft. 10in. Natural ability rather than technique carries her through. If she could learn to jump with the Eastern cut-off or the Western roll and discard the scissors style, heights of 5ft. 3in. or 5ft. 4in. would not be beyond her capabilities.

In the discus throw, the question was whether Lissienko would break the record of 130ft. His throw of 126ft. 10 3/4in. was over 10ft. ahead of the second place-getter, but did not approach his performance of 136ft. 9 3/4in. in the interfaculty sports. The slippery circle prevented him from attaining speed in the turn and he found he could not plant himself solidly enough for an all out effort. Under the conditions his performance was good.

John McLevie ran well to finish second in the long hurdles. This being only his second year in the event illustrates that he has plenty of time to improve—he has not reached his peak yet.

Barbara Hill and P. B. Keesing filled second places in their events and added to our meagre total of points. Barbara ran well but she seems to lack the snap she had a couple of seasons ago.

As for the Wooden Spoon—perhaps, as Courvartin said: It is not the victory that counts but the struggle.

Well, at least we try.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT

ONCE more the old niggles of who should be awarded Blues has arisen. Every year this question arises. In this issue there is an article relating to this question. We have had a permanent Blues Panel at Victoria for years now and there seems to have been constant dissatisfaction ever since it was set up. The time has come for an enquiry into the working of the Blues Panel. Very little is known about their methods of deciding to whom they shall award Blues. Many instances have arisen of people who were up to Blues standard yet for some reason or other did not receive Blues. This question of Blues concerns every member of the sporting fraternity at the College and therefore Salient would like to hear your views on our Blues Panel. All letters on this subject will be published so please write and let us know what you think of the Blues Panel and their awarding of Blues. Members of the Blues Panel this year are M. J. O'BRIEN (chairman), D. TOSMAN, M. O'CONNOR, V. JONES, D. HORSLEY, F. CURTIN (secretary) and MRS. DALGLEISH. These people are doing excellent work for the College by being on the Blues Panel but could their methods of awarding Blues be improved?
 —DAPHNE DAVEY.

REAL BLUES?

ATHLETES and others have expressed their dissatisfaction with the awarding of the N.Z.U. Blues for the past two years—ever since the permanent Blues Panel was established.

In issue No. 4, Volume 13 of Salient (23rd. March, 1950) an article appeared introducing the Blues Panel. The purpose behind the Blues panel, as was explained in the article, was to raise the standard of sport in the Universities and see that Blues were not awarded at random. No standards were established—"To qualify for the award of a Blue the person must be up to the standard expected of a good provincial side. Circumstances make this guide fairly elastic." Apparently circumstances made the awarding of blues so elastic that the Blues Panel stretched quite a way in the wrong directions.

Quite a few athletes reached a standard much above "good provincial performances." Two of them could have been included in the Empire Games team on the performances they established in the last two Tournaments had they been done at the Empire Games trials—yet they were not awarded Blues. One athlete, personally known to the writer, performed at the Tournament with a temperature of 102deg. due to flu. He managed to win convincingly, but the Blues Panel did not consider this a satisfactory performance. His effort, incidentally, was up to the best provincial standard. Ironically, some of the present members of the Blues Panel were awarded Blues for such mediocre performances as 109ft. in the discus or about 36ft. in the shot put.

This year the Tournament weather conditions were apparently not taken into account at all. Very heavy rain especially affected the track and fields athletics section—the track was dead for the runners and slippery for the field events men, yet very few Blues were awarded for athletics this year.

The Blues Panel has not announced what standard an athlete must

reach to qualify for a Blue. As the Panel is a permanent body with each member serving for a term of not less than five years and with no standards defined and no higher body of appeal, the Panel has dictatorial powers. It would be interesting to know on what standards the awarding of Blues is assessed. Originally meant to be compared with good provincial performances the Blues Panel apparently bases efforts of University athletes on a world standard. This is ridiculous, as very few athletes in New Zealand achieve world class. Also there is no equality in the judging of different events.

The first necessary step for the Panel would be to announce standards in such measurable fields of sport as athletics, shooting and swimming, etc. It would then be possible for NZUSA to decide whether these standards are too high or too low. It would also make athletes aware of precisely what standards they must reach before they could expect to receive a Blue. Secondly the Blues Panel should have a few members who would be elected each year by the Tournament Committee. Then there should be a higher body of appeal such as NZUSA.

The Panel should remember that the withholding of Blues will not in itself raise the standard of sport in the Universities. Blues being almost "impossible" to attain would have the effect of making the athletes content with merely winning their events, but the setting up of a high standard would make the athlete strive to attain it. It would give him something to aim at.

The Blues Panel could award a Blue to itself for it has certainly made more than one.

—J. N. JENNINGS.

FIZZED
 NO ROOM AT THE
 GYM

AMONG the matters brought up at the Exec. meeting on Anzac Day night was the Physical Welfare Officer's report to the Student's Association. Mr Landreth, the recently appointed Physical Welfare Officer, was asked to attend the meeting to discuss his report with the Exec. This discussion, which took an hour, was followed, after Mr. Landreth had left, by further discussion among the Exec. about the question of accommodation for Mr Landreth in the Gym.

In his report Mr Landreth listed the activities which he hoped to encourage and direct. They came under the general headings of Health Services, and Recreational Activities. By Health Services Mr Landreth envisaged mass chest radiography and medical inspection, remedial physical education, and hygiene and health lectures or discussions. The Recreational Activities included general 'keep fit' classes for both men and women, folk and interpretative dancing, gymnastics, agility training for major sports clubs such as athletics and fencing, indoor basketball, and games periods. There are 400-500 students who are already organised in well established groups, but although these would profit by Mr Landreth's programme, he considered it most important to help those students who have no contact with their fellows because of their lack of physical prowess in particular sports. However the content of the programme of activities was not discussed, but the accommodation problem was talked over for quite a time.

The use of temporary pre-fabricated accommodation until a new building is built is out of the question. There are no Army huts available for purchase from the Army Department. The Upper Gym appears to be the only alternative accommodation, and even then extensive renovations would have to be carried out. For instance, the shower room requires attention and there is a distinct need for improved lighting. The trouble is that the Upper Gym, could not serve the purposes to which it is at present being put, together with the requirements of a Gymnasium. Such activities as dances, meetings, Extrav. rehearsals would have to be held elsewhere . . . but where? Also a Physical Welfare Office would have to be somewhere in the Gym. The Exec has inspected the Gym, to see what office room could be provided and it was finally decided that the Committee Room would be used as an office subject to use of a partitioned-off wing of the Upper stage for the Extrav. wardrobe, and the partitioning-off of the Lower stage for storage of Ski Club gear.

It is evident that there are still accommodation problems. The Physical Welfare Officer is unwilling to limit his programme but unless a place can be provided for the storage of gymnasium gear some activities will be late in starting and very limited when they do start. The trouble here is that if the scheme is too limited from the beginning, future development will be retarded. Mr Landreth is of the opinion that there are enough people interested in his ideas for him to be kept busy and he is most anxious to start.
 "TREV."

Rugby

THIS year VUC has got away to a good start by winning their first two matches of the season. The VUC-Wellington match is liable to go down in Wellington sporting history as the game of 1951. The third match against Onslow did not result in a win but by all accounts was an excellent game. It is hard at the beginning of the season to predict the Jubilee Cup winners but it seems that VUC will be among the leaders. The absence of some of the leading players in Australia will doubtless affect the team but if the standard remains as it is now it seems that the club's efforts of 1946 will be equalled by that of the 1951 team.

WHEN IN TOWN

Visit

WHITCOMBE & TOMBS

SPORTS DEPARTMENT

And inspect their range of Sporting Goods.

Full stocks of Golf Clubs, Tennis Racquets, Hockey Sticks, and Table Tennis equipment are available

At —

Whitcombe & Tombs Ltd.

(Sports Department)

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON