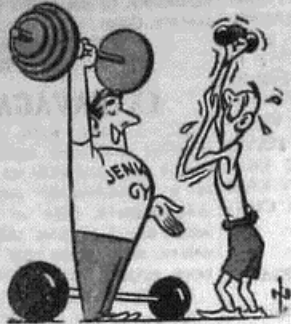


# CAPPING & ELECTIONS ISSUE

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## Salient

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER  
Vol. 25. No. 5. Monday, April 30, 1962. Price 6d.



"Serving Science and Medicine  
for over 70 Years"

**WATSON VICTOR  
LIMITED**

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Visiting Professor's Views

## NO PANACEA FOR U.S. RACE RELATIONS

Dr. R. W. Gregg maintained that there was no short cut to immediate racial integration in the U.S. However, he felt optimistic about the future, although integration could be enforced by law, prejudice would remain. No democracy was able to destroy its defects quickly but the wave of liberalism was strong, he pointed out.

Political scientist Gregg comes from North Carolina, a southern border state. He has been an active advocate of integration. He began his talk to World Affairs Council by saying that the Negro problem was a national one in the U.S. The Negroes made up ten per cent. of the U.S. population and were scattered all over the country. The odour of race hate fell on the country as a whole, not just the South. But, it was only in the South that there was a rigid colour bar.

Segregation took two forms—by custom, or by law. That entrenched by custom was beyond reform activity, except education. Where the law supported segregation it was easier to have reform legislation. "Southerners believe segregation to be a way of life. Segregation covers education, voting, transport, even cemeteries," said Dr. Gregg.

The U.S. had a federal system. Power was divided. The central government had three depositories of power. The Supreme Court showed the most initiative. The Congress, a more conservative body with southern senators, did little to promote integration. The President would like to do a lot but feared annoying Southern Democrats who could stand in the way of his legislation, according to Dr. Gregg.

The state governments occupied a strong position. The constitution allowed them control of education, elections, police. Literacy tests were

administered at a local level, often by white supremacists. They discriminated against the Negro. Negroes were on a lower educational level than many whites, but there was still overt discrimination.

### THE BRIGHTER SIDE

"There is a bright side to it," continued Dr. Gregg. Amongst recent accomplishments he listed the de-segregation of the armed forces by ex-President Truman in 1947. This was especially important as many training bases were in the south. The Supreme Court recently overrode the "separate but equal rule" made in 1890. However, many private facilities remained segregated. Even in these private facilities there had been action. Many Negroes had shown a new aggressiveness in de-segregating lunch counters, bus depots and churches.

Southern legislative tactics were being ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. More schools were

being integrated each year, even in diehard Georgia.

### NEGROES IN GOVERNMENT

The liberal element in Congress was growing, contended Dr. Gregg. In 1957 and 1960 civil rights acts were passed. The Justice Department was enforcing federal laws through its civil rights division. The Interstate Commerce Commission outlawed segregation on buses. Many Negroes were being appointed to government jobs.

President Kennedy had promised recently to issue an executive order to stop segregation in housing. At the moment, Congress was considering a move to eliminate the poll tax which was used against the Negro voter and a standard literacy test to eliminate white discrimination.

### WHAT SHOULD THE NEGRO DO?

"The Negro will do best where he holds the balance of power and can bargain for legislation in his interests," said Dr. Gregg. This happened primarily in such northern cities as New York and Cleveland. In the south the drive was slower. The whites gerrymandered so that all Negro voting power was concentrated in one body rather than influencing several councils or school boards. Where the big up-roads flared (Little Rock, Arkansas) there was now comparative peace.

### GREGG'S PROPHECY

There would be no sudden victory for racial equality, said Dr. Gregg. There would always be demagogues who would play on prejudice. It was important that the South should never be left to solve its own problems. However, instant de-segregation was not possible.

—R. B.

### ACCOMMODATION

There is accommodation for six or seven persons, preferably friends, in a house in Aro Street. This house can be run either as a lodging house (with use of the kitchen to those who leave it tidy), or let, the caretaker having the use of the kitchen, etc. The rent will be very reasonable.

Please contact:  
Roger Dewhurst at 55 Aro St.  
After 7 p.m.

## Presidential Nominees

### WILLIAM DWYER

If elected President of the Students Association Bill Dwyer will continue to combat all authoritarian tendencies in the Association. The ideal to be aimed at is full participation by all students in the affairs which concern them. To this end monthly meetings of the Association shall be held. The General Meeting, not the Executive, shall be responsible for the activities of the students. Work carried out by committees shall be purely in a delegated capacity—serving the wishes of the membership.

This candidature is being advanced principally because the Association has been so poorly represented in recent years in all the matters of concern to it. On the issue of investigation of students' personal records the attitude has been one of equivocation. On the issue of increased fees, indifference has been mixed with a blatant acceptance. This attack on the principle of free education has not ended. A student's representative, on the Council in particular, to fight these issues is an urgent necessity. This candidate will not fail to act on all such matters in the Students' interest. But he is pledged never to act from a position of authority. As a delegate carrying out the will of the Association his motto shall be "TO SERVE".

### JOHN BROADFOOT

John Melville Broadfoot is standing for President with the backing of representatives from well over twenty secondary schools. He is standing primarily for the interests of Freshers, but the University as a whole would benefit immensely from his leadership.

In the past he has proved himself to be a very capable speaker and has shown interest in a number of student activities and clubs. He has had the experience of leading a Youth Movement and is capable of carrying out the office to the satisfaction of the majority.

He feels that it is not right that older students, who have little or no contact with the vast majority, should have all the say in student affairs.

His policy is one that appeals to thoughtful and progressive-minded students. He hopes to keep fees and general expenses at a minimum. He also hopes to improve the present cafeteria by providing substantial meals at reasonable prices and to provide ample facilities for students (including smokers) to swot in.

In John Broadfoot, we students have the opportunity of achieving the most from our stay at Victoria.

### MICHAEL J. MORIARTY

Michael was a law student studying for a B.A./LL.B. He has since suspended his law studies to complete a B.A. in Political Science and History this year. Incidentally, he turns 21 on Capping Day. Having been both full-time and part-time at Victoria, Michael is well acquainted with the needs and interests of both categories of students.

Last year Michael was the Salient Chief Reporter, and he was also the Publications Officer of the New Zealand University Student Press Council. As secretary of the Association in the last year, Michael has amply shown his organising ability and a capacity for solid conscientious work. The position of secretary is unequalled as a job which can provide experience and full knowledge of the Association's activities. The secretary is on nearly all sub-committees and if not he is always associated with the background administration.

Michael has now attended two New Zealand University Students' Association Council Meetings which are held twice yearly, and he is thus well aware of activities at the National level. Like any normal minded student, Michael is opposed to the unfair consequences of the recent increase in University fees, and through his experience with the Association he has the knowledge and the contacts to effectively do something about it.



### Inter-Faculty Drinking Horn

This event was awarded to the science faculty with the commerce faculty second. No law or arts teams were entered. Results of the individual drinking contest were:—

Barry Finch, science	0.95 seconds
Ralph Magnusson, science	1.0 "
Ian Collins, science	1.2 "
Mel Stone, science	1.2 "
Murray Gray, commerce	1.2 "
Alistair Robb, commerce	1.5 "
Ivan Cash, science	1.6 "

A.F.R.



# Salient

Vol. 25, No. 5 MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1962 Price 6d.

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The opinions expressed in "SALIENT" are not necessarily those of the editors or staff. All unsigned and anonymous material must however, be construed as editorial.

## EXTRAVAGANZA, 1962

For several weeks now strange noises have been issuing from the Common Common Room. We can assure you that there is no need for alarm. It's just Extrav. at it for another year, with "The Twister" playing in the Opera House from May 9 to 19. Extrav. has finally got back to "the good old days" of straight political satire, with everything in sight being thrown at the Government—and those nice men associated with it. The theme this year, in so far as Extrav. ever has a theme, is Nelson, Nelson, Nelson. We follow the fortunes of our hero Wisdom Makepeace as he tries to get a fair deal for Nelson per medium of an atomic fuel which he hopes to sell to a shady character called Keith Holysmoke, so that industry can at last come to Nelson. Keith, however, has been at this game a bit longer than Wisdom, and things get rather rough for the innocent young boy from the country. His mission is not aided by the activities of two Russian spies (Tanya and Igor), who want his formula to present to Big Brother. After much nonsense, including a trip to the moon, everything turns out well for Wisdom and Nelson. Keith together with other rogues, is safely disposed of. This is as much as we can tell you about the plot, for two reasons: (1) if you learn too much you won't turn up to the performances (2) we're not too sure ourselves yet exactly what is going to happen. We don't think the author knows either.

Speaking of the author, we understand that he is Paul Spender. However, as Paul is receiving large quantities of completely free, and often useless, advice, he is not too sure of his actual position. After the author, or level with him we have the producer, who once again is Jeff Stewart. Jeff has done excellent work with a young and inexperienced cast and he has moulded them into a very competent Company. Apart from producing the show, Jeff has also written nearly all the lyrics, which is no mean feat in this the singiest Extrav. for years. The keenness of our small cast has helped ease some (only some!) of Jeff's worries. The cast has worked well on a funny, political script and the quality of their work makes up for the lack of quantity in their numbers. Few of last year's cast have returned, but we once again have the benefit of Margot Sutherland's ability and experience. She is ably supported by Tom Huppert and John Koolman. Amongst newcomers to Extrav. we have Barrie Travis, Diane Cornish, Dianne Bradley, Rachel Holmes and John Metekingi. They are aided by a first-class chorus line which sings Jeff's songs with typical Extrav. enthusiasm. Then, of course, we have the inevitable Male Ballet, under the expert tuition of Jane Maddox. It is quite amazing that in a few weeks Jane has been able to turn a group of husky students into simpering nymphs that will make Fonteyn wish she wasn't dancing across the road during our season. On the technical side we have that large group of heroes who work hard and get little lime-light for their efforts. In the van of this group is Hugh Campbell, our stage manager. He is looking for an analyst to visit after the show. At present he hasn't got time to visit anyone. However, a

stage manager is nothing without a stage crew, and Hugh has a good one.

Next on our list of songs is the wardrobe mistress, Jeannette Stratmore. She held out for a while but finally capitulated to the lure of another Extrav. It is only fair that the technical people should be mentioned, as they so often are taken for granted, even by those connected with the show.

Organisationwise Extrav is very small. This, we feel, is all too the good. In past years too many people have taken too long to do too little. At time of writing we think that this has been rectified. We hope we aren't proved wrong!

"The Twister" will be one of the better Extrav's that the Students' Association has given to the Wellington public. The financial success of the show depends on so many unpredictable factors that he would be a brave man who attempted to make a forecast in this direction. Unfortunately Wellington has been saturated with good shows in recent months, and the Royal Ballet Company has a three night season in the St. James at the same time as Extrav. is playing in the Opera House.

Consequently, we cannot say how well we will do as regards money, but we can assure all students that if a loss eventuates it cannot be laid at the door of the show's quality. This is not just an advertising spiel, it is straight fact. So if you want to enjoy a night of really good entertainment in the old Extrav. tradition, turn up to the Opera House between 9th and 19th May. The prices are the same as last year: 10/-, 7/6, and 4/-. Bookings can be made at the D.I.C. from Tuesday 1st May, but pre-bookings are subject to a small booking fee of 3d.

Make sure you don't miss "The Twister"; if you do you will regret missing a good Extrav.

## IN REPLY TO MAGNUSSON

Sir,—I am sorry to flog a horse that's obviously near to its last gasp, but I feel I should answer a point raised by Mr Magnusson in your last issue. He complained that the burden of increased fees hadn't been kept in the public eye (his own mixed up metaphor, not mine) and that Exec. had made no utterance to the papers on the subject. As Public Relations officer, I approached the "Evening Post" (which is running articles written by students) before lectures began to see whether they'd accept an article on the new system. The answer was a firm no—so we did the best we could in the articles that were printed. I hope Mr Magnusson read them.

I realise that people at Vic. are fond of uttering, but I'd like to point out that N.Z.U.S.A. had already uttered loudly and was gathering material to do so again. I'm still of the opinion that five minutes reasoning is worth all the mouthing that a Vic. student can do in a year. And as Mr Dwyer will tell you, that's no mean amount.

I am, etc.,  
C. A. JEFFCOTT.

—Mr Magnusson's letter had been shown to Mr Moriarty for comment. Mr Moriarty declined to reply.—Editor.

## CENSORSHIP!

Sir,—May I give vent to my wrath. Censorship in New Zealand especially in regard to films is an insult to our intelligence. In this country films are subject to rigorous and narrow-minded scrutiny and in consequence severe slashing. Are we living in a Communist State? The registration certificate is surely a sufficient guide to film-goers or to anxious parents.

R '18' certificates etc., do not mean a thing, for such films are so censored that one would think them to be for the entertainment of children. Films mauled by New Zealand censors can never hold their original or true flavour. The development of the characters and their experiences, sexual or not, which cause the development can not receive honest appreciation from a movie audience. Blast this bigotry. Are we to be chaperoned by these Government censors all our lives? Oh, for open house at the Roxy.

Yours, etc.,

MacWhisky is directed to an article on film censorship by Arthur Everard, in this issue. Complaints of such specific nature should, of course, be addressed to the persons involved, in this case, the Chief Censor and Registrar of Films.—Ed.

## CAFETERIA

Sir,—The cafeteria is always appallingly full at meal times. Yet there is no provision for taking food to other parts of the S.U.B. You cannot even sit on the steps outside the cafeteria if you happen to like your meals off plates and coffee from cups. Just try it—there will be a violent scene.

But you can, however, ask for bags to transport food to your quiet, peaceful room a few yards away. You will be issued with large, well-worn bags of the brown paper variety, and you can spend a delightful hour or so wondering just what originally came in the bags.

(This is actually quite a skilled business—I don't mind giving you one or two pointers from my own wide experience: black specks in the bottom of the bag might be bananas, coal (give Grit Test), or burnt pies. Grease marks—butter, pies, pre-cooked cold meat, and so on. Allow four points for every sure conclusion, three points if you had a big clue like icing sticking to your pie, two points for a guess, and one point if you actually observed the cold potatoes being taken out of it before it was given to you).

## CORRESPONDENCE

Sir, if students are going to remove crockery for their flats, they are going to remove crockery for their flats. They will stuff it into satchels, jerseys, or any other suitable containers for stolen crockery. They are not, however, going to walk out with the crockery in question prominently displayed. This is contrary to all the instincts of a thief. It just isn't being done.

SO, PLEASE CAN WE HAVE PROVISION FOR EATING OUR OWN PAID-FOR FOOD IN OUR OWN FAVOURITE LITTLE CORNER OF THE S.U.B.?

I am, etc.,  
Outraged Eater.

No crockery may be removed from the Cafeteria—this is final. All complaints concerning the Cafeteria should be addressed to the Managing Secretary or to an Association representative. Complaints should be specific and not just generalised wise-cracks.—Ed.

## ANIMATED FILMS

Sir,—I wonder if a belated reader of your 26th February issue might hark back to Mr Everard's article on Animated Films? Several points of interest were missed, probably because they are "not in the literature."

(1) Norman McLaren's work in Canada seems to me to be founded fairly solidly on the films made in the thirties by Len Lye, of Christchurch, New Zealand, and later of the G.P.O. Film Unit, London.

(2) Over the last ten years, a pioneering firm in the serious use of Cartoon Films has been Morrow Productions Ltd., of Levin. Bob Morrow's thorough training under Disney technicians does not seem to have cramped his imagination. Work includes *Soil for the Soil* Conservation Council, *Tb and How It Spreads* for the Health Department and *What on Earth is Happening?* for an overseas oil company.

(3) Animated Films, the greatest innovator anywhere at the present moment is almost certainly Fred O'Neill of Dunedin.

It is not just for reasons of prestige that New Zealand work in this field should not be neglected. Animated Film is a commodity costing about £1000 per lb. It can therefore be airmailed from here to Europe for a cost of about one quarter per cent. of its value. This makes it well worth considering as an Export Industry, and the talent is certainly around.—Yours, etc.

JAMES HARRIS.

N.Z. National Film Unit.

## THE HOUSE COMINTERN

Sir,—It is time someone took a poke at the House Committee for the rude, officious, bureaucratic methods they employ in dealing with students who attempt to make use of the facilities of the Student Union building. Club notices, unless they bear the official "seal of approval" of Mr Pitchforth and his cronies, are torn down and forgotten. House Committee members, when approached about the use of facilities such as rooms and furniture are unco-operative and officious. Yet despite these methods, the administration of the S.U.B. is INEFFICIENT.—Yours etc.,

—J.K.M.

The notice boards are controlled by the House Committee and the rules by which they are governed have been well publicised. Club notices are not "sealed" but other notices are dated to ensure that no out of date notices are left on the boards. Considerate people are never inconvenienced. All facilities are available to individual students and groups may use the rooms on

application. Applications are only refused when there are clashes. Any complaints concerning the running of the building should be addressed to me and I will try and rectify them.

PITCHFORTH AND  
CRO(NIES).

## EXTRAVAGANZA

Sir,—I note with considerable interest that once again Extrav is under way and that as usual there is a considerable proportion of non-students. One or two of the leads are I believe taken by outsiders who have for some time been getting such parts in Extrav.

I suggest that if Victoria University can not put on an Extrav without drawing on these publicity-seeking outsiders it should not put on a show at all. Surely the show could be arranged, with the help of an efficient organiser or producer, to suit what talent is available from the University even if it meant reducing the size of it. A second point is that perhaps more students would join Extrav. if they felt that all the choice parts weren't taken up by these outsiders.

Am I correct in thinking there was a motion passed at a General Meeting last year to the effect that members of Extrav should be exclusively students of the University?

This whole situation reflects very little credit on organisers of Extravaganza.

Yours etc.,

"Justice for nothing"

Sir,—In reply to the above I would like to make the following points:

(1) "Justice for nothing" talks about "publicity-seeking outsiders." He should realise that the "outsiders" he refers to are, to my mind, far better students than the vast mass of apathetic individuals that constitutes our so-called "student body." This year we have exactly three people who are non-students in our cast. Two of these have been students in very recent years i.e. last year and are therefore members of the association until this year's A.G.M. The fact that they are prepared to give their time to Extrav, is to their credit, especially as this year Extrav. was in dire straits for cast members, let alone experienced members. The other person who is a non-student certainly does not need to play Extrav. to make her reputation. His reputation on the Wellington stage is already assured.

(2) Your correspondent states that Extrav. members should be only students of the University. In the event of sufficient people being prepared to take part in Extrav. I would agree with him. However, this year we have the smallest cast in my memory (which goes back some distance) and in the Producer's memory which goes back to 1944. If those students who wish to take part in Extrav. are to be provided for, then I personally have no compunction in calling upon one non-student, especially as this person has given devoted service to Extrav. in the past.

(3) To say that "choice parts" are taken by "outsiders" is just utter nonsense. I won't list names, but a glance at the cast will prove that your writer doesn't know what he is taking about.

(4) Re motions passed at a General Meeting last year, your correspondent is naturally, dead flaming wrong. He can check the Minute Book if he wishes.

(5) Finally, I would say that sour grapes make strong vinegar.

—PETER V. O'BRIEN  
Extrav. Organiser, 1962.

(Continued on Page 5)

## TO CORRESPONDENTS

All letters must be legibly written (preferably typed), double spaced all through. All correspondents must sign their names—though non-students may be used for publication.

# film censorship in New Zealand

In their cartoon called "A HISTORY OF THE CINEMA," Halas and Batchelor show the censor as a self-important little man equipped with large scissors, ensconced in his viewing booth snipping bits out of the spicier films and saving them for his own private enjoyment later. This attitude persists, unfortunately, as the popular stereotype of the censor, and the public generally regards him as either a killjoy grimly determined to safeguard the public's morals (i.e. prevent it from enjoying itself) or as a kind of philistine opposing the artist's right to freedom of self-expression unhindered by bourgeois morality.

Both these popular beliefs are completely erroneous. The first can be answered by the observation that as attempts by the motion picture industry to control itself have failed badly, and that as the ordinary commercial product is often geared to the lowest common audience denominator, it is necessary for some outside authority to act as a policeman or some of the meretricious junk offered. The second observation, that censorship is wrong in principle, is quite true even if in practice it fails to be applicable. When we realise that there are certain films (and not poor ones either), that we wouldn't want very young children to see, it is obvious immediately that we, ourselves, are applying censorship.

the regulations are designed to guide rather than suppress. Even so, the Censor still has to remove large portions of footage each year because of unsuitable material.

In 1957, the Censor noted that "up till now the spiral of films needing to be cut (particularly on the score of excessive violence) has been steadily rising." He further points out:

"One significant fact which emerges from analysis of this

by Arthur Everard

administrative procedure, such as giving the Censor discretionary power to exempt certain types of film from examination."

The regulations referred to came into force during the time that Mr Gordon Mirams was Censor, and divided films into five categories with a certificate for each.

### THIS IS TO CERTIFY . . .

The (G) certificate replaced the (U) classification and shows that a film is suitable for general exhibition. The (Y) certificate is issued to films suitable for adolescents as well as adults; this fits in nicely between the (G) classification and the (A) category, the recommendation that a picture is most suitable for adults (defined, by the regulations, as people over 16 years of age). The (S) certificate represents that category into which fall those films which carry some special recommendation, usually of being particularly suitable for children or family audiences.

The (R) certificate is the odd man out. While (S), (A) and (Y) certificates all show that a film is suitable for general exhibition, with that special recommendation noted, the picture with an (R) certificate is not so approved. As a general rule, the categories are R.13 (the definite exclusion of people under 13 years of age) and R.16 (the definite exclusion of people under 16 years of age); though some films (e.g. "La Ronde") may have an R.21 certificate awarded to them. This certificate may be attached also to a film intended only for screening before a certain well defined audience, e.g. members of an approved film society or a certain profession.

While these classifications protect the public (or perhaps inform would be a better word), they also protect the films. A picture with a realistic and frank approach to its subject may be passed with an (R) certificate instead of having to be cut down to the (G) level.

### OUT COME THE SCISSORS

It must be obvious then, that

year's figures is the higher proportion of excisions which were made on the score of 'sex', a term including unduly suggestive or vulgar situations and dialogue, by comparison with those falling under the general heading of "violence," which embraces unnecessarily gruesome or terrifying, material as well as brutality for its own sake, dirty fighting, and over-emphasis on crime and killing. For several years past it has been a subject for comment in these reports that excisions made for reasons of "violence" heavily outweigh those made for reasons of "sex", the ratio having remained almost constant in the neighbourhood of six to one. "Violence" is still the preponderant reason for censorship in New Zealand; but last year the above ratio shifted to three to one . . .

"Closer analysis reveals that the chief reason why censorship action was necessary under the latter heading was a pronounced tendency for film producers in several countries to make scenes of kissing which were too uninhibited and intimate for common decency. More than half the excisions made under the broad subdivision of "sex" were of this sort. New Zealand experience in this matter parallels that of censorship authorities in several overseas countries."

But the trend still continues. Thus we see that the number of cuts made for violence have always exceeded those made for sex.

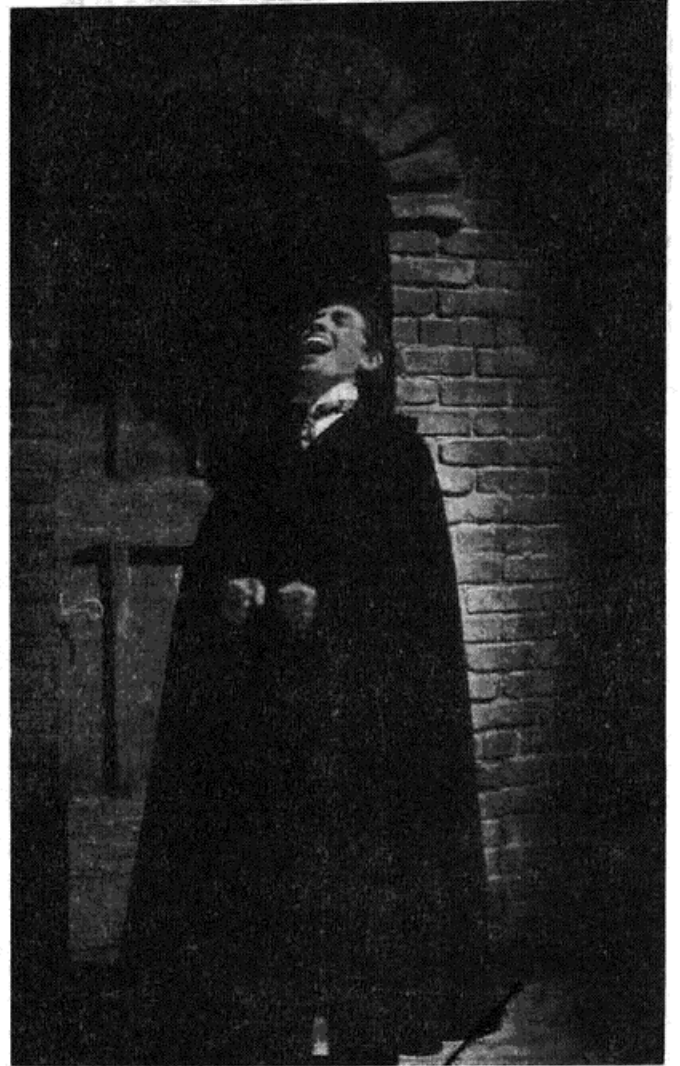
The Censor's remarks continually make this point in his annual reports from 1957 on:

"As has been customary in New Zealand for many years past, the preponderant reason for cutting films is that they contain too much 'violence' . . . This year 80 per cent. of all excisions were made on this score of violence, which was a slightly bigger proportion



Bill—a heavily slashed French thriller.

than in the immediately preceding year, but lower than the average figure recorded over the last six or seven years. The chief reasons for cuts in this category were



JEKYLL & HYDE—a favourite theme.

scenes involving the use of knives and the beating up of defenceless adversaries in fights. There was also some increase in the number of scenes which the Censor had to tone down on account of their portrayal of violence on women." (1958).

### ANTI-SOCIAL ADOLESCENTS

"Although the percentage of cuts made on the grounds of violence is a little less than that of the previous year, some 50 of the 364 cuts made under this heading involved sexual assaults, and this in conjunction with the increased proportion of cuts on the grounds of sex indicates a trend away from violence and towards sex. The increase in the percentage of cuts for other reasons reflects a growing tendency to show anti-social behaviour of juveniles and adolescents, such as chicken racing, car conversion, vandalism and drinking, along with an increase in horror scenes often associated with blood and vivisection." (1959).

"Excessive violence continues to be the preponderant reason for cutting films. This includes 'dirty fighting' and brutality by individuals or gangs. Common assault on females is included in the figures for violence. Sexual assaults have been classified as excisions made on the grounds of sex, and account for a substantial increase in cutting under that heading. The increase in cutting as compared with last year is due mainly to the increased number of horror films showing scenes of blood, vivisection, vampirism, bestiality, sadism, torture, and terror at length, in detail, and usually

in colour. A total of 70 cuts was made on the grounds of "horror" alone. A separate section has been included in the analysis of excisions to show the position more precisely. The cuts shown under this heading do not cover all the cuts made in horror films, as frequently such films are also cut on the grounds of violence or sex. Conversely, some "murder dramas" and "thrillers" introduce horror scenes for added impact and may be cut on the same basis as horror films." (1960).

### LAST YEAR'S CROP

"Trailers, as usual, required the heaviest cutting to qualify for (G) certificates. Violence continues to be the main reason for cutting. The number and proportion of cuts made on sex grounds increased considerably, sexual assaults, often involving teenagers, being responsible for a large part of the increase. The number of films giving cause for concern because of an undue horror content appears to be declining. Offensive dialogue is responsible for increased cutting under the headings 'sex' and 'other reasons.' (1961).

[In the next article of this series, Arthur Everard will discuss Censorship of Publicity, the problem of the "Art Film," Rejections and Appeals.]

What is needed is a person who is able to distinguish between the sensationalism of the cheap money-spinner on the one hand and the purpose of the thoughtful and serious film on the other. And this is not always as easy to decide in a clear-cut way as might appear.

### ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

The major duty of the censor is not determining unsuitability, but suitability, and much of his work is routine red tape — classification and grading usually, book-keeping often, and cutting sometimes.

New censorship regulations were gazetted in 1957 covering the registration of films. To quote from the Annual Report made by the Censor in that year:

"The main effects of the regulations have been: to clarify the significance of the five classes of certificate now available and bring the wording of the certificates up to date, with the emphasis on



A film you'll not see—Marlon Brando in The Wild One.

"suitability" rather than "unsuitability"; to make a clear distinction between the great body of films which are either approved outright or approved with merely a recommendation and are in no way restricted, and the much smaller group which carry a certificate requiring the definite exclusion of persons outside the age group or class of filmgoer; to facilitate the enforcement of this manatorily restrictive certificate; to provide for adequate notification of censorship gradings on posters, in newspapers, and other forms of advertising; and to make various improvements in

## ELECTION DATES

### TUESDAY, MAY 1

EASTERFIELD— 8.30—10.00 a.m.; 4.30—5.30 p.m.  
HUNTER— 7.45—10.00 a.m.; 4.30—8.15 p.m.  
STUD. ASS.— 8.30—10.00 a.m.; 11.45 a.m.—1.30 p.m.; 4.00—6.30 p.m.

### WEDNESDAY, MAY 2

EASTERFIELD— 8.30—10.00 a.m.; 4.30—5.30 p.m.  
HUNTER— 7.45—10.00 a.m.; 4.30—8.15 p.m.  
STUD. ASS.— 8.30—10.00 a.m.; 11.45 a.m.—1.30 p.m.; 4.00—6.30 p.m.

### THURSDAY, MAY 3

EASTERFIELD— 4.30—5.30 p.m.  
HUNTER— 7.45—10.00 a.m.; 11.45 a.m.—1.30 p.m.; 6.00—8.15 p.m.  
STUD. ASS.— 10.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m.

## CAPPICADE SELLERS

Meeting in Common Room at 7 p.m. on Monday, April 30 (tonight). Cappicade goes on sale—May 3.

## CAPPICADE

Students are required to sell Cappicade. Commission will be paid on the following basis:—

For a Club ..... 10 per cent.  
For yourself ..... 6 per cent.

# ROUND THE GALLERIES

The exhibition recently concluded at the CENTRE GALLERY of some forty original and extremely interesting prints of etchings and engravings by the two Auckland artists LOUISE HENDERSON and KEES HOS was well worth the visit. These two artists are fine craftsmen in the graphic arts and perhaps the most satisfying aspect of the show is the fact that many of the prints of the same work were available in different colour schemes.

Of the two lithographers I found Henderson the more interesting stylistically, though equally valid reasons could be advanced for the preference of Hos "The Sisters" by Henderson really was delightful, it was truly an original and individual work, as was also "A Flight of Birds" and "The Lost World." These three were some of the best in the whole show. They are marked by a definite thematic unity and were, possibly, conceived under the influence of either early Egyptian or Etruscan art forms. Of the work of Hos, his "Bush" was outstanding. "Lace" and "Lost City" were interesting and skilful works.

There is a difference in the styles of the two painters though at first sight they would appear to be one: perhaps this is due to the similarity in range of colour. Greens, browns, golds and oranges are muted to forge a common and pleasant colour material. Most of the prints are of a non-representative nature, though this tendency is more marked in Hos; his "Cosmic Radar" being the apotheosis of abstractionism.

### AMATEUR'S BUNFIGHT

"For those who enjoy the New Zealand scene as interpreted by some of the Dominion's leading artists (?) a visit to the current

exhibition . . . in the James Smith Gallery will be a pleasant and rewarding experience." No doubt. But for those with any discrimination at all it is not only an unpleasant and unrewarding experience, it is positively debilitating! The so-called critic from whose article in the "Evening Post" the above passage was extracted obviously has no more idea of who are the Dominion's leading artists, than I have of why she must write such twaddle.

If people like Roger P. Harrison, P. K. Kingdom, C. M. Paterson and April Whiteoak, to name but three, are our leading painters, then I am the fairy king himself. Given pride of place is one of Peter McIntyre's billous efforts entitled "Rangitikei River," the non apparent virtues of which, those who enjoy such stereotyped attempts to interpret the New Zealand scene, extol.

M. Carmichael, whilst being no Raphael, is the only painter represented in the show who shows any originality, or rather individuality, whatsoever. His five oil studies though quite elementary technically, were made more interesting by the very personal way in which Carmichael applies his colours and by his brush technique. Given better tuition, this painter who shows some promise could well improve his competence.



The only other painter worth mentioning is E. B. Lattey of Levin who's canvas "Waimana River" was the only painting really worth seeing in the show, with the possible exception of R. B. Watson's "Sunrise and Frost" which has been seen before in other shows. Don't you think you ought to give this a rest Mr Watson? "Waimana Rivier" is quite a clever work with particularly strong background and great depth. However, the fore-

ground structure in some of Lattey's work appears weaker.

As for the rest of the so-called exhibition of "leading artists" the sooner they pawn their amateurish work to some junk shop the better. There are far, far too many Sunday painters in New Zealand who let themselves loose on a gullible public and, in some cases, critics, and wreck havoc upon their critical judgment—if such judgment ever existed in the first place. G.L.E.

## YOUR GYMNASIUM

by Jane Maddox

Physical fitness has a positive effect on Mental fitness. The values of Physical Education to university students are many.

- (a) Exercise is needed to maintain and improve physical efficiency which will rapidly decline as the result of sedentary life.
- (b) A shift in life expectancy rates shows that people stay young longer. Exercise will help combat the degenerative diseases of later life.
- (c) Physical exercise provides valuable outlets for emotional stress which could be a serious hazard of student life if unchecked.
- (d) Training for team and individual sports—when players are fit games are much more enjoyable and the risk of injury is reduced.
- (e) Physical Education provides opportunities for exploring common interests among students of all faculties.

If time is precious, your choice of the following need only involve one hour per week, yet the benefit derived will repay you remarkably in increased strength, vitality, coordination and mental alertness.

All students and members of the staff are invited to participate in the wide variety of recreational activities offered at the gymnasium. GYMNASIUMS—5 sessions per week. No previous ability is necessary.

RHYTHMICAL GYMNASIUMS—for women. Movement, Design, and Sequence to hit tunes and exciting rhythms.

FITNESS TRAINING—Sessions for athletes, swimmers, rowers, soccer and hockey players.

WEIGHT TRAINING—schedules for individuals at times convenient.

BALLROOM AND SOCIAL DANCING—3 sessions per week. Cha Cha, Twist, Tango, Waltz, Quickstep, Samba, Rumba, Rock 'n Roll.

NATIONAL DANCES—from Spain, Russia, Hungary, Austria, Scandinavia, Scotland, Mexico, Hawaii.

DRY SKI TRAINING—courses of instruction during 2nd term.

INTRA MURAL SPORTS—Lunchtime competition in table tennis, badminton, basketball, volleyball. Organise your groups now and enter a team with Mr Landreth.

PLANS OF EXERCISE—devised after extensive research to enable you to keep fit, and flexible by yourself, at home, at your own rate of progress without any special equipment or facilities.

See Timetable on either Gymnasium or Student Union Notice boards.

REMEDIAL ADVICE—Personal problems of posture, physique, health, etc., treated individually. Don't Neglect Yourself Enrol Now!

# A waste of time and money?

(By M. R. HERBERT)

With regard to the last editorial of "SALIENT" I should like to question the present value of the Maori Fund.

The foundation at present aims principally to finance Post Primary and University Education of academically fit Maori children. The law of this country stipulates that it is compulsory to remain at school until the age of 15. For a person of average intelligence this means until approximately the end of the 4th or 5th forms. If then a child, Maori or European turns 15 while still at primary school it is reasonable to assume that he is academically unfit for higher education.

However assume for the time being that the Maori child enters the secondary school at the age of 12 or 13. In this case he either has two or three years' secondary education, and if he then passes through the fourth form with a good average marks or obtains school "C," or fails it by not too many marks, it is fair to assume that he is fit for further education, which he will not get if he leaves. Why then do so many leave at the age of 15. I think there are three main reasons.

The first is that many have to leave to go out to work in order to help to support the rest of a large family.

In some cases then, to offer the child finance under these circumstances, is not really helping him but penalising his family.

The second reason is just not enough money to keep him there any longer merely because his family have another child about to enter the secondary school.

The third reason applies equally to European and Maori children, they are just plain apathetic to further education beyond the age of 15.

A preventative answer to the first reason is not easy. It may require financial assistance not only to the individual but also to his family. The answer to the second situation however, is the fund. But

how many Maori children under these circumstances will the fund be likely to help?

Remember, a big percentage leaves at the age of 15 either at primary school or in the third to fifth forms. A small percentage can continue because they can afford to, and a big number leave to help their family. This certainly does not leave many in the category that the fund will help, and although there are not statistics to prove this, I would say that they

would be as low as one in 20. The number then at present in the post-primary school who will benefit from this is very small.

### IN THE UNIVERSITY

And what is the position in the Maori University education field? The fund also hopes to finance the University education of academically fit Maori students.

There are very few families, European or Maori which can afford (or if they can afford) have children academically fit whose university education they will pay for. Most students are paying their own way with bursaries and working in the long vacation. Others have scholarships or studentships. Yet others, go part-time.

Academically-inclined Maoris are already encouraged sufficiently if they want higher education. Or-

inary government bursaries are available equally to Maoris.

Indeed in many cases there are extra bursaries already available to Maoris.


It would be superfluous for the foundation to spend money on those already capable of helping themselves. Helping those who can help themselves does not solve the problem of Maori education. Neither will helping one in twenty in the post primary schools solve the problem. This will possibly only help in creating an elite class within the Maori group. If that is all the problem is, then it applies equally to Europeans, and one

And they are not in our Post Primary schools because most never get past Primary School or else leave the moment they turn fifteen. An attempt should be made to get more to Secondary School, from Primary at the age of 12 to 13, with a reasonable standard of education.


It is not the duty of the foundation to do this. These children are being educated in government schools. It is therefore the duty of the government.


There are three possible solutions:—

1. Inform the teacher in Maori schools of the problems they will

  
When you know that the scientific name for this plant is *maxythium phthalinica*.

  
And that of this little bug is *estolicinpus superbus*

  
And that for this moth the name is *olethoglebnashogumi*

  
Isn't it humiliating to be just plain homo sapiens.

might as well ask why we do not have a European Education Foundation.

The heart of the problem lies deeper than this. Basically, the problem is to get more to the stage where they can help themselves.

### BALANCE THE RATIO

The ratio of Maoris to Europeans in this country is 12 Europeans to one Maori. Yet in our Secondary Schools and Universities it is certain that not one out of twelve pupils is a Maori.

Averaging out the figures we could perhaps find one in 20 Maoris at secondary school, and possibly one in 75 at University.

The only reason for this is that not enough are coming from our Post Primary Schools, in addition to the fact that they do not find it economically attractive.

have to face before they meet them.

2. Eradicate the language barriers.

3. Bolster the Maori Primary Schools with more Maori graduates, by encouraging more of them into the primary teaching profession.

Only when the government has fulfilled its responsibility, which it is obviously neglecting at present; will the foundation be able to serve its proper function.

It cannot hope to attack the problem at its roots. At present it can only apply palliative at the top, but until the basic roots of the problem are solved the whole situation of Maori education cannot be altered but merely aggravated.

WAKE UP THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT!

## SALIENT

## CORRESPONDENCE—Continued.

## WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE DRAMA CLUB?

Sir,—The Kiwi is popularly supposed to have lost its wings through lack of use. However inaccurate this may be biologically it all too frequently applies to its modern unfeathered counterpart.

An example is the University Drama Club who have proved themselves quite unadventurous in their choice of play for major production. Not that I have anything against Chekov, and *The Seagull's* association with Stanislavsky gives it historical status. The point is that it makes too slight demands on the club's resources.

Some time ago I suggested to certain members of the committee that Eugene O'Neill's trilogy *Mourning Becomes Electra* would be a sensible choice. The suggestion was greeted with tolerant smiles and incredulous eye-brows. I still believe that it would be preferable to the Chekov.

I estimate that the attendance at the Drama Club's first meeting this year was 60-70, most of them freshers. *The Seagull* will employ 13 actors, most of them senior students. An ideal production of the O'Neill trilogy would have the same actress as Lavinia in all three plays, the same actors in those parts which occur in two of the plays, and, of course, the same producer. This is scarcely feasible for an amateur group, but three separate productions with different producers and casts could easily be staged, without great expense. Such a series of productions would employ 13 actors, and three times the number of stage-hands required for *The Seagull*. This is within the club's potential. How long the Drama Club can keep its junior members amused with "all-fresher" playreadings etc. is debatable.

As far as I know *Mourning Becomes Electra* has not previously been staged in New Zealand. Vic's Drama Club is one of the few groups with sufficient resources to do so.

And if you don't like O'Neill, how about the Wesker Trilogy?—Yours etc., NELSON WATTIE.

## DRAMA IN REPLY

Sir,—I am delighted that someone is interested enough in the Drama Club to comment on its choice of play for Major Production—at a well publicised reading and coffee evening recently there was an appreciative, sensitive and discerning audience of 10. I was forced to conclude that interest in the club was somewhat lacking. However, many students may wish to ask the same questions raised by Mr Wattie and this letter may serve to clarify the matter.

*The Seagull* was chosen by the committee in consultation with the producer after protracted deliberation. Among the playwrights considered were Ibsen, Shindberg, O'Neill, Shaw, Simone de Beauvoir, Arden, Fry, Isherwood/Auden, Wesker, Baxter, Pinter, Tennessee Williams, O'Casey, Inge, Camus, Anouilh, Galsworthy, Wilde, Lorca, Santre, Harpek, Musaphia and Penandello. Most of these plays were rejected on the grounds of unsuitable casts or dubious literary merit—both factors of extreme importance to a University Drama Club.

Our choice was restricted by the desire to do a modern play, however, with *Taste of Honey*, *Roots and Five Finger Exercise* already being presented by other city drama groups our committee felt that the newest dramatists were well represented.

Various plays of Eugene O'Neill had been suggested to the committee, who after considering then decided that the casts were too small and the acting too demanding for a University group. *Mourning Becomes Electra* had been before Mr Wattie's suggestion, considered at some lengths and seemed unsuitable. In the words of a recent criticism of the play it "emerges as good theatre rather than great drama" and "acting on this scale is the devil's own work."

The club does not have three competent Stage Managers and the work of controlling rehearsal space times etc. for three different outside producers and costs simultaneously would reach almost Herculean proportions. Also at recent

auditions only 13 men were present. The same problems apply to the Wesker trilogy apart from the fact that Wellington Teachers' Training College are producing the second play of the trilogy later this year.

*The Seagull* is considered to have literary merit independent of its association with Stanislavsky being both great drama and good theatre. The cast, smaller than we would have preferred, nevertheless has six excellent women's parts (rare in modern drama) and will allow the 13 people taking part worthwhile acting opportunities. In contrast to this, last year's major production involved a large, unwieldy cast but had only two major parts for women.

Regretfully I must also point out to Mr Wattie that a large number of interested persons does not imply a large number of capable persons.

Finally, despite the merits of O'Neill and Wesker, not all producers wish to produce their plays. We have been fortunate enough to obtain the help of a very able and experienced producer whose suggestions were based on first-hand knowledge of student theatre. *The Seagull* met the various requirements of literary merit, suitable cast, period and producer's preference.—Yours etc., NICOLETTE MCKENZIE, President V.U.W. Drama Club.

## REPLIES

**Two Surprised Students:** Suggest you contact the Editor of this newspaper and talk the matter out with him.

**Spilm:** I must have your real name—if not necessarily for publication.

**Ron Fountain:** Sorry, written on both sides of the paper which is "verboten."

**J.K.M. and "Pruned Off":** You should take your complaints to the person directly involved in this issue.

**Hungry Fresher:** Sorry, similar trouble to that of Spilm, above.

**C.A.J.:** Written on both sides of the paper I'm afraid.

**"Buchanan":** Who are you, man?

**M. C. Lowlands and Rob. Lakling:** Same problem as with C.A.J. above.

## WIN A PRIZE

Where are the brains of this University? Sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought indeed. The intellegencia of this sanctum of study need jolting. Surprised? No, they do not spend their days playing cards, or drinking coffee, but they might as well for all the honour and glory they bring to the University. As a class they are worthy of much admiration, but they too, are indifferent, and they are selfish.

How many people have heard of the University Macmillan Brown Prize, the Habens Prize, the Arnold Atkinson Prize, or the Bowen Prize? How many know what they are? They are prizes which may be won by any University student in New Zealand, should he be eligible and **DESIRE** to compete. They cover such fields as poetry and prose composition, history, politics, psychology, and so on.

It would be absurd to say that there are no scholars in these fields good enough to compete for the prizes. That could be the impression gained from the numbers that enter each year, but it is not the truth.

On the average, there are **FOUR** entries each year from all over New Zealand for the University Macmillan Brown Prize. That means that there is at least one entry from Victoria University. That is very good indeed because it is not unusual for no entries to be received for the other prizes—there are sometimes one or two.

The truth is, only a few of our many good scholars know about these prizes and fewer still, care about them. Entries for this year closed on April 1, and once again the University Grants Committee were fooled. So how about a few more entries, Victoria? You have got until April 1 next year.

—M.J.B.

## Brubeck and rhythm

"Polyrhythmic feeling", says Dave Brubeck, "is part of all jazz. People who say we are getting too close to the classical should listen to some African music." Most of Brubeck's half of Saturday's concert at the Town Hall was devoted to developing this theme. The quartet laid down basic rhythms of 11/4, Ragtime vs. 3/4, 2/4 vs. 3/4, 5/4 and even 4/4 for the really far-out.

This is the first time I have heard Brubeck live, and the experience was not entirely satisfactory; perhaps the group was jaded after a long series of trips around the Pacific, but the feeling is that they have lost some of their original character.

Morello in particular, who began, when he joined the group, by using his naturally dynamic and imaginative approach to urge both Brubeck and Desmond into compacting their more scholarly ramblings, seems unfortunately to be developing into a sort of "show" drummer of the Krupa-Hamilton-Bellson variety. Brubeck's emphasis on formalized rhythmic experiments may have something to do with this. A lot of responsibility has developed on Morello to maintain these complex beat cycles, while Brubeck in particular seems to have lost the real freedom that intelligent phrasing can give to the more "pedestrian" rhythms such as 4/4.

The effect has been to shift the balance of the group, and to place Morello in semi-isolation (although his histrionic solos may admittedly have been pandering to an audience which in turn seemed anxious to please). On the other side, the rapport between Desmond and Brubeck, which was a key-point in the quartet's early development, has not been fully explored. The most attractive moments in the concert were when Desmond had a chance to display the sweet, lyrical alto that has made him famous: his spare, classical solo in the opener "St. Louis Blues" and the long swinging line of the 4/4 ballad (title

unannounced) towards the end were the highspots of the evening. Eugene Wright, who gets more change than any other of Brubeck's numerous bassists, was humorous and full of ideas. I particularly liked his solo on "Take the 'A' Train".

Brubeck himself seemed to be struggling to maintain a degree of cohesion, supporting the rhythmic development as best he could with his characteristic blocked chords. Once or twice his intent became clearer: Desmond's solo in the ballad seemed to inspire him to explore the end-point of chord permutations with some subtly allusive dissonances, reminiscent of Monk. "Raggy Waltz" (Rag vs. 3/4) and "Waltz Limp" (2/4 vs. 3/4) offset two rhythms to produce a strongly syncopated beat with a "lag" effect in the left hand very similar to the great rag pianists.

The less said about the first half the better.

Laurie Loman, in another one of those damn gold lame dresses, provided some pleasant if overamplified singing, and Don Gillett (who apparently worked for Stan Kenton) and his septet spent fifty minutes justifying all the criticisms of jazz, although Less Still was a useful bassist. He could profitably have reminded the drummer what rhythm he was playing in his (and I quote Mr Gillett) "great" solo. All sympathy to Brubeck for taking on two shows in an evening, but it is annoying to have to wade through an hour of this willing but inferior entertainment to get to the main event.

—R. G. L.

## ODE COMPOSED ON POPPY DAY, APRIL 13, 1962

- Here lies this tattered rose  
Symbol of my fate,  
And likewise of all those  
Who have passed thru' my life of late.
- 5 All our yesterdays (oops)  
That is, the girls that I have known  
I gave most fulsome praise,  
To me contempt have shown.  
(I should have been a labourer.)
- 10 This rose is faithful yet,  
Still keeps its holy stench  
Far better than a petting  
session or a naughty wench.  
But I have had good times of yore,
- 15 And now I'm getting old,  
I'm twenty-two and quite a bore,  
My bones are growing cold,  
My eyes are dim I cannot see,  
I should have brought my spectacles;
- 20 But ah! For one true love, and we  
Would try to be respectable.  
But this dead rose, it is my fate  
Which I cannot beat,  
I never, never can escape—
- 25 At least it's good to eat.

"Anzac"

## NOTES

Line 3: "This vast unlighted room  
Is a symbol of the tomb  
And likewise of the womb."

"Sweeney" by "Myra Battle"

Line 5: "Macbeth" by Jacques Perle . . . modern spelling recommended by that eminent and virile poet and critic Ezra Pound in his "A B C of Reading"—recommended reading for Primer I students.

Line 9: "This is a phenomenon I have often noticed."

Line 15: "Ash-Wednesday" and "Prufrock" by Mr T. S. Eliot.

Line 18: Traditional.

Line 20: Take Your pick.

Line 25: "The Art of Cooking Haggis"—"Dine With Elizabeth" publ. by Blundell Bros.



## Capping Committee needs a CHARITY ORGANISER

to organise  
PROCESH CHARITY COLLECTION

The Charity this year is  
PORIRUA HOSPITAL INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHAPEL

This is most definitely a worthy cause and anyone prepared to organise this collection which takes place between the hours of noon and 1 p.m. on Friday May 4.

Please Contact the  
CAPPING CONTROLLER, c/o Association Office.



# History of Inquisition pt 2

I shall for my second article give a summary account of the laws and customs observed by the Inquisition when fully established.

During about two and a half centuries the Inquisition was advancing forward in established form. In France, it soon became complete. At Carcassonne and at a few other places, the Inquisitors had houses of their own, better defined as Courts and Prisons, for the exercise of their authority. At first they proceeded arbitrarily, using all means within their reach for the accomplishment of their purpose—but without any code of instructions.

Between 1294 and 1303, secret examinations became more acknowledged as one of the first customs and gave the courts, at once and for all time, a character of their own.

Terror, and bodily torture came second; they were used in the gaining and making up of the reports and confessions.

Then into history came Eymeric, who flourished in the reign of Peter IV, King of Aragon. His entire period of active service as an inquisitor was not less than forty years, and during these years his activity was immense. With his coming came the laws, description and theory of the Inquisition.

The directory of Eymeric exhibits the practice of the Inquisition at the time of its first publication in 1578, and republication in 1587, it instructed Inquisitors to the following effect:

## PROSECUTION

"In the cause of Heresy you should proceed quietly and simple, without formality and noise of pleadings. There should be no delay, no interruptions, no appeal and as few witnesses as possible."

"There are three ways of proceeding in cases of heresy; by accusation, by information, and by inquiry."

The Inquisition was told, through the directory, to seldom make use of accusation, inasmuch as it was unusual and dangerous to the accuser. The Inquisitors were therefore discouraged from accusations and to content themselves with the

gathering of helpful information. But he could if he wished prepare a charge officially at the instance of the Party.

In most cases, the court proceeded on information. Given in writing and attested by an oath on the four gospels, the Inquisitor received his information in private with no other witnesses than his secretary.

The information might have appeared groundless at first sight, but the Inquisitor must not cancel it on that account; for, "what cannot be brought to light today, may be made clear tomorrow."

When there was no informer, then inquiry came into play; either in general with the population hunting for heretics, or undertaken only by the Inquisition. "There ought to be two witnesses to confirm the suspicion; and their evidence will be valid, even if they cannot say that they have even heard him utter an erroneous opinion, but can only testify they have heard it from others. Neither need they say what they have heard; for it suffices if they declare that people will talk suspectingly about him."

## WITNESSES

"Every witness who appears against a heretic must be examined and sworn in by the Inquisitor, in the presence of a secretary. Having put him the usual questions, the examiner must bind him to secrecy. The criminal must not see the witnesses or know who they are."

In causes of heresy, testimony

from all sorts of persons was advisable. They may have been excommunicated, infamous, accomplices, or convicted of any crime. Heretics, too could give evidence; but only against the victim. The testimony of infidels and Jews was taken. The testimony of false witnesses was also taken. Wives, for example—could have their testimony accepted against him; but it could never avail to his advantage.

"When the culprit is informed of the charges against him, the names of witnesses should be concealed; or, if there be any particulars in the charges that would help him to guess the names, the testimony given by one person should be contributed to another; or names should be substituted of persons that were not witnesses; but, after all, it is best to suppress all names."

## TORTURE AGAIN

Part I of this article had a small part dealing with torture. Here in the words of Eymeric are a few of the rules observed when subjecting a prisoner to torture:—

"A. Torture is inflicted on one who confesses the principal fact, but varies as to circumstances.

B. The torture may bring out full proof; when there is no witness, but vehement suspicion.

C. Any two indications of heresy will justify the use of torture.

D. Let the tormentor terrify him by all means to frighten him into confession.

E. If he will not confess, the torture may be continued on a second or third day."

Although nobles were exempt from torture, the Inquisitors were nevertheless authorised to torture without restriction persons of all classes.

## BY MEHA

It is very strange when you think about it, just a little over two hundred years ago, people in Europe, were still burning their own kind as heretics. While on the new continent of America, there was in existence Freedom of Religion. The only place on the earth, where people were given the right of freedom of religion by the power of the Government. Strange again that Europe, should have taken so long in destroying the Inquisition and the causes it stood for.

## THE AUTO-DE-FE

Now we will try to describe—in general, the usual preparations for the public execution of heretics; the Auto-De-Fe.

When an Inquisitor had determined to sentence on a company of prisoners, he appointed a Sunday or Feast-day for the occasion. Avoiding however, Lent, Easter, or Christmas. The day being fixed, general notice was given from the pulpits, that at the time and place appointed, there would be a "general Sermon of the Faith" delivered by the Inquisitor. A living picture of the last judgment would be represented for the instruction of the faithful.

A crier would come forth from the Palace of the Inquisition, and in the public places display an order that no person from that hour until the day after execution should carry arms or proceed in coach, sedan, or horseback through the streets or square where the scaffolding was erected.

Meanwhile, preparations began in the Holy House. The prisoners had their beards shaven off and their hair cut.

On the morning of the fatal day, the culprits were brought out of their cells, attired in black or yellow. For the spectacle they were

told to sit upon the ground in silence, not moving any limb, and avoid their hour.

Those to be burnt were placed in a separate group and were asked to repent and be reconciled. If they did they were offered a less painful death by strangulation or beheading.

All preparations being complete, the Chief Inquisitor proceeded to the door of his palace and read out the names of each offender. Each person came when called, with all his marks upon him—marks of starvation, torture, terror, shame; or often with a smile of conquest upon his lips.

The whole group would then start off towards the place of execution. The Church in front followed by the repentant, who in turn were followed by those to be burned and finally, to do honour and service to the occasion, the civic authorities. The clergy would comprise the tail-end.

## THE HEARTH

Outside of the cities that were big enough in size, especially in Spain, were to be found places of burning. As our own language is too poor to provide a name for such a thing, we will borrow from Spanish, and call it the "quemadero." The quemadero was a piece of pavement devoted to the sole use of burning human bodies. Sometimes it would be raised above the level of the ground and at times was even surmounted with statues or pillars, to distinguish and beautify the spot. They were raised I suppose to try and keep the smoke and smell away from the nostrils—but with little success.

It was here the victims were brought and sacrificed like animals to the gods—but in this case to only one GOD; who promised love and peace to those who would be his followers. Strange ways people have in doing honour to him.

The third article in the series will deal with the courts and various happenings connected with the Inquisition.

## DRINKING CHAMP TRAINS ON MILK

"I train on good wholesome Weir meals and milk," said Barry Finch, Interfaculty Drinking Champion for 1962.

Finch, a second-year student at Vic., attributes his success to a steady Weir diet and the extensive facilities offered to drinkers at the University hostel. "The stag party was a great pipe-opener to the drinking season," he commented.

He offered this hint on technique to novices: "Throw it straight back and don't swallow; a bitter beer is best because you have to drink it fast to get rid of it." Finch also believes in the importance of gamesmanship, mentioning that he had chosen his clothing carefully to have the maximum psychological effect on his opponents, although he was largely unaware of them during the final stages of the match.

Asked to comment on the training methods of Arthur Lydiard, Finch doubted whether they applied to drinking. "My rule is: once you've had enough, knock off." Finch certainly didn't slacken off during the competition to record a time of 0.95 seconds, close to the N.Z.U. record. Due to financial pressures he will not be entering the Tournament team this year.

R.G.L.

in India studying the relations between India and the Commonwealth. He is now at Canberra writing up his observations. Dr Gupta will return to Victoria in time for the Second Term.

Professor Palmier has lately published a book on the Indonesians and their relations with the Dutch. He reports that he is currently engaged on a study of the social backgrounds of the Asian revolutionary leaders. He has almost completed the section on the Indonesian revolutionaries.

R.J.B.

# The view from the Left

## AN OPEN LETTER TO "TRUTH"

Dear Mr Barrett,—I have received your letter of the 3rd of April, in which you ask me to divulge, to your Mr Clarke, any information I have concerning the organisations I labelled Fascist in this column. I would have thought that the way in which I spoke about your paper would have made it clear that such an invitation would be at the very least, unwelcome. It is not merely that I would feel degraded in associating myself with a paper that sells itself by reporting the more unusual habits of the sexual deviants and the exploits of precocious adolescents in this country, I should also object to the way in which you would use the information. If you limited yourself to attacking the aims and objects of such organisations and examined the forces within society which give rise to such organisations, then some useful purpose would be served by my co-operating with you. After all I too am opposed to the theory and practice of communism, but I do not believe that any useful purpose was served by the McCarthy-like articles that Truth published.

I realise, Mr Barrett, that your letter was partly a response to the challenge I issued in the last paragraph of my par; therefore I must offer my apologies to your paper. Truth, it is clear, is willing to hold individual and possible Fascists as well as Communists up to ridicule, abuse, possible victimisation.—I remain, indignantly,

VAL MAXWELL.

## TESTING TIME

I find it an uncomfortable position to be in when condemning the forthcoming Christmas Island tests. It's not the stand, it's the company (as the actress said to the bishop). Mr Diefenbaker; the "Evening Post"; the Y.W.C.A. and the Professional and Business Women's Association have all come out against the tests in the last week.

The "Evening Post's" attack upon the stand and actions taken by Mr Holyoake must have surprised many readers. Its two main points were that instead of merely wringing his hands and bleating, "what can I do," Mr Holyoake should have protested vigorously and secondly that the setting up of monitoring stations to tell us when the fall-out arrives is, in the opinion of the Post, of somewhat limited value. It also delivered a well aimed attack at Mr Gotz for his labelling of those who oppose the tests as communists and agitators.

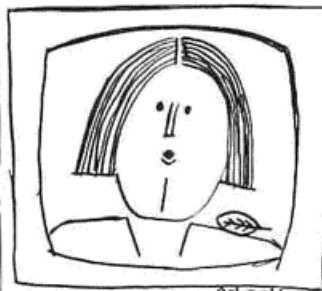
The large number of women's organisations, both locally and all over the world, that have declared their opposition to the tests reveals the truth of the axiom that women are more concerned with life than with politics. Men are raised to accept without complaining, without thinking, the idea that they should sacrifice their lives for the good of their country. They therefore find the dangers inherent in nuclear testing less abhorrent than do women and will acquiesce more readily to those who claim that continued testing is in the best interests of the West.

The full implication of some of the changes made to the terms of the University Entrance bursary by the Government does not seem to be appreciated by students. W. Rosenberg, in an article published in Monthly Review No. 21, has this, in part, to say about the reduction of the term of the bursary to three years:—

"Only a small minority of students graduate in three years. The following is taken from the Parry Report on New Zealand Universities (p. 25):

**Graduation Rate: Arts and Science Students who Enrolled at the Universities as First Year Full-Time Students in 1955**

**Arts**  
Graduated 3 years—Men 28%, Women 43%. Graduated 4 years: Men 18%, Women 12%. Not Yet Graduated, Men 54%, Women 45%.



"Well, I dunno; you see, I was Idyl before I became a Siegfried."

**Science**  
Graduated 3 years Men 22%, Women 28%. Graduated 4 years, Men 22%, Women 24%. Not Yet Graduated, Men 56%, Women 48%.

It can be seen that—except for the 43 per cent of women students in Arts—less than 30 per cent of all students pass their degree in three years. While the increased fees will induce some students to finalise their courses in three years when otherwise they might not have done so, there can be no doubt whatever that there will be a considerable residue of students now and in the foreseeable future who will require four and more years for their bachelor's degree. These people will now have to find their own board, they will have no allowance and they will have to pay fees which—in their final year—may well amount to over £50. (Arts subjects have been raised to 15 guineas; science subjects to 24 guineas). In other words, the fourth year non-city arts and science student for a bachelor's degree will be something like £150 worse off than he was before the reform. (Lost: £40 allowance, £50 boarding bursary, £60 fee bursary)".

VAL MAXWELL.

## SHARP RISE IN ASIAN STUDIES

The Asian Studies Department has almost doubled in size this year, reports Associate Professor Palmier. This is just one of the many new happenings in this department.

The other staff-member Dr B. J. Gupta, recently spent three months

# THE POT BUBBLED

The former Labour Club has stirred from its seeming grave and changed its name to Socialist Club. How did it happen?

D. Flude, the outgoing secretary, introduced the motion "That the name of the club be changed to Socialist Club." This on the grounds that "Labour Club" implied an association with the Labour Party. This was apparently an unhealthy connection.

Interest in the motion was demonstrated by the amendments which followed. Bill Dwyer introduced a subsidiary motion; that the term "Socialism" be defined in the constitution as "The common ownership of the wealth of the world by the people of the world."

This comparatively unobtrusive addition would have passed virtually unnoticed if Mr Dwyer had not raised the question that the constitution has apparently gone missing.

An amendment that the Club be called "New Left Club" was made on the grounds that "Socialist" has become a dirty word and savours, in this university, of a better-forgotten past. This received criticism on the grounds that it would wrongly connect the Club with the "New Left Movement".

At this stage a vote was taken on the Dwyer-Bromby amendment and this was only just carried, 15-14.

This would seem to indicate wide variation in the radical complexion of the Club, as does the rejection of the past history of socialism at V.U.W.

Amongst the 35 people at this meeting, the idea seemed to be that 1962 could show a revival of political consciousness at V.U.W; a facet of organised university thought which has been clouded for many years may again assume something like its former brilliance.

### FRESHERS

The President emphasised that to the end of reviving political consciousness a series of lectures on the nature of socialism is planned.

### OFFICERS

The officers elected by the meeting were: President, G. Hawke, Secretary, W. Alexander, Committee, V. Maxwell, J. Iorns, J. Ansell and Miss C. Wilson.

# God— A Carpenter

The claim of Christianity is that God has entered History in the person of Jesus Christ—that the Carpenter of Nazareth was divine, the focus of God's purpose for the world. This the Rev. Diprose Msc. B.D. laid before the Evangelical Union at its Wednesday meeting.

For a non-Christian this was hard to understand, and to appreciate this, one had to think back to the situation when Jesus was on earth. To all appearances he was the son of a Carpenter, and up till about the age of 30 would have been working to help support the household. Then came the incident of Baptism in the Jordan, when the ascetic preacher John the Baptist "Behold the lamb of God" when he saw Jesus, and at first refused to baptise Jesus.

After this Jesus was apparently what one could call a travelling preacher, but not an ascetic like John, instead mingling with what were then the outcast classes of society—disliked by some but respected by the masses. The climax began to build up when Christ read out a passage about the Messiah from the scriptures in the synagogue, and then said "This day the scripture is fulfilled." Jesus went on his way, and the series of what are called the miracles began, as he laid the proofs of his claims before the people. This period saw Peter's confession "You are the Christ, the son of the Living God." As the weeks went by, the opposition to Jesus strengthened, and eventually he was tried and exe-

**CONCERT FAVOURITES: MENDELSSOHN** Hebrides Overture; **WAGNER** Siefried Idyll; **BRAHMS** Variations on a theme of Haydn; **BEETHOVEN** Fiddello Overture. Sinfonia of London/Colin Davis, World Record Club TZ162.

An uninspired disc this, the usual potpourri selection containing nothing of particular merit—the sleeve, I notice, also contains the usual pretentious claptrap concerning "message and inspiration". Wagner seems to suffer least, with some tolerably well played passages; some fair string and wood sound. Most of the time Davis reads with an eye to the score; though overall, one becomes aware of a sense of indifference in the orchestral phrasing—in the Mendelssohn for example, there is evoked no surging, nautical mood—and a sense of mismanagement on the part of the technicians. The recording is too boxy and dead to be given serious consideration.

**SIBELIUS** Symphony No. 5 in E flat major, Op. 82. Karelia Suite, Op. 11. Sinfonia of London/Tauno Hannikainen, World Record Club. TZ161 mono and stereo.

This is altogether the finest orchestral disc yet produced by the Sinfonia, benefitting as it does from a resonant recording and a taut reading of a Symphony difficult to perform. Apart from some interruptions in tempo, particularly in I, some slack string phrasing and a lack of climactic tenseness, this is a rewarding performance. The difficult staccato string passages are worked through with a deftness unusual to the Sinfonia, and the wood and brass seem to be on top form, having little of the causticity common to this group. There is little vitality in Hannikainen's reading—it is a good solid performance, quite equal to many of the current commercial recordings, but lacks the drive and insight of Barbirolli and Tuxen. A passable Karelia Suite acts as fill-up.

—M. J. W.

### IN BRIEF

Fascinating Ernestine (Mercury MG20492) is devoted to a dozen or so pop and jazz standards sung by Ernestine Anderson. She has an appealing voice, with plenty of character, but there is no great jazz technique present. There is even less in Hal Mooney's arrangements of the backings. The presentation is relaxed and pleasant however, and well recorded.

The Belafonte Folk Singers in *At Home and Abroad* do not include Harry B. among them. Their arrangements of folk songs from various countries are stylistically simple but sung honestly and exuberantly. I especially liked their rendition of "Muleskinner Blues." Recommended. (RCA, RPL 13249).

Heifetz (RCA, RSL 3595) is just that—the maestro himself in a recital of miniatures. One really need say no more than that, for of course they are brilliantly played. Two extended pieces are included, Saint-Saens' *Havanaise* and Bennett's *Song Sonata*. Also recommended.

It was Jesus they were talking to. Then he appeared to the disciples and to many others. Realising what had happened, the disciples took heart and began to preach to the people what they had experienced, that God's seal was on Jesus, for he

But it was not the end of the story. A group of travellers talking to a stranger suddenly realised

# Records

Bob Melvin is yet another night club comedian following on after Mort Sahl and Shelley Berman. On Capitol's *Closer Baby, Don't Fight It*, he makes the predictable jokes about such routine topics as Civil Defence and getting married. It amuses somewhat once, but quickly palls. The cover is revolting. (T 1575).

The Promenade Concert given by the NWD Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Wilhelm Schuchter (World Record TZ158) contains Tchaikovsky's *Capriccio Hellen*, Slavonic Dance No. 8 by Dvorak, Berlioz' *Hungarian March*, Ravel's *Bolero* and L'Après Midi d'un Faune by Debussy. The last-mentioned item is a bit much for the orchestra, it doesn't sound quite as transparent as, say, Beecham might have got it, but the rest is pretty good. I had suspected that the orchestra might be a sort of pickup group, but its virtuosity is undoubted. Good, above average performances quite adequately recorded, and some fine solo work in the *Bolero*.

The selection from Mozart's *Die Zauberflöte* (on Columbia 33 MCX 1572) is excerpted from an oldish complete set. None the worse for that, it provides excellent value, both economically and artistically. Karajan conducts the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra with Seefried, Lipp, Dermota, Kunz, Loose and Weber as soloists—an all star cast in fact. Practically all the important items are included and the disc is most agreeable. Strongly recommended indeed.

# BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY A.G.M.

Those elected to office were:— Patron: Professor H. D. Gordon. President: Mr R. Fordham.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. P. Ralph, Dr R. Balham, Dr J. Dawson, Mr G. Gibbs.

Secretary/Treasurer: Miss J. Mason. Committee: Miss P. Waal, Mr C. Christie, Mr G. Kelly, Mr R. McDowell, Mr J. Andrews.

After the usual presentation and acceptance of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet, and sundry other matters, a talk on Bird Banding was given by Mr Kinsky of the Dominion Museum.

Supper was the final item on the agenda.

—J. W.

# The Chrysalis

Look there, the chrysalis shudders without a wind. The caterpillar that was, is struggling to become

The creature that it is to be. And here; my skin, my form, encase my soul

Whose conscience offers thoughts which strain my being As ripples contort the bottom of a stream.

The caterpillar was, the chrysalis is, the butterfly will be. So passing time will also wrench my striving soul from me. From time brings the stealthy metamorphosis

Which cracks our private chrysalis; And whose to know, on being set free, What kind of creatures we will be.

—IVAN CASH

It was Jesus they were talking to. Then he appeared to the disciples and to many others. Realising what had happened, the disciples took heart and began to preach to the people what they had experienced, that God's seal was on Jesus, for he

# SCIENCE BY SCIENTISTS

## MATHS AND PHYSICS SOCIETY PANEL DISCUSSION

The Panel.—Dr Williams (chair), Messrs. Malcolm, Heine, Coleridge, Dawkins.

Dr Williams was quite the ideal chairman for such an occasion. Wielding (appropriately) an engineer's hammer in lieu of a gavel, he controlled the meeting with admirable fairness, adding much to it with his wit and perspicacity.

## SCIENTIST VERSUS

### POLITICIAN.

The first topic discussed was "Is the Scientist Involved in Responsibility regarding the uses to which his work is put?" It soon became evident that direct argument on this question led to the problem of whether the scientist or the politician best knew how scientific discoveries were to be employed. Mr Pearce observed that the question was 'analogous to that of censorship,' and various schemes (mostly impracticable) for parliamentary reform were advocated. Though no direct conclusion was reached, it was generally agreed that, as Professor Campbell put it, "The problem is essentially one of our relations as human beings. The study of this has been lamentably neglected."

"Can it be expected that scientific method may be extended to embrace all fields of experience?" was the next question under fire, and probably the thing of greatest value gained here was Potter's definition (quoted by Dr Williams):

"A scientific statement is one that can be falsified." It was suggested that human studies might be developed as fields of scientific study (characteristically, members refused to acknowledge Psychology as a Science), but in spite of Mr Malcolm's efforts, no-one was really game to discuss possibilities as far as religious experience was concerned.

### EXPEDIENT OR REAL

Mr Heine's masterly introduction to "Are scientific constructs expedient or do they have real existence?" is largely summed up in his own words: "Any abstraction inferred from sense-data can be termed a scientific construct, it doesn't really matter which constructs you use to derive hypotheses which are testable." As may be expected, when the meeting as a whole took up the discussion, problems of existence soon reduced it almost to "cogito ergo sum," though Mr Coleridge's remark that "an electron is a scientific construct, but little hard balls are an aid to understanding" contains much compressed wisdom.

### Quotes to note:

Mr Malcolm.—"I only have to believe 60 per cent. of what I state."

Mr Dawkins.—"I think scientific method has had its day."

Mr Heine.—"Defining terms is an apology for rigor."

Mr Malcolm (hopefully).—"Then Mr Dawkins exists only in my imagination?"

—R.J.S.

# V.U.W. Rifles

### ACHIEVEMENT 1961

#### Miniature Rifle Club C Grade Team

The following is a brief summary of the remarkable string of successes achieved by the Miniature Rifle Club's C Grade Team last year.

In the Wellington Rifle Association's competition the team came first in its grade by winning four of its five matches. (The other match was lost by a mere 1.1!) Their best score was 479.26 against Melrose whom they trounced by 32 points.

As a result of winning their grade, the team then had to shoot against the C Grade winners from the Hutt Valley Association. Again, they won by a decisive margin of 5 points, with a score of 474.20.

The team next entered for the Wright Cup trophy shoot, and, with a score of 475.20, gained a total 11 points better than that of the next best team.

Individually, too, members of the team made their mark. One member, Judy Williams, won the Wanganui and the Wellington C Grade Open Championships. Judy Williams, Jeanne Hooks and Tim Dobbie were all selected as members of the Wellington C Grade Representative Team. They shot so well that they were then selected to shoot for the B Grade Reps as well! Judy and Jeanne also gained places in the Wellington Ladies Team.

had risen from the dead. The transformation of the disciples witnessed to the power of God available through Christ.

The mystery of the Incarnation could perhaps have some light shed on it by an analogy. About 150 years ago a Missionary in Jamaica wished to reach the slave population with the Gospel, and in order to be able to do this he sold himself into slavery, and as a slave preached to his fellow slaves. Similarly, God had taken human form to reveal his purpose.

All in all this is quite a remarkable achievement for one team, but what makes their performance even more praiseworthy is the fact that all of the team were new members to the Rifle Club last March, and none of them had any previous experience of competitive shooting. The Club is anxious to duplicate this record this year, and is still looking for new members to train. So don't delay—the training programme is already getting under way. If you would like to become a member of a match-winning team all you have to do is to take yourself to the Winter Show Buildings next Monday night and you will be coached by experts.

### GIRLS! PLEASE NOTE!

The V.U.W. Miniature Rifle Club would like to enter a Ladies' Team in the Wellington C Grade Interclub Shooting competition, but, at the moment, does not have enough lady members to be able to do this. Rifle Shooting is one of the few sports where girls can more than hold their own with men and, in the past, the Club has had some very successful lady shooters. The Club is well equipped with rifles and all other necessary equipment—so just put on that old pair of slacks and come along to the Winter Show Buildings next Monday night—you'll enjoy shooting.

### VOTE

### FOR

### YOUR

### PRESIDENT



# Tasting "A Taste"

"A Taste of Honey" is rather like a mirror that has fallen across a particularly sordid, cruel and outrageous section of real life. It reflects it, unbiased, uninhibited, and without anger.

A little after 8 p.m. on the 10th April, the concert chamber was thrown into complete darkness, while the tawdry but compelling music of Dave Brubeck etc. drummed its way noisily from the speakers.

An opening scene that might have been very effective was somewhat spoilt by inaccurate lighting; and the atmosphere created by the urgent and vulgar call of the music, was lost utterly as the dialogue began. However, half-way through the First Act, the tension and turmoil started to rise again, as the "star" actress Jennifer Hogan gained possession of her part. From here on the audience found itself completely involved in the moods and problems of the real people on the stage.

### THE PLOT

The idea of the play is fairly straightforward, and the way it is presented by Shelagh Delaney, a 19-year-old playwright, is artistic and dramatically sound. She creates a series of situations all of which involve some problem, with a combination of conventional and unconventional reactions to it. She deals, primarily, with the problems of the unmarried expectant mother, of the disjointed relationship between parent and child, of colour prejudice, and of society's attitude to the homosexual.

The play tells of the wilful independence of Jo, a schoolgirl, who is abandoned by a flighty mother, and then finds she is pregnant with the child of a Jamaican sailor. She is looked after by a young homosexual art student.

### THE ACTING

Helen Brew made a magnificent 'Helen' (the mother,) and in many ways stole the show. Jennifer Hogan, as Jo, was outstanding, though she seemed a little cold for the first few scenes.

Jo's Jamaican boyfriend was played by David Taylor, a sensitive actor, though somewhat restrained in this difficult part. Peter Vere-Jones, as Peter, Helen's drunken husband, gave some fine acting especially in Act II.

Robin Slessor, as the young homosexual, achieved a tremendous amount of freshness and originality in a part that is made difficult by its insignificance. His acting is unobtrusive, but very fine indeed.

Production by Ralph McAllister was tasteful, appropriate, and always artistic, with the result that "A Taste of Honey" was at least, a financial success.

J. C. T.

# N.Z. and Disarmament

Last week some Admiral or other (we lose count of them), accused the people of New Zealand of being apathetic, complacent and altogether unrealistic about the question of Defence. The country, he said, is not making the sacrifices necessary to bear its fair share of the burden of the defence of "Western civilisation." But, in view of the perilous economic position of N.Z., nothing could be more realistic than the Admiral's solution; the purchase of half a dozen more Whitby-class frigate at £3 million each!

Defence is a grim problem for every nation. Solutions must be determined by practical considerations, but the problem itself is worth examining. Firstly, the cost is crippling. New Zealand spent £19 million in the financial year 1959-60; but as the Admiral said, we are not paying our fair share; and this money maintained armed forces of only 12,771 men. The cost for Britain and the U.S. runs into thousands of millions a year, and the equivalent in the U.S.S.R. and China must be just about the same. Yet what benefit are they getting? The negative one of peace, the positive ones of blackmail (bargaining power if you like), self-confidence, strength. These things they can't afford to lose, but they can't afford to keep them either. Economists have been suggesting for years that the great powers, Britain in particular, are liable to run themselves into exhaustion and bankruptcy in the effort to maintain their "strength".

So much of the effort is wasted. The U.K.'s Black Knight and Blue Streak programmes have turned out to utterly useless; after costing hundreds of millions. The expensive Thor batteries in Britain have just been declared obsolete. Dozens of rocket and aircraft programmes have been cancelled at every stage, and even the products of the successful ones will become obsolete without ever having been used in anger (we hope).

Secondly, New Zealand just CAN'T defend itself. No effort we could possibly make could stop a determined attack. So we depend on, ultimately, the U.S. and its nuclear deterrent. No declaration of our refusal to be defended by nuclear weapons can alter this fact. We can take part in a small affair like the Malayan action, but that's all.

Until we have some confidence in international disarmament, it is necessary at least to keep the training machinery for the three services in existence. The more cheaply this can be done, the better. The present Malayan and selective Service programmes serve no other purpose, and should be cut down. No increase in our Armed Forces could make any substantial difference to our military minuteness, so why kill ourselves trying?

—J. C. R.

### DRAPES OF FROTH

To the best of this writer's knowledge this is the third time a certain famous book title has been used to give headings to articles in an equally famous publication, namely "SALIENT".

However again to the best of this writer's knowledge, it is the first time it has been used to head a mere spacefiller. After all, what can any article on grog be but a spacefiller, unless attached to it there is a coupon enabling the bearer to collect a free four and a half. (I suppose it would still be a spacefiller in that case anyway.)

To approach the main point of this article I wish to say that there is only one thing to say (repeating myself already, terrible) about that art that has always been with us (didn't you know that we were condemned because Adam had a taste for cider?). It is this: there is nothing to say about grog except, "DRINK IT."

(Shorry no coupon, but take ma advish and add another vish to your colleeshun (hic) . . . hic . . .)

# New Faces at V.U.W.

"Looking for a way of spending our energies more profitably would be good for all of us in New Zealand," says Mr J. Zanetti, a recently appointed temporary lecturer in the Economics Department.

He thinks we are wanting everything right now, and are not prepared for any sudden chill.

Mr Zanetti arrived from England in 1949 and since then has been a part-time student at Vic, and has worked in the A.N.Z. Bank.

This year he hopes to complete his thesis for M.A. Being married, with three children, as well as being a part-time student, has left him little time for student activities. This he feels is a big loss.

### JIMMY

A recent addition to the fauna of the Zoology Department, was Jimmy, a beer-drinking orang-utang.

Weighing a mere 22 stone, Jimmy has until recently been an inhabitant of the Wellington Zoo, but when he died of unknown causes, Victoria University became the recipient of his remains.

He has from all accounts been efficiently dismembered by certain zoologists. His bones are now to be boiled.

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# SERVICE PAGE

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JOHN J. GRAY, Photographer, Shell House The Terrace, wishes to advise that the advertisement on Page 6 is intended to be taken seriously.

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# EXEC. PROFILE

### MISS MARGARET CLARK

## Student Future A Bright One

Miss Margaret Clark thinks that the future of the Students' Association is a great deal brighter than its past. The beginning of this can be seen in Studass backing the Council's action over the Labour Department's request on files. Victoria now has possibly the best magazine of the universities and this has been accompanied by resurgence in the intellectual field. She thinks, naturally, that Students' Executive has provided the initiative in this.

Miss Clark, an attractive long-time (4½ years) student completed a B.A. two years back, went on to take two additional subjects the following year. In 1961 she was elected as Chairman of Women's House Committee, recently promoted to Vice-President of the association. She regrets that she will not be here to stand again, but dickered around without giving the reason for this.

Possibly Miss Clark, who has found herself in opposition to Executive members O'Brien and Brooker, does not jump at the idea of either standing for President. She has shown a tendency

towards a liberal stand on executive, but some would say not liberal enough. In a burst of magnanimity, said she: "We have a lot to thank the Anarchists for in arousing student interest." Vice-President Clark went on that the recent S.G.M. was useful in that it kept the Executive on its toes.

Did Miss Clark think that the Executive was providing leadership? No need to ask that one—of course she did. Although admitting that Executive was perhaps not dynamic enough, it had generally provided sound leadership. The news-sheet was one recent example of this.

Although having been present at Socialist Forum occasionally, Margaret insisted she was not politically orientated. Certain right-wing Executive members might call her left-wing, but this was not true. She had no political affiliations—her only stand being on civil liberties. Internationally, Margaret held that neither side was right all the time and anyone who judged events from their own standpoint was nonsensical.

Miss Clark, however, told the interviewer that she did not want to say anything more in case it might rub the Asians. She takes off in six weeks for Kuala Lumpur to study Malasian politics. Malaya, Borneo, Sarawak are negotiating a Federation of Malasia and the Rotary are picking up the check for the trip. She intends to write regularly to SALIENT, while away.



Miss Margaret Clark concluded that this will be a good year now that the building is completed. Executive will be able to concern itself with other matters. Most important, said she, was that the President be a full-time student. However, from here it looks as if we are in for another part-time President.

### CAPPING BALL THIS FRIDAY AT THE TOWN HALL

WANTED TO BUY  
Basson and O'Connor Introduction to Symbolic Logic. Sheridan Black. 82-627.

## Henry David Thoreau—American Philosopher and Naturalist

Henry David Thoreau, philosopher, poet, naturalist and champion of freedom, who died 100 years ago on May 6, 1962, is one of the most complex figures in American literature.

His friend and teacher, the philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson, asked to preach his funeral sermon, said of him: "No truer American existed than Thoreau." His many biographers have since described him in various and conflicting ways, as "Happy Rebel," "American Diogenes", "Poet of Nature", "The Cosmic Yankee", "Philosopher of Freedom", "Nature Hermit", "Radical Individualist" and "Nature Lovers' Patron Saint". Eccentric, independent, and individualistic in his behaviour, he undoubtedly ranks among the outstanding men of letters which America has produced.

Thoreau wrote only two books that were published during his lifetime. "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers" sold only 300 copies. "Walden, or Life in the Woods" was a moderate success but in later years win international acceptance as a classic. Few American books have been translated into so many languages as this account of Thoreau's residence in a cabin on the shores of Walden Pond. It is still highly popular on American bookstands. His essay, "Civil Disobedience," later became the acknowledged inspiration to Tolstoy and Mahatma Gandhi.

Thoreau was born July 12, 1817, in Concord, Massachusetts, a small town near Boston. He was the son of a pencil manufacturer who worked hard to support his wife and three children. At the age of 16 young Henry, soundly equipped in Latin, Greek, French and arithmetic went to Harvard University where he studied English, German and Italian literature and philosophy.

## What Mistresses Earn (?)

Some years back, the Prime Minister of Turkey was dismissed. The reason given was that he had been caught giving his mistress a pair of nylon stockings. Quite naturally, the foreign observer balked at accepting this as the reason. The officials in Ankara agreed that it was rather far-fetched to jump on a man merely for giving his mistress something which she had probably earned anyway.

"But we couldn't go and tell the people he was trampling on the constitution, which is what he was really doing. They'd think the constitution was a carpet."

## DEER-STALKING

A Deer-stalking club has been formed at Victoria. The 33 prospective members formed a constitution and elected club officers. The club's first trips are in Easter, to be in for the "roar." It looks as though they will have a very successful year as the members are extremely keen and experience ranges from nil to ex-cullers.

It has been proposed that the club affiliates with the New Zealand Deer Stalkers' Association, Wellington Branch and hence be able to use some of their amenities. The club is a new one and could do with all the members it can get, so if you are interested come along to our meetings, or contact Mr S. Moore. Ph. 68-379.

PRESIDENT

growth of a man speaking sincerely about himself as he feels his way towards the truest assessment he can make of the world and his place in it. When he returned to Concord he was willing to preach the doctrine of simplification and oneness with nature without urging that the simplifying should be in the Walden mode.

In later years Thoreau gave lectures, wrote a number of essays, and worked as land surveyor. He never married. Among his friends was Walt Whitman, whom he met in 1856 in New York. He felt that Whitman, as much as himself, was finding his inspiration in pure and primeval sources and he appreciated the basic honesty of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." He also became increasingly involved in the anti-slavery movement.

In 1867 he met Captain John Brown, the abolitionist, and was profoundly stirred. The news of Brown's capture and trial after he had tried to liberate forcefully the slaves in northern Virginia, inspired Thoreau to write a "Plea for Captain John Brown." He was the first American to speak publicly in defence of Brown as a martyred champion of individual freedom, as a man of principle, victimised by an unjust state.

In November 1860, Thoreau caught cold. Tuberculosis developed and he died 18 months later, not yet 45 years old. Some of his deathbed marks became famous. To an old friend, concerned about his welfare in the life beyond the grave, he replied: "My friend, one world at a time." To an aunt, who asked him whether he had made his peace with God, he replied, that he had never quarreled with Him. He left a huge mass of manuscripts. His sister and friends later published 18 books based on his journals and letters.

What makes Thoreau outstanding among American men of letters are his major themes—his mysticism (he urged people to commune with the spirit of the universe), his sympathy with wildness in nature ("Our Indian is more of a man than the inhabitant of a city. He lives as a man, he thinks as a man, he dies at a man"), and his strong belief in practical individual rights.

The idea of freedom was not merely talk with him. He spent a night in jail rather than pay a tax which he felt was unjust. In "Civil

## LAW FACULTY WANTS SPECIALS

The question of compensation passes and February specials was the vital issue discussed at the Law Faculty A.G.M.

Mr Clapham moved that compensation passes be abolished and replaced by February specials. The motion, which was carried, was seconded by Mr Gault.

Professor Campbell explained that the introduction of such examinations would automatically abolish compensation passes. These were only recommended for students who had failed one of four or five at D. level, maintaining a B. average in the others.

He said that the initiating of specials was a matter for the professorial board. When the matter was raised in 1957, such examinations were considered academically undesirable. However, the law faculty favoured the introduction of specials, subject to stringent conditions as to the eligibility of students to sit them.

The inevitable discussion on the trebled enrolment fees followed. Professor Campbell drew particular attention to the stupendous fees to be paid by students studying for conjoint degrees, single degree students often as harshly affected. Although a letter had been written to the Minister of Education before the new regulations were issued, most inadequate provisions were made for law students, and the matter is soon

to be discussed by the Deans of the N.Z. Law Faculties.

Mr Peter Hogg, the retiring club chairman, announced that an invitation had been extended from the Australian Universities, for a N.Z. Universities' moot team to enter the Australian Universities Law Moots, and attend the conference in May. Victoria University will have one representative in that team, and now, only financial arrangements matters are hindering final arrangements.

Professor I. D. Campbell, recently appointed Deputy Vice Chancellor, was replaced as president by Professor C. C. Aikman, Professor Campbell, Messrs Mathieson, Patterson, and Keith, and Mrs Schellevis were elected vice presidents, as well as the majority of the 1961 list. The new chairman is Mr H. Williams, secretary Mr Thom, and treasurer Mr Clapham. The 1962 committee members are Messrs Gascoigne, Turnbull, Carruthers, Campion, Beder, Thomas, Prasard, Beatson and Goodman.

## What is Applied Mathematics?

The Maths. and Physics Society lecture, "What is Applied Mathematics?" turned out to be, as was expected, right up Prof. Burns' street. Drawing on examples of physical situations and their mathematical treatments (the concept of a universe consisting solely of "sticks and wheels" proved good for a few laughs), he quickly and clearly demonstrated the relations between the "physicist", the "applied mathematician," and the "mathematician." These terms, he explained, represented hypothetical ideal figures, since in practice the different fields naturally overlap.

Obedience" he tried to imagine a state "which can afford to be just to all men," and to treat the individual with respect as a neighbour. As a Puritan iconoclast and stoic, he criticised society but was convinced that reform is possible only insofar as each man reforms himself. Man is, he believed, a maker rather than a victim of his own fate. He preached against conformity and said that "if a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music which he hears, however measured or far away." When he attacked materialism, it was from the point of view of a mystic who had studied the Bhagavad-Gita, the early Hindu poem of philosophic import, besides which "even our Shakespeare seems sometimes youthfully green." As a reformer, he and Whitman were at the heart of the persistent American tradition of perfectibility.

When he advocated "simplicity" he believed that "money is not required to buy one necessity of the soul," that "our life is frittered away by details," that a "man is rich in proportion to the number of things he can afford to let alone." But the "simplicity" which he recommends is a relative thing. It means only that every man should refuse to pay a price for what is not essential to him and that he should not sacrifice himself to get things which he does not really want.

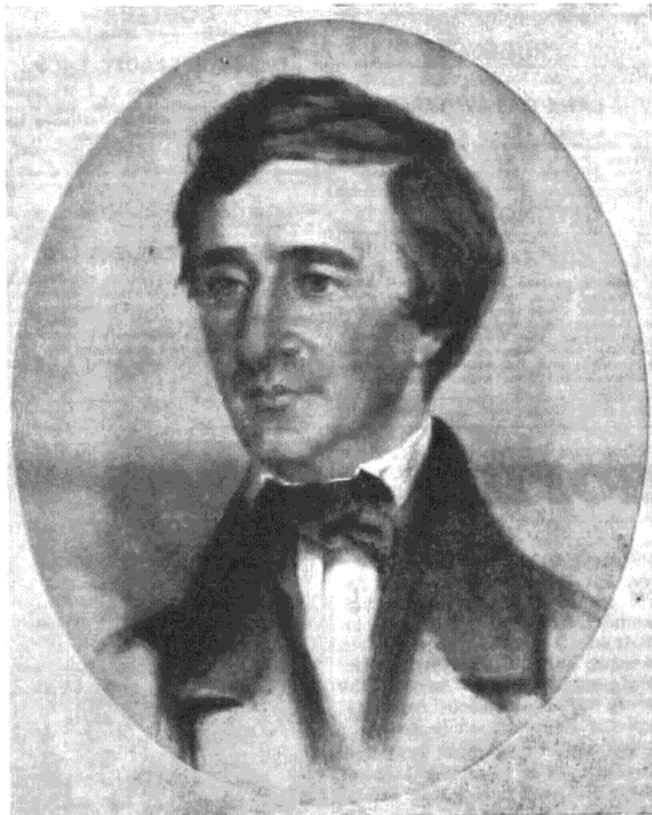
His writings about nature are characterised by ecstasy of pantheism. He wrote: "We can never have enough of nature." As a lover of nature, he was also a lover of man.

Today, Thoreau is hailed as social philosopher, as essayist with the touch of a prophet, as the chosen spokesman for thousands who seek salvation of the soul through solitary communion with nature. But Thoreau the man was perhaps best described by Emerson 100 years ago: "His soul was made for the noblest society. . . Wherever there is knowledge, wherever there is virtue, wherever there is beauty, he will find a home."

So far, matters were relatively straightforward, but Prof. Burns changed this by entering upon a consideration of the philosophical questions involving the relationship between mathematics and physics. In no time at all he was wallowing in philosophy. His audience had divided into two mutually exclusive sets—one agreeing and the other disagreeing with the speaker. Not surprisingly, one of these groups consisted almost entirely of pure mathematicians. It is perhaps as well for the unity of the society that Mr. Harvie remained silent, though a Burns-Harvie debate would have made things very lively.

It is doubtful whether anyone actually gained anything from the discussion that followed, but it did give everybody a chance to air their views and discover that someone else agreed with them. And the cup of tea tasted good.

R.J.S.



During his four years at Harvard he urged the younger generation to strive courageously toward intellectual freedom as Emerson, the man who had the greatest influence on Thoreau's thinking, had preached. Already everything in nature absorbed him and he began filling notebooks with the observations of a careful eye.

After he left Harvard, he opened a private school with his brother John, lectured, and wrote for literary magazines. When John died, Thoreau lived for some time in Emerson's house, where he worked in the garden and met many Transcendentalists, a group of young philosophers who affirmed the importance of phenomena that transcend the experience of sense. Their influence never left him. But, always determined to keep a hold on freedom and independence and wanting a change from talk and theory, he looked around for a place where he would have full leisure to think, to study nature and to write.

In July 1845 he found the ideal

of his dreams, and endeavours to live the life which he has imagined he will meet with success unexpected in common hours."

While living at Walden Pond he raised beans and potatoes, baked his own bread and became a vegetarian, except for an occasional meal of Walden fish. His planting of food, his hunting and fishing, his plastering of his cabin were all experiments to prove that simplicity can be practiced if necessary, that civilised man can escape the evils of competition. The total cost of food for his stay was earned by his own labours—he sold his beans.

People have asked: What is so remarkable about having lived for two years in a small cabin by a lake? The answer is that few others have done it, and that Thoreau quite specifically knew how he wanted to live and what he wanted to live for. He was convinced that his experiment had universal significance.

The journals he kept during the two years, and later used in "Walden," are a record of mental

# OUTLINE POLICY OF A CAMPAIGN FOR STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY

## GENERAL BASIC PROPOSITION

We believe that the majority of people in New Zealand believe in and advocate democracy as a form of government. Our concept of democracy is that the people must decide the over-all objectives of government by making the value-judgments associated with government. It is the job of the political organizations and experts to present the issues to the electorate in a form in which the issues of FACT are clear cut. The electorate is able then to decide between proffered over-all policies and objectives as a matter of individual conscience, belief and value judgment. This takes government out of the realm of "decision by the experts" in whose hands administrative decisions must largely be left and places the over-all guidance regarding general basic policy, a matter in which no expert knowledge is required—with the people. We consider that at present the political processes in this country are not presenting issues in a suitable form and the following frequently expressed criticisms illustrate, and largely result from this failure.

### PREVAILING COMMON CRITICISMS OF POLITICS

- Politics has descended to bribery of the electorate.
- There is no long term planning on which to base economic and social policy in the different period ahead.
- There is insufficient stability in the administration of policies regarding imports, credit, etc.
- Little leadership is offered by the politicians and debate is frequently limited to arguing about the reliability of facts rather than to questions of past and future policy.

### The Frequently Suggested Solution

Over the past two years a frequently suggested solution to these problems has been the institution of a 4 or 5 year term of Parliament. It has been argued that most of the above faults would be decreased if there were fewer elections and a longer term of office for each government. This attitude has extended far enough for one Wellington newspaper to advocate, almost unopposed, an extension of term by agreement made before the next General Election between the two major political parties without referring the issue to the people. Such a suggestion could only have been advocated if there was widespread acceptance of such a policy, and this at the moment appears to be the case. This group has been formed to present to the public the vast implications of such a step and to suggest alternative solutions to the admitted defects in our political situation while retaining and strengthening democracy. We feel that New Zealanders have not as yet been presented with the implications involved in a longer term of Parliament, but that when fully informed they would not contemplate such a step.

### Principal Criticisms of a 4 or 5 Year Term

1. It would involve a direct reduction in the people's right to determine the objectives of government by decreasing the frequency with which their voice can be heard.
2. While a longer term might not be so significant in the case of a "laissez-faire" government (i.e., a government with little interference with the individual), New Zealand governments are continually enacting legislation which profoundly affects the individual and this needs to be closely controlled by the people. This is particularly so when this power can (and has been) based on a small Parliamentary majority representing a minority of the population.
3. With a longer term a party would be given greater opportunity to perpetuate itself in power.

## Literary Society

Members elected to office at the Literary Society's A.G.M. are as follows:—

Patron: Prof. Stevens.  
 Vice-Patrons: Prof. Bertram, J. K. Baxter, Janet Frame.  
 President: J. Ross.  
 Secretary: Miss N. Bunn.  
 Treasurer: H. Mamson.  
 Committee: Messrs Knight, Wentd, Billborough, Wong and Misses Northcote-Bade, and Clark.

In his report, last year's president, Mark Young, levelled criticism at certain aspects of the organisation of the '61 Arts Festival, and stressed the need for some new ideas in that direction.

The main function of the Society, said Young, is the production of "Experiment," containing the literary efforts of Vic. students. Contributions are welcome.

by holding elections at the economically and politically most propitious time (as is done in the United Kingdom).

4. The enhanced security which the government would then enjoy would increase the arbitrariness of administration (e.g. give increased scope for secret agreements) and increase the power of bureaucracy, pressure groups and ideological elements within the ruling party at the expense of the people. This security of tenure would, under the influence of those groups, tend to lead to greater experimentation in administration. A change of government would then result in greater swings in government policy and less rather than more, effective stability. Progress would then be achieved by large fluctuations in policy rather than a steady trend in accord with the will of the people. Overseas experience (e.g. Australia) shows the increased arbitrariness and greater extremes in policy resulting from longer Parliamentary terms.

5. The advocates of a 4 or 5 year term overlook the fact that a government has social as well as economic ends. Even if a longer term increased economic stability, which is doubtful (ref. argument (4) and e.g. Australia), this would not justify an abrogation of the people's right to have a frequent say on the many social issues (social security, education, law, industrial relations, etc.).

6. A longer term could well lead to even greater political apathy. The ordinary voter would feel that he had so little opportunity to ex-

press his opinion and that when he did there were so many issues involved that he might well lose interest. It would be almost impossible to express an opinion of the 10 year's government being considered (the previous term and the term to come), simply with a "yes" or "no" vote.

### The Problem of Information

Unlike advocates of the five year term, who consider that the prevailing dissatisfaction with politics can be cured by reducing the power of the electorate, we suggest that the democratic solution is to increase the quality and quantity of information upon which both government and electorate base their decisions. New Zealand as a nation has long suffered from inadequate information, planning and research, and democratic government has suffered even more so. In a democracy it is not sufficient that government departments have information and research on important issues (and there is strong ground for believing that even here, within the departments, little research and evaluation is being conducted) but this information must be freely available to the public.

### Summary

While our solution would be more difficult to institute than that of the "five year termers" it is a real solution and not simply a postponement of the problems. Above all it would protect and strengthen democracy while at the same time yielding huge dividends in terms of better, more informed government, and planned growth. Our intention is to publicise this programme in the hope that it will be a useful contribution to democracy, and will cause the people of New Zealand to protect and strengthen that process rather than let their democratic rights slip away.

—Campaign for Strengthening Democracy.

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

# MARXISM OR CATHOLICISM?

Marxism and Roman Catholicism were discussed at a recent meeting of the Historical Society chaired by Professor Wood. Guest speakers were Miss Shirley Smith and Father Halley.

Marxism covers all aspects of life said Miss Shirley Smith. Marx formulated his philosophy during a period of great growth and change, and change forms its very basis. Like all materialists, Marx believed that food and shelter is the basis of man's existence. Unlike many materialists of his time he saw that things were always changing. Dialectic Materialism combines both aspects.

Change, says Marx, is not purely the product of time. Opposing forces also produce change. Thus two elements will clash and produce something completely different. Using the chicken and the egg as an analogy, one can perceive the subtle way in which the change comes about. The egg exists in the form of an embryonic chicken in a shell. The development of the chicken threatens the existence of the shell, threatens it with extinction. But the embryo needs the shell, and the shell would not exist without the embryo which it is protecting. The shell we can call the thesis, the chicken, the antithesis. The shell's permanently complete state negates the chicken's complete state or true existence, the chicken negates the shell's true

existence. But the development of the embryo-cum-chicken, caused by time and the conditions the egg-shell provides, forces the chicken to break the shell and to change its existence. This resultant state could be called the synthesis. It is a higher form of life; neither the shell nor embryo.

The Marxist concept of society is a multitude of people related to one another, primarily in an economic way. Their views are shaped by their economic situation. The tragedy is that peoples' ideas do not always keep up with their economic situation and society's economic structure. Hence society's ideas or superstructure is often obsolete. Especially conservative of its traditional ideas is the moneyed (and hence leisured) class in any society. Only those affected by obvious financial limitations will keep up with the economic realities—because they are forced to.

# the chicks — they flip for this kind of jazz, dad.



If it's the chicks that count, they really flip for the cool line of the suave dad in these new suit styles. They're so far out they're way in.

Now that we've run the gamut of our beat-type talk, here's the real low-down in language most will understand. You see, we've just landed a new suit line with more distinctive detailing in suit styling than we've seen in years—and it's designed with the undergrad in mind. It's called the "Delta" and is definitely a young man's suit. Come in to any V.V. Store and try one on!

And if the cry is economy—you'll find Vance Vivian's Continuous Budget account suits the monthly remittance man perfectly. You can pay a reasonable deposit on any clothing items and have months to pay the balance for as little as 1/- in the £ per week.

# VANCE

# VIVIAN

# NZ'ers eye on the Soviet

**NOTE:—**

Florence Jones of Wellington and Arthur Young of Auckland were the two New Zealanders who toured the Soviet Union in February on an official delegation representing Australian and New Zealand University students.

Florence is a recent graduate of the University of Canterbury which she now represents on the executive of the New Zealand University Students' Association. She is at present lecturing in English and studying for a law degree at Victoria University of Wellington.

**THE PICTURE OF NEW ZEALAND**

It was only when the New Zealand and Australian students on the one hand, and the Soviet students on the other, came together, that we discovered our colossal ignorance of each other.

It happened this way, if you remember, when Elvira and Alex and Otari came to New Zealand last year. The first questions that they would be asked when they were put up on the stage in a University hall, would be "Does the U.S.S.R. have a Parliament?" or "How many people in the Soviet Union belong to the Communist Party?" We were asked when

**By FLORENCE JONES**

we got to the Soviet Union questions which, though they were not so obviously ignorant, were revealing enough in their own way as to what was not known about Australia and New Zealand.

When we sat as a delegation with groups of students we would invariably be asked, "Do your students have bursaries?" and "How do your graduates manage to find jobs?" Now it would have been obvious to a student of the Western type of Welfare State in general and New Zealand in particular, that equality of opportunity in education was one of its hallmarks and that provision of bursaries for students might be taken for granted. By the same token, the Welfare State will ensure, if it is prosperous, something like full employment. But when we explained that we had nothing like a Graduates' Employment Commission and that we had managed fairly well without—the difficulty for a graduate of engineering or of chemistry was to choose among a dozen jobs in New Zealand or Australia or England for which he was qualified—the students were polite but nonetheless incredulous. (When it came to a question of Full Employment, the New Zealanders usually took it on themselves to answer in order to save the Australians a certain embarrassment).

It was, of course, difficult for us in New Zealand to get information if not about Moscow and the Russian Federation, certainly about other parts of the Russian Union. About Georgia, for example, there would be another booklet in a charming series with "Moldavia—an Orchard in Bloom" and "Kazakhstan—the Land of Achievement" all written, it appears, by the Secretary of the Communist Party in the particular republic, to record how many cities, farms and universities the Communist Party has given the area and by what percentage it is overfulfilling the current five-year plan. The pictures will be of the new apartment houses and the new Palaces of Culture which look alike, in any case, from republic to republic. Beyond that, there are dull novels. I hadn't found even a dull novel about present-day Georgia.

Alex told me that before he came out to Australia and New Zealand, he had read everything about us which was available in the U.S.S.R. It didn't amount to very much. For the most part, it was the voyages of sailors around our coasts in the early days of discovery. And you can't find in the

U.S.S.R. even the New Zealand equivalent of "Moldavia—an Orchard in Bloom". We have had no legation in Moscow for over a decade. When on our departure we presented the Lenin Library with the Yearbook and the 1961 Report on Western Samoa and the Hunn Report on Maoris and other bits of documentation, we'd had with us, the librarian looked genuinely grateful. He said New Zealand material was scarce. We could well believe it.

If I speak more about the Russians' ignorance of Australasia than the Australasians' ignorance of the Soviet Union, I assume that ours was still the less excusable. After all, the Soviet Union is a hundred times bigger than New Zealand and when I contemplated New Zealand from the perspective of Moscow I was more surprised that it did figure on any maps than that it was missed out of most. Moreover, the Soviet Union is the chief exponent of a political ideology that holds half mankind in tow and we, on the other hand, have had no major wars and no revolutions and it makes little difference to the rest of the world which political party wins any of our elections. We have produced a number of distinguished people, but fewer than most of the republics of the U.S.S.R. in the course of their long history, and no particular idea clings to the men we produce. It is at least fifty years since we were "the social laboratory of the world" and that title wasn't exclusively ours. (We felt bound to apologise from time to time that we were not even a promising arena for the Victory of Communism.)

I had brought with me a couple of films I'd borrowed from the New Zealand High Commissioner in London. There was one about "The New Zealanders" which gave a general survey of the look of our cities and countryside and people and another of "The Maori Today" which showed what was being done in the way of developing Maori land and rehousing Maoris who live in standard accommodation. I thought they were reasonable films. Both of them were recent, and the "The Maori Today" was good enough technically to have been entered in the Berlin Film Festival.

We didn't often find an English-speaking audience or a theatre fitted for oral translation though Ivan, who was our translator, would have made a first-class job of it. But at Moscow University we found Ivanov, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, who had made a film on his trip out to Australia and New Zealand in 1959 and was as anxious to have our opinion of it as we were to give it. We arranged a screening of all the films in one of the lecture-rooms and Ivanov gathered up a few students at short notice.

We had been shown a couple of tendentious films down in Georgia and I believe we expected a third. We had seen a film which showed how the history of Georgia was fulfilled under the Communist regime and another which recorded the world tour of the Georgian Dance Troupe whose dancing we admired without stint, so that we were only sorry that so much of the film was taken up with the rich audience and then the slums of all the Capitalists cities visited

in turn—Rome, Paris, Rio, Mexico City. Only in Havana, for some reason or other, we didn't go looking for slums.

But this was Moscow and most of the people we consorted with in Moscow were, as we came to realise, as allergic to undentiousness, even in a Soviet film, so we were ourselves. They were the university administrators and the student officers for the whole of the USSR who are conversant enough with Western propaganda as well as their own, not to take either in seriousness.

Ivanov's film turned out to be almost too sympathetic. He had taken the New Zealand countryside and the New Zealand town

—Lake Tekapo, a farmhouse, the Timaru wool sales, Auckland suburbia—in a series that Government Tourist and Publicity might envy. Ivanov, it appears, is President of the U.S.S.R. Society for Friendship with New Zealand (I wasn't sure at the time just what this entailed. Now that I have met the Society at home, I am still not sure), and presumably this film was to be shown to the members of that Society, as indeed we later showed them our own. Ivanov's delegation had called at Hong Kong on the way back to Moscow and at that stage, naturally enough, the social comment got more pointed.

Ivanov said with a twinkle, how did we like his film of New Zealand?



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Everything's new and bright. It's the new policy. Progressive young men make for a progressive organisation. That's why we want undergrads who intend completing Arts or Commerce degrees, to train for top management jobs. Successful applicants will be given study assistance to complete their courses. If you're intelligent, ambitious and keen, we'd like to hear from you. See Mr L. W. Keys, B.A., Divisional Director, General Post Office, for further details. Phone 44-040, extension 419.

**RELIGIOUS CLUBS**

Sir,—With the cosmopolitan mixture of students at Vic. these days, may I express surprise that there are still the same range of Religious Clubs. One would expect to find Buddhists, Shinto and other Oriental groups, or does Yoga cover all?—Yours, etc.

—GRANDMA.