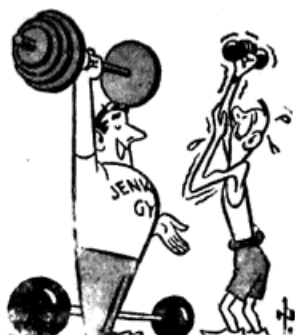


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# Salient

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER  
Vol. 25. No. 12 Monday, September 3, 1962 Price 6d.

STUDENTS  
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## PARKING PROBLEM PUZZLES

### Student Fined For Offence

A student has been fined £2 for parking offences. This followed a series of "tickets" issued when his car was found in a non-parking area. Other students have been summoned before the Vice-Chancellor.

"It's bad," said Dr Williams. "One hell of a problem," moaned a student. Several people have been up before the Vice-Chancellor over repeated rule-breaking when parking their vehicles.

Williams said that he had to enforce the rules, especially as the situation was growing worse.

"I don't like doing it," he continued, "but in the present situation it is the only solution."

Students are proud of their scars of battle, said one scooter-owner: "I've got two notices to my credit."

Another: "Of course I've had notices!" On enquiry however, few students had any serious complaints. They complained about having not enough room to park but had no ideas towards improving the situation.

Although the Vice-Chancellor said that attempts had been made to share the burden, the recent increase in strictly staff parking could only be assumed by the reporter to be for reasons of staff precedence. This will not be argued with by most; though one student said: "Let them (the staff) walk—they can afford to."

### Parking tomorrow

The situation will be improved in the near future.

The Wai-te-ata road extension, below the gymnasium, will hold about 60 cars. It will be open as soon as the engineers find it safe and it is prepared. A danger of subsidence had to be investigated and corrected. But, until the new arts block is finished, the only connection between this park and varsity, will be via Wai-te-ata road.

Another possibility, though further in the future, is a park to the south of Easterfield building. When a cut is prepared from the building through to the valley, a flat area, made of spoil from the new building excavation, will perhaps make a feasible parking area.

As far as the Vice-Chancellor is concerned, the only immediately available measure to ease parking, is to enforce the regulations. The situation is not being ignored. This is not just our problem, Wellington has had it for years.

Communists Reply to "Accusations"

## Security Police Now — Gestapo Next?

Brigadier Gilbert's article in Salient, like his speech to the R.S.A. Conference, is in the best traditions of McCarthyism. The same technique, the same phrases, the same arrogant assumptions.

"As a New Zealander I regard Communism as evil and subversive," says the Brigadier in Salient. Ipso facto, if you don't regard Communism as evil and subversive, you are not a New Zealander!

In the U.S.A. there is a Senate Committee for investigating "Un-American Activities". Under this body a witch hunt is pursued not only against Communists but against any who do not satisfactorily conform to the Committee's ideas.

Statement by the Wellington District Committee, Communist Party of New Zealand, in reply to Brigadier Gilbert (SALIENT, Issue XI).

Here we have (as yet) no "un-New Zealand Committee" but its place is being filled by a department of State, the Security Police, responsible to the Prime Minister and headed by Brigadier Gilbert. From his statements it seems that the Brigadier's aim is to combine his post as head of Security with that of official ideologist of anti-Communism.

How does he regard Communists? He writes in Salient:—

"A New Zealand Communist by conscious act when he joins the Party abandons his loyalty to God and country and gives allegiance to an atheistic and materialistic movement operated in the interests of and directed by a foreign power."

### Familiar Denunciation

How familiar this sort of denunciation sounds to anyone knowing anything of the history of social progress! In earlier days when they preached socialism the leaders of the Labour Party were also branded as foreign agents.

As it happens, the Communist Party of New Zealand makes no

student interest and student opinion are in conflict, what should it do?

### Make Way

Surely students are sufficiently intelligent to decide what is best for themselves. And surely, even if it plays hell with the finer feelings of NZUSA, the function of the Executive is to represent the students? I suggest that if it is painful for the members to do so, they might make way for students who are prepared to act under direction.

NZUSA has had its head for so long now that perhaps the notion of responsible representation has slipped its mind.

condition requiring anyone joining its ranks to abandon belief in God. And what does the Brigadier mean by "loyalty to country"? In this connection we would remind the Brigadier that two-thirds of the male members of the Communist Party served in New Zealand's armed forces in the Second World War. But does he mean loyalty to the interests of the people of New Zealand? Then, Brigadier, permit us to say that we Communists yield to no one in loyalty, for we place the interests of the mass of the people of New Zealand first! It is precisely because of this that we advocate the ending of a social system which places first the interests of a few—the owners of capital, of the means of production.

### Directive Myths

The overwhelming majority of New Zealanders are wage workers, small farmers and businessmen, who do not enrich themselves by exploiting others' labour. Those who do—the owners of capital, and particularly the big monopolies, are in a small minority. But their economic power gives them control of the machinery of state which they use in order to maintain their sacred right of exploitation, and it is essentially for this task that the Brigadier and his Security Police are employed. When one considers that the decisive sections of New Zealand's economic resources are owned by foreign monopolies, it is indeed also pertinent to ask—just who is under foreign control? It is notable that when Dean Rusk cracks the whip, Mr Holyoake jumps, as in the matter of sending troops to Thailand during the Laos crisis. And when public pressure is mounting for increased trade with the socialist bloc and against U.S. nuclear tests in the Pacific, hey presto! the Security Police oblige with a spy scare. The "directives" to New Zealand Communists "from none other than Lenin and Stalin themselves" of which the Brigadier speaks, are as mythical as the power of U.S. big business over the New Zealand Government is real; and the paraphernalia of McCarthyism, Security Police and all, is a concomitant of that power.

Thus, when the Brigadier voices warnings about "Communist front organisations" he borrows both a favourite term and a favourite method of intimidation from Senator McCarthy. The object of this

labelling is two-fold, as has been shown in the U.S.A. Firstly, it provides a legal basis for persecution of those who support the objectives of these organisations. Secondly and consequently, it thereby intimidates people from joining them, or even mentioning support for their aims. For then one becomes suspect, and the law of the suspect has no end—I am suspect, thou art suspect, he is suspect. If one struggles for higher wages, better conditions of work; if one supports the need for strong trade unions, the right to homes, to economic security and a peaceful future—one is suspect; because, you see, these things are all advocated by Communists. The consequences for the suspect may well be the loss of his job through Security pressure on his employer. At a later stage, perhaps worse.

### Brigadier—Take Note

In our opinion, Brigadier, instead of people being warned about the menace of Communism they should be warned about the menace of a Security Police which is vastly more inimical to their interests.

For the Brigadier's information, the Party does not function "on a clandestine and conspiratorial basis" as he asserts. Our programme "New Zealand's Road to Socialism" is a public document. Our candidates participate in Parliamentary and Local Body elections. In our literature and public meetings we state our views openly and unequivocally. And if our membership lists are not open to the scrutiny of the Security Police that is hardly surprising in view of the real purposes and aims of that organisation.

Up to recently, governments in this country have tried to keep the existence of a secret police—not to mention its operations—out of the public eye and with good reason. The role played by the infamous Gestapo, first in Germany and then in Occupied Europe, showed the people what could result from a secret police operating under the banner of anti-Communism. So it was good politics not to publicise Security.

Why then the Brigadier's present public utterances? The Government is seeking to divert the people's attention from the economic, political and military abyss into which it is dragging New Zealand at the tail of U.S. cold war policy. What more natural than that the anti-Communist card should be played by one of its specialists in anti-Communism, linked up with a spy scare? It is a trusted device for diverting attention. But for University Student, Worker or Farmer, it is also a dangerous device which leads on to the road of McCarthyism and Fascism.

## NZUSA President Is Satisfied With Fees Issue

In Parliament on August 1, the Government member for Tamaki stood up and said that the President of NZUSA had written to the Minister of Education expressing "complete satisfaction with the situation as it now stands" since the changes in bursaries provisions.

The motion "that the President draft a suitable letter to the Minister of Education" was carried in NZUSA on July 21. Education committee chairman Florence Jones, recently the victim of Victoria criticism on the same issue, brought up the matter.

Miss Jones pointed out that new provisions had been made for 1963, and although full details had not been received by NZUSA, many points were still in doubt, and not all NZUSA's wishes had yet been met, she felt it would be fitting to let the Minister of Education know that NZUSA appreciated what has been done so far.

### Misrepresented

It was to be expected that the President, in writing the letter, would have made Miss Jones's reservations quite clear. Whether he did so to his own satisfaction or not, the terms of the letter were apparently such that the member for Tamaki could misrepresent the feelings of students.

President Mitchell has had plenty of warning about the sensitivity of the students on this issue. A recent issue of Salient carried two highly critical articles, one which was headed "The Indictment Against Our National Union" and condemned its poor public relations and the gulf between it and the students, and another which specifically mentioned Mr Mitchell's "position in the National Party hierarchy" as a possible explanation for his somewhat conservatism in the fees affair.

Salient has been present at meetings of NZUSA where a student matter troublesome to the Government has come up and the Executive (mostly public servants by day) has thought it best not to offend the Government, as it could prejudice chances of getting some other monetary favours. Ex-President Woodfield was particularly adept at these explanations.

The question arises, is NZUSA there to protect the students or is it there to represent the students? Where the Executive thinks that

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**PHOTOGRAPHER**—Murray Gray.

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## Editorial

### The intolerant society

As the two major blocks hurl accusations at each other, few people stop to think and realise that persecution, intolerance and brutality today know no frontiers. There are few nations in the world who have not, at some time, bowed to persecution.

The appearance of a short study\* on this subject is timely and important. Over the last three years, cases of brutality have been recorded on both sides of the so-called Iron Curtain. Novelists have disappeared in the Soviet Union, Communists have been tortured in France and ministers beaten by police in the American South.

Any people, any nation can be tolerant in times of peace and calm. The test of a country's progress comes in a time of stress or tension. Sharpeville and Hungary have shown that today's society cannot withstand unrest without resort to cruelty and brutality.

Changing people's way of thought is never easy; and those who attempt the task are usually unpopular. The Rev. Ashton Jones has been advocating social equality for three decades. He practises what he preaches—he lives with Negroes and they are his friends.

In March, 1960, he arrived in Dallas, Texas. In a university sit-in he was arrested and being declared a hobo by the county judge, was taken to gaol. But it was no ordinary cell. It was four feet by four feet with no window so that Jones could not stand up.

Ashton Jones was released 14 days later. Arriving in Shreveport, he was beaten senseless by local citizens. Taking him to gaol, the police shaved his head, tied his hands and threw him in with six criminals who repeated the beating. The police held him for 60 days.

Olga Ivinskaya was a constant companion to Boris Pasternak during the last years of his life. Shortly after his death, she was arrested by the Russian police. Olga was sentenced in Moscow to eight years' imprisonment, her daughter received three years, both sentences for importing roubles into the Soviet Union illegally.

So far as can be inferred from material available, the real reason for Olga's arrest was that the authorities wanted her to agree to the destruction of Pasternak's "The Blind Beauty", a play on pre-revolutionary Russia.

Unless society recognises the right to dissent, none of us in the long run is safe. For there is nothing to fear in ideas except that we may not understand them. Governments lose their raison d'etre if they do not protect liberty. There is no purpose in having liberty unless we are allowed to disagree. If an individual chooses fascism or communism, that individual should forever have that right to choose, just as Jones and Ivinskaya should have had the right to choose their ideas.

\*Persecution 1961 by Peter Benenson. —R.J.B.



## SECURITY

Sir—Since I have been approached by the Director of Security in New Zealand about an interview I gave to a Salient reporter, which appeared under the heading "PROFESSOR'S COMMENTS" in your issue of Monday, August 6, p.8, I should be glad if you would make the following points clear to your readers:

1. The interview took place on Wednesday, July 18, some days before the news of the expulsion of two Russian diplomats from New Zealand. I was asked to comment on security and intelligence work in general, and made it clear to the reporter that I did not wish to discuss security services in New Zealand since I knew too little about them.
2. The interview, though fairly reported, was finally published directly following an article by Brigadier Gilbert on Security in New Zealand (which I had not seen) under a headline which naturally suggested direct comment on Brigadier Gilbert's article.
3. When I said that "Security police did not always inspire confidence," I was referring to my own knowledge of security operations in other countries over a number of years, and not to the New Zealand Security Service in the context of the subsequent expulsion of two Russian diplomats on charges of espionage. Yours etc.

JAMES BERTRAM.

## LETTERS

### VIEW FROM THE LEFT

Sir—The President of the Socialist Club, Mr G. R. Hawke, appears to have forgotten the definition of Socialism adopted at the Annual General Meeting of his club, viz. "The common ownership of the wealth of the world by the people of the world." Had he remembered, he might have avoided confusion in understanding the traditional meaning of Socialism.

I believe that a great deal of the confusion that exists in interpreting the meaning of socialism today arises from the fact that parties, such as the Labour and Communist Parties, which once appeared to have championed it, and still claim to act under its auspices, have now taken up anti-revolutionary positions on the Right. In the case of the Labour Party this is a compromise with the forces of capitalism while in that of the Communist Party it is a totalitarian state capitalism.

The early socialists, inspired by revolutionary idealism saw in Liberty the right of the individual to achieve the fullest development of his personality. Recognising that all are born equal in dignity and rights they asserted that each had a role to play in society which could not be evaluated in terms of superiority or inferiority. Thus Equality was defined as above with the added implication that all would share equally in the fruits of the earth, without regard to profession or occupation. Finally, Fraternity, denoting mutual aid was the cohesive force to hold humanity together in peace and love, replacing the sordid jungle of survival of the fittest and mad rivalry which was the cause of war and degeneration.

Mr Hawke commits the fatal error of the materialist when he attributes to socialism an overriding concern with controls. The theme of those who hoped for a better social system was emancipation with the eventual arrival of an era of freedom embracing the concepts of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity as defined above. Yours etc.

W. DWYER.

### SOCIETY FOR STUDENT RIGHTS

Sir—The following letter was sent to the "Dominion" on August 10, protesting against Brigadier Gilbert's article, which they reprinted in part: "We object to the recent article by the head of the Security Police (Brigadier Gilbert), reprinted in part in the "Dominion" recently. Such intolerant smears on persons who are criticized and condemned merely for what they believe or used to believe, augur badly for the continuance of liberty in this country. It was accusations of this kind that enabled Senator McCarthy to seriously undermine freedom in the U.S.A. The Brigadier's association of radical movements with subversion could well lead to the suppression of all criticism of the government, especially on foreign policy, on the grounds that it was subversive. Freedom needs to be protected from Brigadier Gilbert as much as from the subversive organisations that he condemns."

The Brigadier's article was in our opinion offensive, unwarranted and unworthy of publication in a reputable Student newspaper. Yours etc.

J. TURNER,  
 President.  
 S. HICKMAN,  
 Hon. Sec.  
 (Society for Student Rights)

### PARKING AT UNIVERSITY

Sir—How long must the anomalous parking situation in the grounds of this University prevail? It is time that the caretaking staff and others responsible realised that the problem of parking space for cars cannot be solved by continually issuing tickets to those who park cars in "restricted" areas.

The fact is that much better use of existing space could be made. Students have realised this, as one can see from the number of cars parked in "restricted" areas. The attempt to restrict parking to marked areas has only worsened matters, and it is little wonder that students have tended to disregard N.P. signs and white lines that have been arbitrarily and thoughtlessly drawn. Why should one risk missing a lecture searching for a park all over Kelburn, when there is perfectly good space available right outside the University?

Admittedly, a little congestion might result if cars are allowed to park indiscriminately all over the grounds, but until more space becomes available near the University, the authorities could, for the benefit of all concerned, take a much more reasonable attitude to the problem. Yours etc.

JOHN MURPHY,  
 Editor.

### WHAT A STINK!

Sir—Mr Maconie was right—you are indeed a first-rate STINKER. I hadn't realised until now that your arbitrary

treatment of copy extended to such exalted sections of this paper as Critics Corner, but it becomes increasingly evident that a fair deal is not being given to those contributing to this column—"Letters to the Editor." We are suffering from two of the worst kind of abuses—discrimination and suppression.

Discrimination—certain people (the editor's friends?) obviously have access to letters written for this column before publication. This is completely unfair. Witness, for instance, the treatment Bill Dwyer received in Salient 10—Mr Maxwell, because he had access to Mr Dwyer's letter before it was published, was able to nip in with a "pat" reply calculated to make his opponent (and his ideas) look ridiculous. You, Sir, decided that Maxwell's was more important than Dwyer, and was therefore entitled to the tactical advantage of having the last word for the current fortnight.

And this kind of thing happens again and again; decidedly poor, don't you think?

Suppression.—Once I refused to believe rumours that letters to Salient had been ignored without acknowledgment of any sort. However, now it's happened to me, I have a case to argue from: Some weeks ago, I wrote a letter on the Cal. question (just in time for Salient 10)—that letter has been neither printed nor acknowledged, and is now because of the time lag, irrelevant. If my letter was unsuitable for publication, I have a right to know why. And how many other people's letters have been quietly suppressed? Do our opinions have to conform to your "List of Expressible Sentiments" before they may be exposed to your readers? Or is it merely necessary to be a member of the right social clique to ensure publication? In this, a fair go?

Sir, the way you conduct this column shows you to be guilty of a breach of trust. I join with Mr Maconie in labelling you STINKER. Yours etc.

R. J. SPENCE.

### SEX: LET'S FACE IT

Sir—With regard to your sexual editorial, why not a panel discussion(s) on this topic? I suggested this idea last year and it was well received by a number of individual students, but went no further.

May I also take this opportunity of protesting against the dress limitation at the Miss Victoria ceremonies. The university is one of the few areas where any freedom of thought, speech, action or dress operates and this should be jealously protected and not encroached upon by the withering uniformity of the business, professional, and diplomatic worlds. Yours etc.

B. C. WALSH.

### SECURITY

Sir—In that some of my Student Association fees have gone towards the publishing of remarks made by Brigadier Gilbert fellow I wonder if I could ask some questions?

Does Brigadier Gilbert support the view of another speaker at the great Auckland conference, who wished that he had never heard of "social security"? Also does the head of New Zealand security think that our military leaders

should have a big say in our politics? If he does I would like to suggest that a country like Chile or Argentina would be more suitable for his work. In New Zealand the military is for defence and it is up to our elected representatives to decide who are to be our allies or enemies. The military leaders have not been elected to tell us where our political affections should lie.

In ending this letter, how come C.N.D. missed out? Is C.N.D. respectable now? Or does it remain a communist front like all the other hot-beds of communism? Yours etc.

R. MAGNUSON.

### WE PROTEST

Sir—Those readers who strongly objected to your WE PROTEST editorial obviously missed the main point, i.e. you were protesting against the taking of all human life. Undoubtedly, it was ethically wrong to take the life of Herr Eichmann, it is equally wrong to terminate the life of the humblest individual, irrespective of his race, creed or colour.

When people become emotionally unbalanced through reading accounts of crimes such as Herr Eichmann was accused of, they automatically jump to the conclusion that two wrongs make a right. Individuals and nations have been following this line of thought for centuries—with disastrous results. When World War I came along it was going to be the war to end all wars: exactly the same was said of World War II. People killed on mass because negative feeling rather than reason, told them that humanity as a whole would benefit. How negative feeling was not called upon to specify, in both wars soldiers and politicians were blind to the fact that people and ideas are separate entities, and that killing the former does not change the latter. Such conduct is like putting an axe through a radio set because one does not approve of the programme.

If we are ever to grow up and get away from the childish belief that two wrongs make a right, it seems that Universities, at least, must teach their students the proper relationship between applied psychology and ethics. In no great world religion is the taking of life justified. Our greatest psychologists agree that giving free rein to negative thoughts and emotions produces a world where fear and psycho-somatic complaints increase as happiness fades.

When University students can rationally appreciate that the taking of life does much more harm to the community at large, than to the miserable victim, then there will be hope that the man-in-the-street will one day reach a similar conclusion. Until that day arrives the world must continue to be run by bomb-happy, emotional nit-wits—and you, Sir, must bravely endure the continuing attacks of spiritually immature students as they openly display their unhappy thirst for revenge. Yours etc.

D. M. WOODFORD.

### Replies to Correspondents

Beverly J. Gadd and Maureen A. Quirk: Sorry; but in such a personal attack as this, you shall have to cite specific cases of "insolence" and "arrogance." Generalities are of no use here—Editor.

## FORESTRY and Mountain-Land Management

*"Look after the Mountain Lands and the Lowlands will look after themselves".*

In the mountainous parts of New Zealand rainfall is high. But as long as the vegetation remains intact, water flow is regulated, soil erosion held in check, and the lowlands saved from the worst effects of floods. Too often, this protective cover of forest scrub and grassland is threatened by the destructive feeding habits of noxious animals. By their trampling and browsing on new growth they prevent natural regeneration, leave the soil unprotected, and open the way to accelerated erosion.

Current programmes to control these noxious animals are part of the overall function of the New Zealand Forest Service — an essential factor in the prudent management of vegetation cover. And this has always been the aim of the New Zealand Forest Service.

**Forestry is forever**

Issued in the interests of forest protection by The New Zealand Forest Service.

# News In Brief

## VACCINATION

Vaccination against poliomyelitis with oral vaccine is now offered to all age groups not so far dealt with, that is to all adults and also to all adolescents not vaccinated at school earlier this year.

Times: 8.45 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., September 4 through 6.

There are NO INJECTIONS. The vaccine, a pleasant tasting liquid, is taken by mouth from individual cups.

Although Salk injections may have been received, oral vaccination is still needed.

Not only does ORAL VACCINE confer better individual protection but it ensures COMMUNITY PROTECTION. ORAL VACCINE establishes a personal resistance to the disease as well as preventing the virus from being transferred to others.

There will be vaccination clinics established by the Department of Health in the main commercial area of Wellington City and also in the suburban area.

(Health Department)

## STATEMENT

A walkout of the representatives of Costa Rica, Mexico and Honduras at the third Central American Student Congress brought the congress to a premature end. The walkout occurred over the refusal of Panama, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala to discuss a Honduran motion condemning the Castro regime. Political views clashed several times in the discussions of inter-American politics.

## SONS OF TOIL

University students in China spend nearly half of their academic year in manual labour. Vice Premier Lu Ting-yi said recently that this was part of the Party Plan that "education should be directed to serve the political interests of the proletariat" and that it "should be co-ordinated with productive labour."

"It takes approximately 10 years for children who start school at the age of six to grow to full manpower," Tin-yi said.

"The regime cannot afford to extend the present school education to too many persons (without) taking away too much manpower from production."

## Professor Takes Up New Chair

Professor J. F. Duncan has taken up the new chair of inorganic and theoretical chemistry. Prof. Duncan is a pioneer in British atomic energy research. He is one of the few scientists who has worked in four Commonwealth countries—Britain, New Zealand, Canada and Australia.

Born in Liverpool, Prof. Duncan gained a Ph.D. at Oxford. He has worked on ion exchange at Harwell and radio chemistry at Melbourne University.

He is accompanied by a wife and two children.

## Problems of Medieval Historiography

Speaking to the Historical Society on problems of medieval historiography, Miss Margaret Avery refuted the allegation often made by modern historians that the work of the medievalist was much simplified by the paucity of evidence.

Modern history was so well documented that while any theory would have to be modified with the discovery of new data, at least the broad outlines could generally be maintained; whereas the medievalist, trying to postulate a theory on the minimum reliable evidence, often found his whole structure imperilled by the weakness of its foundations. Miss Avery referred to the recent discovery that Asher's Life of Alfred the Great, formerly supposed to have been written in the ninth century, was possibly written in the eleventh century, and therefore of much less value to the historian.

Among the problems described was the difficulty of deducing from the formal Latin of a legal document, just what the people were actually thinking in Anglo-Saxon. While admitting the value of the philologist in such cases, the speaker was wary of allowing the material of history to be evaluated by other disciplines, citing the example of the topographer who maintained that the accounts of battles contained in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle were entirely correct, because all the alleged battlegrounds were just the right sort of places to have battles.

## LECTURER MARRIES STUDENT

Mr Philip Waldron, a lecturer in English at Vic recently married a student, Miss Penny Griffith.

The couple met at the beginning of the year, when they were both working on the English Department's Wai-te-Ata printing press. An essay on James Joyce, written by Mr Waldron, was being printed.

Mr and Mrs Waldron will be making their home in the United States. Mr Waldron has a fellowship at the University of Harvard for two years. He left for America on August 14. Penny will be following on November 21. After Harvard Mr Waldron intends to apply for a University post in the Orient.

Mr Waldron has lectured in English at Vic for two years, after graduating with first-class honours, and his wife was in the third year of her B.A. course. Both went to school in Wellington.

## Refused Visas

The members of the International Student Delegation to Africa were refused visas to enter South Africa. The delegation, visiting students and student organizations in all African countries, included student representatives from Chile, Turkey, the United States and India.

The President of the National Union of South African Students commented: "This is a further example of the extent to which the government, because of its apartheid policies is forced to hide the grim realities from the outside world."

## Diplomats Not Guilty

World Affairs Council is protesting over the expulsion of diplomats without the public being given proof. The Council's Secretary (Mr P. J. Shanly) transmitted the following resolution to the Prime Minister:

"That World Affairs Council expresses concern at the lack of evidence adduced to support the allegations of espionage made against the two Soviet Diplomats who were recently expelled, and that in accordance with elementary principles of justice the Diplomats must be considered innocent until proven guilty."

## Around the World

### TROOPS CRUSH STUDENT REVOLT IN IRAN

Four students were killed and at least 600 injured when police wielding truncheons and gun stocks were called in to quell a recent demonstration at Teheran University.

Trouble arose over the suspension of thirteen students earlier in the year for membership in National Front, a political organization. Teheran students staged a strike and a demonstration.

Fighting between police and students continued for nearly two hours until paratroops and soldiers stationed nearby used tear-gas to disperse the students. Students and teachers were beaten and stabbed with gun stocks and bayonets.

At least 300 students are in prison. "We will construct new prisons, if necessary," the Prime Minister said.

Damage to the University is estimated at about 30,000 US dollars. A majority of the University's professors have resigned, and the University President has been banished.

## POOR BOARDING CONDITIONS

"Quite an experience" was the way in which a first-year student described for SALIENT his first dealings with Wellington boarding houses.

This student had arranged board in Karori, but upon arrival was informed that his landlady was ill and unable to take him in. Stranded with nowhere to go, in desperation he found board in a house like "an inverted shoe-box".

His room had no wardrobe—"One lived entirely from suitcases." In theory, light laundry was done, but this student found that whenever he presented his washing to the landlady he was informed—"Oh no—we never wash that!" He was not provided with anything with which to make his lunch, and he described week-end food as "poor, but at least presentable. Lots of watery cabbage, and the occasional steak."

Special features of his life as a boarder, included having to pay threepence whenever he wanted a bath, and frequently having fish and chips bought from a shop by his landlady for the evening meal. The student told the SALIENT reporter wryly, that his landlady seemed only to be happy when the rent was paid or the lawns mowed. "There was a large back lawn," he commented.

Supper was provided by a chap in a flat upstairs, who also helped the student do his washing. He was permitted to listen to the radio, but "it was on 22B non-stop and she didn't like me sitting in the living room."

He was provided with a heater. "My landlady said it was cold at night and she didn't want me getting the flu." But when the heater was put on in the daytime "she came and said it was unnecessary as it wasn't cold then, and to turn it off." He gave it back. "I'd hate to be ill in that place," he said feelingly. "I'd be entirely dependent on her mercy."

The sum paid for the privilege of staying in the establishment was four pounds ten, from a student-ship wage of six pounds. These are typical of boarding house conditions in Wellington. The student's final comment was: "She told me she wasn't making any money out of me." After moving, he did some reckoning, and "knows differently now".



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## Around the Arts: New Light on Mr. Day

Well, in the last few weeks we've had a plethora of exhibitions in the fine arts world. We've had work ranging in scope from the feeble-footed (but nevertheless healthy) amateurism of the Hutt Art Society, the Upper Hutt Art Society and the Wellington Art Club, to the full-blooded scream of the contemporary English sculptor.

There's been an extremely interesting, and fine display of sculpture, pottery and lithographs at the Academy Rooms, and there has been on display at the National Art Gallery a tapestry recently bought by the N.Z. Government. This tapestry is a fine work but not, I fear, wholly satisfactory.

We have also had a one-man showing by Melvin Day, in the Centre Gallery. Mr Day's work will be given over to my critical knife this issue.

From our Art Critic  
GARY EVANS

The big event, of course, was the exhibition of Recent British Sculpture which (and I hope the back-slapping Aucklanders of "Craceum" are listening) was not shown solely at that God-forsaken (culture-wise) Auckland Art Gallery, but is touring N.Z.'s four main centres. I must admit that much of this work gives the lie to my anti-abstract art campaign, but then this is expected from sculptors of such calibre and recognition as Moore, Hepworth and Armitage.

### MELVIN DAY

If this exhibition gives the lie to that campaign then the recent work of Melvin Day must egg me on, for it was a singularly distasteful display of ultra-abstract ostentation.

Don't get me wrong.

Day is a serious painter and has integrity; but the truth is he just hasn't the requisite ability to say his say by means of pure abstraction.

To make it worse, his picture titles bear no correlation whatever to his subject, and his preoccupation with texture far outweighs the time given to communication. In fact, there's none.

This anti-academic work must bear for many viewers the leprous taint of its author's self-inflicted stigma of incoherence and incommunicability. To speak, as did Russell Bond, of Day's "mounting stature" is to talk nonsense.

### REPUTATION NOT ENHANCED

This recent showing of some 26 works, following hard on the heels of Day's last one-man showing does little, if anything, to enhance Day's reputation.

It was significant, as I remarked elsewhere, that this painter scores, as it were, the bull's-eye, with his "Figure Studies." In these beautiful little pieces one can see the ideas of Day struggling to reach the fruition denied them in the oils.

### FAILURE

Day's Triptych, "Bastions of City" is, in my opinion, a failure. We all know of that confession made by Kadinsky: "one evening at Munich I stood speechless before a picture in which I could only distinguish form and colours, its purport remaining incomprehensible."

It was, of course, his own work hung upside-down. (I wonder, by the way, if that maestro of the Bela Siki Master-classes, Mr Mac-onie, could enlighten us as to whether there was any likelihood of the "straining downwards" process being involved?)

However, be that as it may with Mr Kadinsky, I had a somewhat similar experience before Mr Day's pictures—without the "straining downwards", I might add, and hung the right way up (or so I presume).

### BLOCKAGE

Mr Day's exhibition degenerated, because of this communication blockage, into an essay in carto-

## GALLERY

graphical relief; and, far be it for me to deny, some delightful effects were achieved.

Day's portraits were notable for their suggestive effect and were competently-enough executed. I found strange incongruities within each canvas, though. The Girl with a Mona Lisa background was a bit hard to take, you know. In "Ross O'Rourke" the composite features—particularly the hands and the body—seemed strangely at odds with each other.

It is to be hoped that Mr Day and his supporters will not take dire offence at this criticism or, at least if they do, that they wield their critical cudgels in a rather more expert way than did that carousing, roistering hand of Andre Brooke supporters.

Even so, cudgel-play is hardly conducive to critical analysis and I feel that the delicate surgery I have tried to perform on the corpus of Day should be offset by equally delicate surgery upon myself—and not with the butcher's knife, either, thank you.

Footnote: It's good to see NZBC "Arts Review" giving over some space to the Fine Arts at last; but there's still far too much extraneous matter broadcast.

## OUTSIDE COLUMN

One lecturer's definition of university study—a series of quizzes during the year, and a big competition in October.

A crowd of thousands of men thronged Boyd-Wilson to watch Helen Lowry girls (displaying good form), defeat Weir House 21-21, in a fast game of rugby. The ladies, modelling the very latest in football gear, played a dazzling match. They had obviously been well coached by their boy-friends, as they displayed styles of play from every boys' secondary school in the country.

Footnote: By now, just about everyone knows that these Helen Lowry girls are a WEIRD mob.

This new brick and concrete flat of ours is not only our home. In the event of an atomic war, it is also our crematorium and our tomb.

Ar'got mine, thanks.

Correct pronunciation: r-go.

Surely the editors of Argot did not expect us to think that the bent line on the back of their second issue was a contemporary art effort.

We hear that the university is to be fitted out with new telephones. According to a usually-reliable source, these phones are to be the same colour as the floor covering in each office. Unfortunately, most of the office floors are covered with worn, brown linoleum.

Query: What is the course of action to be adopted to get the new telephones to match the floors?

## EDITOR RESIGNS

MURRAY WHITE, Editor of SALIENT has resigned from his position. This has become necessary in view of the new post Mr White is assuming—that of President of the New Zealand University Students' Press Council.

He commented: "I wish all the best to the incoming Editor; he will face an interesting, time-consuming, onerous, but important task. To all the students and staff who have assisted in this year's production, I say thanks. My staff have been most helpful and have my particular respect in being able to stick out the year so keenly!"

## Sino-Soviet Dispute is Basically Ideological

"The Sino-Soviet dispute is basically an ideological dispute," claimed Trotskyist Hec McNeil in a talk to the Socialist Club. The dispute is conducted in language reminiscent of medieval theological disputations and the subtle nuances of the arguments can only be appreciated by Kremlin commissars or Vatican cardinals. A student of the dispute was faced with the difficulty that it was never conducted on an open level and thus events which appeared to be of little significance to the layman were of vital importance to the expert.

The speaker outlined the three major areas of disagreement between the two communist giants. The Chinese he argued espoused the Trotskyist position on the question of the role of "national bourgeois revolutions" in preserving world peace. These, they felt, should be supported as they weakened the strength of the "imperialist camp" (U.S., England, etc.), and thus aided the world revolution and the triumph of the "peace-loving socialist bloc" (China, USSR, etc.).

The Chinese also opposed the Russian concept of the changed nature of imperialism. They state that the intervention of the U.S. in Laos, its support for the "reactionary clique" of Diem in Vietnam and Chiang in Taiwan and its provocative behaviour over the Berlin issue showed that it had not changed its aim of dominating the world by military means.

Finally the Chinese disagree with the Russian claim that the strength of the Communist bloc had brought the leaders of the West to the realisation that they could not defeat the Communist countries in armed conflict.

These issues were ideological, the speaker claimed, and there was no truth in the statement that they are merely the surface representations of a conflict of interest on a power level.

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## Notes on Argot and Experiment

Parkyn's "Slice of Rye" overshadows everything else in the book with its superior control and mature deliberation, though I am conscious of a few reservations. It is not as finished as it might be. The opening is excellent, it grips the reader, sets the pace, and gives immediate contact with the story. His truisms are thoughtful, but not particularly effective until we reach his "measure of man's greatness." Here he introduces an extra dimension of irony, which increases in force and effect through the rest of the story.

Irony becomes the dominating mood, and is presented with the lightest of touches. Kramer is well portrayed—his like for the word "distinction", his slight deafness (excellently introduced), and above all his proud modesty. Time and again it comes up; his worthiness for his position, his specious arguments for having a mistress, his pseudo-psychological motives for destroying the cheque. Incidentally, a folded cheque is ripped into four only with great difficulty—it should come out as six or twelve pieces. This small discrepancy of detail is by no means typical, but it is not unimportant as it indicates (it is not alone) a lack of consistency.

His "overcoat" theme is an excellent idea, and gives unity, but is a trifle unreal as it gives the impression of an endless street peopled by grey overcoats. This could easily have been modified by the insertion of a word or two.

We are not prepared for Kramer's use of the word "blotch", it rather detracts from his character as presented. Parkyn's close lacks the force it might have because of the above-mentioned unreality and also because his language is not cadential enough—you are left hanging in the air. He is not a poet, but he could improve his cadences through a knowledge of poetic techniques. His second story is a little too fantastic in idea and treatment to give much reality. However, it points towards "A Slice of Rye" and I hope he keeps going in that direction. His juvenial wallowings in "Seagull" make you wonder if it is the same Parkyn.

I found Miss Allo's verses too passive to be interesting, and her matter is obfuscated by her peculiar poetic manner. The opening of "Requim" is good. Bilbrough presents a confusion of ideas and images that lack control and unity, but he is perhaps more aware of the value of imagery than many. Wendt's story is disappointing, probably because we expect much

better from him. His little folk tale in Argot I is excellent, though perhaps a trifle pretentious. His subject in this case has not become an obsession. The verses of Laking and Sim are pleasant and unambitious. They have something to say, and do not waste time in saying it; Sim destroys his cadence by disrupting the form of his verse. Drawbridge has a better poem in Argot 3 in which he shows he has used his eyes at least once (praise in this University). However, it has its share of useless words put in merely for rhyme, etc.

Together with those mentioned above, Argot has given us two poems by Reesby and Turner that at least entertain, and I suppose Schwimmer's "Ecology" is worth mentioning too. That's about all you'll find, though six names is perhaps a trifle optimistic.

These notes were written with the intention of pointing out what I think is worthy of attention. I should like to congratulate Experiment on attaining respectability, and containing at least one good story.—R. T. Murphy.

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# BIG CAPPICADE SCANDAL

Something drastic went wrong with the organisation for the distribution of Cappicade this year.

Sallent asks that the following questions should be answered.

Why have a number of students and clubs failed to receive the commission on the copies that they sold?

Where has the money for two hundred Cappicades disappeared to?

Were the sellers of Cappicade told what they should do with the money collected? If not, why not? And if so, why has the present confusion arisen?

Why also did some students extract their commission before paying in the proceeds of sale whilst others failed to do so?

Why is Mr Robb approaching sellers in an attempt to find out NOW whether or not they paid in their money in May? It would appear that he kept no records at the time. If so, why not?

The distribution of Cappicade is notoriously ill-organised but this year it seems to have become completely chaotic. Ex-treasurer of the Association and Cappicade distribution manager Robb, has still failed to balance his accounts and executive is becoming increasingly concerned. As Vice-President Perham puts it, "It looks as though it will be impossible to straighten up the mess."

Admittedly a system of distribution that relies upon the honesty of volunteer sellers is open to abuse. But this just makes it imperative that the organization must be efficient. When 200 copies of Cappicade or the money for them goes missing then the student body has to bear the cost.

Commission is paid to the sellers and to clubs that organise their members to act as sellers. These individuals and clubs have done their job selling a record number of copies. They are entitled to receive some commission due to them on their sales and it appears that executive may have to take word as to whether or not they have received the commission due to them. Certainly no records appear to exist as to who has received their commission.

At the last Publications committee meeting the question of the failure to balance Cappicade account was raised. It appears that executive and publications committee have been letting the matter slide.

This is dereliction of duty for which the student body must bear the cost.

—Special Correspondent.

## ON EDUCATION

The Education sub-committee under direction of Karen Clark and John Perham made initial soundings into the difficulties experienced by students in this University.

All the problems reviewed were delegated to individual members of the sub-committee for further investigation. Background problems on student health seemed to be of prime importance to most members of the committee.

A sub-committee under V. Maxwell to investigate the effect of the shortening of the term of the bursary was established as was one under the guidance of Peter Blizzard to bring forward proposals for a new course for a Bachelor of Social Science.

## RUMANIA

Education, from elementary schools to university included, is free of charge in Rumania. One out of every six people attends one of the various forms of the educational system.

## CHESS

Bill Poole has been Victoria's No. 1 player for the last two years, and has already won the South Island Championship. This year he came dramatically close to winning the North Island title. The following game occurred in the crucial last round and ensured Bill a second place equal with Feneridis, a former N.Z. Champ.

**Nimzo Indian Defence**

W. A. Poole (White)	E. Fuglistaller (Black)
1. P-Q4	N-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-K3
3. N-QB3	B-N5
4. P-K3	P-Q4

White can now get a small advantage by 5. P-QR3 but is more ambitious.

5. N-B3	O-O
6. B-Q3	QN-Q2

Better was 6 . . . P-B4 getting back to the main line.

7. Q-B2	P-B4
8. O-O	N-N3
9. P-QN3	Q-K2
10. N-K2	BP x P
11. KP x P	P x P
12. P x P	Q-B2
13. B-B4	Q-Q2
14. P-QR4!	...

threatening to win the knight is 15. P-R5.

14. . . . Q-Q1  
15: KR-N1 B-R4?

For the last few moves Black has been in danger of losing a piece. Now he must play B-K2 to give the king extra defence.

16. R-N5	QN-Q2
17. B-Q6	R-K1
18. N-N5	P-KN3

Now white thought for about half an hour before deciding to carry on with the sacrificial attack.

19. N-B4	N-B1
20. B x N	R x B
21. N x NP	RP x N
22. B x P	P x B
23. Q x P ch	K-R1
24. R-R3	P-K4
25. R(5)-N3	Q-K2

The only defence is Q-Q2 and giving Q + B for two rooks. Even then white should win.

26. R-R3 ch	B x R
27. R x B ch	N-R2
28. R x N ch	Q x R
29. Q x Q	mate.

A good example of how to crush weak play quickly through a sacrificial attack.

## Domination Not Needed

Poetry in this country has reached the stage where it no longer needs to be self-conscious about being New Zealand poetry, in the opinion of the poet Peter Bland. One need be dominated neither by the shadow of British colonialism nor by the Great New Zealand Thing, Allen Curnow's nationalism of isolation and exile in an alien land.

Mr Bland was speaking to the Literary Society on "Poetry and Everyday Life". His theme was the existence of great opportunities for poetry of personal relationships.

Mr Bland is a Yorkshireman, who has been in this country for 10 years. The reaction of most new arrivals in this alien, half-formed place has usually been a frantic search to replace the roots behind in their country of origin, to seize any sort of clothes to cover the mental nakedness, no matter how ill-fitting.

The materialistic "suburban ethic" that arose in this way was mentally very limiting. Only by letting one's roots grow naturally, and by concentrating on personal relationships could one rise above mental deadness.

## Lawlor on Cemetery

May 4th.

Went with my father to tidy the grave at the cemetery.

"The cemetery was the Mount Street one and the grave that of my grandaunt. This old burying was a place of the arboreal serenity Gray's 'Elegy'. The many paths pebbled with small white stones branched out from the Mount Street entrance, most of them running steeply downhill. Any sounds from the city below were but a soft murmur through the trees enclosing the grounds. The trees were many, beautiful and wild. Some, I remember, with yellow blossoms, possibly Kowhais. The graves were enclosed with wooden or iron railings and nearly all the crosses or memorial slabs were made of wood."

Such is the old Catholic Cemetery behind the S.U.B. as Pat Lawlor, author of the recent popular "Old Wellington Days" remembered it from boyhood days. Today, however, the paths are non-existent, the trees uncontrolled and many inscriptions almost obliterated.

"Puke Hinau. That's the Maori name for the Mount Street Cemetery," said Mr Lawlor. "It's also applied to the whole of Kelburn Heights. It means *Hide of the Hinau* trees. There used to be an old priest who practically lived in the cemetery, but I couldn't tell you his name."

"I remember top," continued he, "straying away from my father, and going to inspect the other graves." He recounted how after stumbling on an old family vault, he fled back in terror unable to explain he had played 'knick-knock' with the dead. That old vault is still there, although the little wooden door is slowly rotting.

Besides the good Irish names from Count Kerry, Wessex, Count Clare, King County, there is the grave of Captain O'Connell who arrived in 1840 with the 65th Regiment. He had fought with the Duke of Wellington at Babjoo, Victoria and in the Pyrenees.

Miss Irvine-Smith remembers with nostalgia in "The Streets of my City," "Debonair Captain O'Connell. He gave a dash of colour to those early days when he whirled around in his bright yellow dog cart with its high steppers, the smartest equipage in the district. Do echoes of college choruses ever come drifting over the fence to that forgotten grave?"

"When I ride out each day in my little Coupe, I tell you I'm something to see."

At the top of the hill is the grave shared by three of the earliest Catholic missionaries. Father Jean Baptista Pettitjean, who fought for State aid for Catholic Schools during 26 years of service in the Wellington settlement. He was the first parish priest in Auckland, and established the first Catholic School in N.Z.

Father O'Riley, first resident priest in Wellington, whose parish extended into the Hutt Valley and Nelson. He secured a site in Boulcott St. in Wellington where he erected the Roman Catholic church. This has since been replaced by the present Cathedral.

The Reverend Augustin Sauzeau, S.M., "30 years missionary apostolic in N.Z."

There also are buried the "Sisters of Mercy" the first order of nuns in this country. Sister Mary Agatha Crimino, Sister Mary Aloysius Golder, Sister Mary Catherine McEvoy, and Sister Mary Francis Dwyer are among them.

There are those graves which tell their own story:

"Maurice Edward Dee, who accidentally shot himself, June, 1867, aged 25."

"Margaret, beloved wife of Hugh Bradley who departed this life Sept. 11th 1886, aged 25. Deeply regretted, also Margaret, his second beloved wife, May 20th 1888, aged 26 years."

## Austrians Overcrowded

"We are heading for a catastrophe," said the chairman of the National Union of Austrian Students of the overcrowding in the Universities. He asked for a doubling of the amounts available for scholarships, staff, an endowment for a cultural building, grants for student welfare, and requested that ten times the present amount be set aside for accommodation.

He referred to the overcrowding and poor conditions in the universities, and pointed out that some faculties have one professor for a thousand students. Some lecture halls with a capacity of 400 were being used for classes with an enrolment list of 2,000. There was a waiting list for reservations of scientific books of up to three months.

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**ISSUE 13**  
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## View from the Left

Unfortunately the last four paragraphs of my last column were omitted. Readers may remember that I had traced the attacks upon N.Z.'s Security Police and the vain attempt by Brigadier Gilbert to stymie his critics by an "expose" of the menaces of Communism at the R.S.A. conference in June. Obviously a new approach was needed. Now read on:

### Counter-Attack?

Twelve days after this attack, from what must have been a highly unexpected quarter Mr Holyoake announced in the House that the security police had caught two members of the Russian Legation spying and the government had ordered their expulsion from New Zealand.

## A FIRESIDE FABLE

A wintry even, cold and dry, with a wind that cut the air. I found myself with measured tread—I know not how or where—On a road that held no fears for me, I had often travelled there; And yet it was a misty place, the land was scant and bare.

So I was glad to have a guide, a thin yet cheery friend, With up-curved eye-brows, glinting teeth, and a nose that did suspend itself from off his cheeks, and gave his face a hollow trend, As if he had not eaten well for six months at an end.

It seemed to make two caverns where his eyes with inner heat Did shimmer dance and leap about—but I should here repeat. He looked a good and honest soul who would not try and cheat A traveller from his hard-won purse, or misdirect his feet.

"Good cheer!" he bade my health, and I returned it thankfully,—"God bless your soul," and shuddering "The wind doth rise," said he; I heard a fitful moan arise and die quite close to me—"It sounds as if you're right,"—He muttered "Wrong I'd rather be."

We fell in step and put behind us many a measured pace— To combat cold we did indulge in slow but frenzied race, And many words passed each to each though never face to face, Our eyes ahead were fixed in our fantastic treadmill race.

My friend did curse and rail 'gainst the late that brought him here,—"Tis but a test," I cried, "Enough! No reason we should fear,—" And he "but what about the loved ones that you hold so dear?" "Enough!" I said, and he did stoop as if by weight or care.

As the stones rolled underneath, our hands thrust deep in vain Against the all-pervading frost that festered in that plain, I joked and talked and shouted out to counteract the pain— My guide and friend did stumble, and I handed him my cane.

The twilight kept its distance yet, light and dark did meet With heads together, as if Dome Nature they were trying to cheat, I spoke, "Keep up the pace as if the devil's at our feet,"— And dreamt I would awaken soon without a covering sheet.

"The frost will bite our heels if we should slacken off our haste,—" "That brute can savage any man with whom he might be faced,—" "I'm struck to the bone with cold," he gasped; "Keep on I say, we're chased—" "Your coat is warmer than my own when to the neck it's laced."

He staggered fell, and rose again, and turned his hollow eyes Towards my heavy coat with shaking limbs that told no lies; I slipped it off and gave it him and saw to my surprise The frost glare bright as if the mighty sun did try to rise.

It was the dying fulgence of a day about to end; An empty message void of hope and warmth it thought to send,—"Begone," I cried, "No light's enough to help my way to mend,—" It dimmed but glimmered still as if my steadfastness might bend.

"No hope for that," and straight the grey clouds gathered overhead, And mist closed in with soft caress like sheets upon the dead; A stench arose and cackling sounds like vultures being led; My guide revived and strengthened, said, "I think it's time I led."

The mist now blocked our way, and so my trust I did confide, And picked my way across the plain led by my ready guide; The path grew dark and tortuous, the plain seemed not so wide, And myriad beings seemed to press us down on every side.

The path grew steep, we did descend, I heard a roaring sound, As if a mighty river at a massive cliff did pound; "Nay," I cried, "No further!" and I flung my arms around My guide and stopped his progress, 'til a better way be found.

"Fear not," he smiled with gleaming teeth, "Think of the joy you'll find,—" "Th' esteem that on you shall be heaped by others of your kind;—" "When you win through this perilous deep you won't be half as blind—" "As those poor wretched snivelling weak that you've left far behind."

"Besides," he said, "There's no wind once you've passed this fall,—" "The way is smooth and gentle and you'll easily reach your goal;—" "You're cold I know, for it does show"—his face seemed like a pall Cast o'er my spirits and my will—but I cast off his thrall.

"My way is up," I cried, "Not down; no dismal deep for me—" "I seek the pure shining light, not joy and security,—" My guide beneath his double burden did not disagree; I turned and started climbing and I saw he followed me.

We scrambled over steep and rocky crags that tried to throw Us back into the murky chasm where I would not go; Now ice began to form, and soon the skies began to snow, And mournfully the mountains moaned as the winds began to blow;

And blacker grew the night although the snow was falling slow, And darker grew the track that was the surest way to go, 'Till all the signs were blotted out and not a mark did show To guide us, save the feeling that 'tis upwards we must go.

Through the thick and clammy fog with both our backs bent low, For'd down by tugging onslaughts that the tiring wind did blow, We flung our arms before our eyes some shelter to bestow, And sudden shapes surged to break our passage through the snow.

We seemed alone in a cocoon, wrapt in our private sorrow Trapt to expiate our sins, and neither could we borrow Outside merit, but our hapless course we had to follow, E'en denied the speculation of a happy morrow.

I thrust these failing thoughts behind me, but it seemed as though, My fellow wanderer by some strange way caught my thoughts' echo For he was stumbling like his next step was his last—but lo! We had emerged and those tumultuous clouds were stretched below.

While in their grasp what seemed so fierce as never to abate Looked like a sea of cotton wool now we'd escaped their fate; The sparkling stars up in the sky seemed to congratulate Us on our worthy efforts, and upon our fine escape.

Above us stretched the mountain summit, and thereon there sat Two mighty portals of wrought gold, formed with many a shape That were too wondrous to behold, their radiance was so great; And through them there was just a glimpse of a most worthy State.

For not shut tight but rather kissing seemed each gate to gates; The whole appeared to float above the shining mountain pate, Came distant thunder from below as if the fiends did grate Their teeth in anger at the sight of my fearless escape.

The luckless fellow at my side spoke—"Do not hesitate;—" "Your way is clear, so have no fear, you've been immaculate—" "In your conduct, and I long to share your deserved fate,—" "But to share with such a rare gift as yours I do debate,—" "For I did try to lead your feet, unknowing from this gate;—" "But you won through, you had the clue to turn on me, berate—" "Me for my negligence and see the way so clear to take—" "It as you did—so now you're rid of me—Don't hesitate."

I saw the poor lad spoke the truth in owning up his craft; I turned my eyes towards the gates: the cold no longer chafed My limbs, a heady warmth suffused my being, and a shaft Of light athwart my head came slanting down from heavens staffed With celestial beings, walking not but floating on a raft Of pleasant sounds I was impelled—ah, gentle, sonic craft— Towards the gates. I think my fortune turned my friend quite daff, For as I entered in the gates 'thunlucky devil laughed.

R. T. MURPHY.

The result is that the critics of security are routed and the existence of the security police justified. As the Lobby Letter of the 16th of July puts it: "the exposure of the activities of the Russians, will provide the Prime Minister with an effective answer to the critics of the security police."

### Master Spies?

There are many disturbing aspects to the case, but one that I find hard to swallow, is the allegation that the Russians were going around offering, what were little more than casual contacts, one hundred pounds in return for information. Firstly, the price is too low. Secondly, how could the Russians know that these contacts, of such a casual nature would not betray them? Thirdly, we are told by Brigadier Gilbert, that the Russians are master spies. Are these the acts of master spies, or are the Russians fools?

### Guilty until Proven Guilty

One of the most disturbing aspects of the case is the failure of the Prime Minister to take the people of the country into his confidence. What is the irrefutable evidence of spying that the Prime Minister possesses? The most effective means of defending our democratic heritage against the activities of those who would subvert it is to have an informed and intelligent population. Democracy cannot be defended by dictatorial methods.

These uneasy feelings that some of us have as to the validity of the charge of spying, have increased with the P.M.'s recent appeal for those with information to come forward. This appeal can quite validly be interpreted as an attempt by the government to obtain the information that it claims it possesses and has acted upon. Has the P.M. acted too hastily on too little information? Has he been lead up the garden path by his security department? These must remain valid questions until the government provides the people with satisfactory proofs of its allegations. This is our right.

### The Future

The expose of the alleged spies was preceded by a long and growing attack upon the security police; what will follow it? Many fear that the government will mount a full-scale witch-hunt. After all the government faces a general election next year and it is well aware that it is losing the confidence of the people by its "wait and hope" attitude to the multiplicity of problems that face New Zealand. Red scares have provided useful ammunition in the past to governments facing a hostile electorate. It is interesting to note that Brigadier Gilbert's speech has been republished since the exposure of the spies, by the local papers although they have still failed to publish the more asinine of his remarks.

The only event that has provided support for the government is the failure of the Russian Government to lodge a protest about the expulsion. But this is circumstantial evidence and is not sufficient. We need more evidence and we are entitled to it.

One thing is certain only. The heat is now off the security police.

### ROYAL VISITORS

By the time this article will appear the King and Queen of Thailand will have left these shores and the local social climbers will be putting their tiaras back into cold storage. It is quite possible however that pictures of the "oh so lovely Queen" and the "boyish saxophone playing King" will still be appearing. Conditioned reflexes! One thing about the visit is certain and that is the success of the PR boys. For at least two weeks before the visit one could not pick up a paper that did not contain stories about the Royal couple. The King was "handsome, democratic, musical, intelligent and concerned for the welfare of his people."

The fact that Thailand is run by an oligarchy which has prohibited the existence of opposition parties and will shortly introduce a constitution already famous for its brevity and lack of provision for

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democratic institutions, was ignored.

The fact that the ruler of Thailand, Sarit, personally supervises the execution of political opponents was conveniently forgotten.

In all fairness, however, it must be stated that most of the political sins of the Thai rulers are of omission rather than commission, but this fact does not make it any less repugnant to me that we should fete the representatives of that country. Whether or not the King has any real power and whether or not he supports Sarit is irrelevant.

### GOVERNMENT BY DEFAULT

The National Government continues to sit up in parliament and wait for time to resolve the many problems the country faces. Deputy P.M. Marshall has returned from his overseas junket with, as could be expected, nothing gained except the illusion that the government is awake and alert. Although some attempts are being made to obtain alternative markets for our primary produce, we have so far concentrated on markets with a limited absorptive capacity for our products.

Critics of the government's "wait and pray" policy appear to still be voices crying in the wilderness. Harvey Franklin, Senior Lecturer in the Geography Dept., still conducts his lonely battle in favour of using the technical skills that exist in N.Z. to develop specialised industries, without a taker.

Jack Batt, President of the Public Service Association, is regarded as prophet of doom because he sees N.Z.'s immediate economic future as one of a continually declining standard of living with an annual drop in the Gross National Product and a falling Rate of Investment. Mr Batt's prognostications are

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based upon a fairly realistic appraisal of the present trends and unfortunately correct appraisal of the economic policy of the National Government.

The alternative to the Government's present policy is a vigorous policy aimed at a diversification of our primary production; an acceptance of the fact that the farmers will have to accept a lower income; greater government investment in industrial research laboratories; a rapid and sweeping change in our industrial production aimed at producing goods which are capital intensive, skill intensive and easily transportable; and finally an acceptance, in the interim of a lowered standard of living by all New Zealanders.

This policy would necessitate rigid control of the economy and planned production, which is completely unpalatable to the National Party. The need for the workers to accept a lowered standard of living would have little appeal to the Labour Party but this the workers will have to accept anyway.

I personally do not expect a particularly vigorous or intelligent approach by a National Party Government but the present government has abdicated its responsibility without it being passed to anyone else. In reality the present situation in this country amounts to government by default.

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# U.S. Universities Centres For Culture

Within the past few decades American colleges and universities have come to recognize that they have a greater responsibility than that of educating the more than four million students in their classrooms. They are now increasingly offering their cultural facilities to the local communities and are intensifying adult education.

The most complete description of the contributions of the American colleges and universities to the cultural life of the community is probably provided by the program of the University of California at its Los Angeles campus. (The University of California, America's largest, also has campuses at Berkeley and several smaller towns, totalling more than 47,000 students). The Los Angeles campus every year presents a large and varied selection of cultural events. It also has the biggest adult education program in the United States. In 1961 more than 150,000 extension students were enrolled. About 80 per cent of them previously attended college.

### Film Actors

UCLA's location in the centre of the American film industry gives it a unique opportunity to draw upon some of the finest dramatic talent. The university's "Theatre Group" is comprised of professionals who present classical and modern plays in the university's 540-seat playhouse. It includes such film stars as Paul Newman, Anthony Quinn, Joanne Woodward and Eva Marie Saint and such producers and directors as Walter Wanger, John Houseman and Lee Strasberg. The actors perform for minimum union wages. Their aim is "to satisfy the keenly felt desire for the spiritual and intellectual values which good theatre can offer." This group recently presented T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral," a dramatization of John Do Passos' novel, "U.S.A." and a special series called "Three Evenings with Six Playwrights," offering works by Beckett, Ionesco, Albee, Williams, Richardson and Chekhov. Several plays were followed by discussions with invited theatrical experts and members of the audience.

While the "Theatre Group" may be the most glamorous, it is not the only theatrical company at UCLA. During the 1961-62 season Angelinos will see several plays produced by the university's dramatic workshop. Students will present Shakespeare's "Richard II" and a number of modern American plays.

Since the university has many students who expect to work in the movie industry, an important part of its cultural program is devoted to the art of the cinema. During the current season a number of important films will be shown, among them Faulkner's "Intruder in the Dust," the Bolshoi Company's opera-film "Pique Dame," "Night Drum" directed by the Japanese Imai, and other films made in France and Africa.

"Man and Art," last year's lecture series of 29 events, was illustrative of the variety of UCLA's cultural offerings. The two-month program was open to the general public at a nominal cost. It dealt with subjects in the fields of music, architecture, painting, dance and the theatre.

### Museum

The University's museum is also widely used by the people who live in Los Angeles and in the surrounding smaller towns. Last year the museum showed a major exhibit of Picasso's works in conjunction with a special series of lectures in honour of that artist's 80th birthday, as well as other exhibits of modern art.

Many American colleges and universities are not able to support so many cultural affairs, but all contribute something to their communities. The major universities in the larger cities—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Washington

—all offer rich cultural programs which complement the varied spiritual life of these cities.

The programs of colleges and universities in smaller cities throughout the country—although more modest—are seen as equally, if not more important, since they form the community centre of cultural life. Lectures, concerts of the university orchestra and of visiting artists, exhibitions, plays presented by students who study the drama, are often the only cultural events in smaller places. Harvard University, Yale University, Princeton University, all located in small towns, are good examples. They present classical and modern plays, lectures by world renowned scholars, writers, artists and scientists and concerts open to the public.

In Appleton, Wisconsin, Lawrence College with a student body of only 900 plays an important role in the cultural life of the town. The "Centre for Music and Drama" on the college campus offered in 1960-61 some 70 concerts, and the theatrical group of Appleton used this centre to present 44 evenings of drama. Since Lawrence College places special emphasis on promoting new American music it commissioned and performed in 1960 works by nine young American composers. Recently new compositions by 29 college composers were presented in a series of six public concerts. The year's cultural program offered, in addition, lectures, and 20 different art shows.

### Negro Youth

Tuskegee Institute in Alabama also illustrates the American university's role in the community. Founded in 1881 by the famous Negro educator, Booker T. Washington, the institute first emphasized training Negro youth to become school teachers. Today, however, it offers a wide variety of courses in the arts and sciences. In 1961 the student theatrical group presented, among other plays, "Simply Heavenly," a musical comedy by the noted Negro poet

Langston Hughes. The dance group interpreted "Deep River" and several other Negro spirituals at a modern dance evening, and a number of lectures were devoted to the Negro's role in the contemporary American theatre.

Student orchestras sometimes with noted artists as soloists, can be found in most colleges and universities, and they frequently invite the participation of neighbors. Colleges and universities have also become the homes of poets of distinction and centres from which their influence radiates. Robert Frost and William Faulkner, among others, have held appointments in several universities and have given lectures open to the public.

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# THE FAILURE OF WORLD COMMUNISM

## Post-war Soviet Policy Killed hope in Communism

The autumn and winter of 1948-49 was a moment of transition in the post-war history of American liberalism—a moment when the liberal community was engaged in the double task of redefining its attitude toward the phenomenon of communism and, partly in consequence, of reconstructing the bases of liberal political philosophy.

In the years since, the process of redefinition has been completed: I believe that all American liberals recognize today that liberalism has nothing in common with communism, either as to means or as to ends.

This article is taken from Arthur M. Schlesinger's book *THE POLITICS OF HOPE*, to be published later this year by Houghton Mifflin Company. It was printed in SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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As for the process of reconstruction, this is by its nature continuous: If liberalism should ever harden into ideology, then, like all ideologies, it would be overwhelmed by the turbulence and unpredictability of history—especially in an age when science and technology have made the velocity of history so much greater than ever before. The continuing enterprise of reconstruction has consequently brought new phases of liberal thought to the forefront in the past 13 years.

So far as communism is concerned, in the confused years immediately after the end of the Second World War, and in spite of Stalin's notable record in the 1930's of internal terror and international betrayal, the Soviet Union retained for some people traces of the idealistic fervor of the Russian Revolution. By 1962 it seems safe to say that post-war Soviet policy has extinguished any remaining elements of idealism in the Communist appeal.

### NOT INEVITABLE

No one with any knowledge of history can believe in the Soviet Union on the supposition that Communist victory would usher in a generous and beneficent society. Where people believe in the Soviet Union today, it is on quite other grounds: It is basically because they are persuaded that, whether they like it or not, communism is going to win, and that they had therefore better make their terms with a Communist world. The essence of contemporary Soviet policy is to enhance this impression of the inevitability of Communist triumph, to employ every resource of science and politics to identify communism with the future and to convince people everywhere that they must accept the necessity of communism or face the certainty of obliteration. They have addressed this policy especially to the southern half of the world, where the awakening of countries from centuries of oblivion is discharging new and incalculable energies into human society.

The irony is that the very eagerness with which intellectuals in emergent nations often embrace communism itself suggests that communism is not the way of the future and is, if it is anything, a passing stage to which some may temporarily turn in the quest for modernity. Where Marx portrayed communism as the fulfilment of the process of modernization, history seems abundantly to show that, if the world avoids thermo-nuclear suicide, the modernization process, contrary to Marxist prophecy (will vindicate the mixed society and render communism obsolete.

The Marxist contention has been (a) that capitalism is the predestined casualty of the modernization process and (b) that communism is its predestined culmination. In these terms communism has boasted the certification of history. But history quite plainly refutes the communist case. It shows (a) that the mixed society, as it modernizes itself, can overcome the internal contradictions which in Marx's view doomed it to destruction and (b) that communism is historically a function of the preparatory rather than the concluding stages of the modernization process.

### MARX'S CASE

Marx rested his case for the inevitability of communist triumph on the theory that capitalism contained the seeds of its own destruction. He argued that the capitalist economy generated inexorable inner tendencies—"contradictions"—which would infallibly bring about its downfall. One inexorable tendency was the increasing wealth of the rich and the increasing poverty of the poor. Another was the increasing frequency and severity of economic crises. Together these tendencies would infallibly carry society to a point of revolutionary "ripeness" when the proletariat would rise in its wrath, overthrow the possessing classes and install a classless society. Marx saw no way of denying this process, because that capitalist state could never be anything but the executive committee of the capitalist class.

This was Marx's fatal error. The capitalist state in developed societies, far from being the helpless instrument of the possessing class, has become the means by which other groups in society have redressed the balance of social power against those whom Hamilton called the "rich and well-born". This has been true in the United States, for example, since the age of Jackson. The liberal democratic state has accomplished two things in particular. It has brought about a redistribution of wealth which has defeated Marx's prediction of progressive immiserization, and it has brought about an economic stabilization which has defeated Marx's prediction of ever-worsening economic crisis. What the democratic parties of the developed nations have done, in short, has been to use the state to force capitalism to do what both the classical capitalists and the classical Marxists declared was impossible: to control the business cycle and to reapportion income in favour of those whom Jackson called the "humble members of society."

### PERSEVERED

The champions of the affirmative state, in their determination to avert Marxist revolution, had to fight conservatism at every step along the way. Nonetheless, they persevered; and the twentieth century in the United States and Great Britain saw the rejection of "laissez-faire", the subjugation of the business cycle, the drowning of revolution in a torrent of consumer goods and the establishment of the "affluent society". The revolutionary fires within capitalism, lighted by the great industrialists in the nineteenth century, were put out in the twentieth by the triumphs of industry—and by the liberal politicians, by Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Such men ignored the dogmatists, the philosophers of either/or, and created the mixed society. Both classical socialism and classical capitalism were products

of the nineteenth century, and their day is over. As a result, capitalism can no longer be relied upon to dig its own grave; and communism, if it ever comes to developed countries, will come, not as a consequence of social evolution, but only on the bayonets of the Red Army.

At the same time, history has thrown sharp light on the actual function of communism. Marx, regarding communism as the climax of the development process, prophesied that it would come first in the most-developed nations. On the contrary, it has come to nations in the early phases of development, like Russia and China; and it has appealed to activists in such nations precisely because they see it as the means of rapid and effective modernization. Instead of being the culmination of the modernization effort, communism would seem to be a form of social organization to which some countries aspiring to development have resorted in the hope of speeding the pace of modernization. We do not know what will happen to communism in a Communist state which achieves full development; but, if it should then survive in anything like its present form, it would be because of the efficiency of its apparatus of control and terror, not because it is the natural organizational expression of the institutions of affluence.

### TRANSITION

History thus shows plainly that communism is not the form of social organization toward which all societies are irresistibly evolving. Rather it is a phenomenon of the transition from stagnation to development, a "disease" of the modernization process. Democratic, regulated capitalism—the mixed society—will be far more capable of coping with the long-term consequences of modernization. "The wave of the future," Walter Lippmann has well said, "is not Communist domination of the world. The wave of the future is social reform and social revolution driving us toward the goal of national independence and equality of personal status."

## Chinese Do Not Make Good Communist Farmers

"It is easier to make a Communist out of a New Zealand than a Chinese farmer!" This statement was made to SALIENT by Dr W. G. Goddard, who was for twenty years a professor of Chinese history.

"The New Zealand farm is run purely as a profit making institution," he said. But the Chinese farmer was bound to his farm, not only by his living, but by the Li-Chi philosophy. One of its chief points is that man comes from the soil and returns to it. As the family graves are all on the farm, to a Chinese his farm is closely bound up with his family and his religion.

### Family Broken

The professor said that in order to establish the Communist government, the family had to be broken up. Children were sent to schools and universities far away from home, and no two members of the same family were permitted to work in the same trade. "However, the family still prevailed."

But hadn't this system brought economic progress? "In measuring Chinese economic progress one should ask oneself if these people are better off today than they were fifty years ago," he said. Speaking from his own experience, he felt that this was not so.

"Fifty years ago," he said, "the Chinese farmer paid a high rent for a small farm, and was poor. But he did have his personal freedom and access to his family. As long as he paid his tribute to the Emperor in Peking, there was no interference at all."

Today, under the Commune system, the men live in one set of barracks, the women in another. A man sees his wife for thirty minutes once a fortnight, and his children are in a State institution.

"He possesses nothing," said Dr Goddard, "not even the clothes on his back. There was a time when

he possessed the graves of his ancestors, but a State decree compelled him to send all their bones to the fertilizer plants."

### Pure Communist

"It is because of this Commune system that Mao-Tse-Tung has labelled himself the only pure Communist," said the professor. Mao says that Marx and Krushchev are not pure, because they permit the family system, and some private property.

He spoke of the food problem in China. "Eighty per cent. of all agricultural produce is commandeered by the State, but it is not used to feed the people."

Mainland China had no foreign exchange, and thus had to use her produce for trade, and to pay foreign debts. "Two-thirds of the wheat, and three-quarters of the barley given by Australia, went to Russia and Albania for this purpose." At the same time, twenty million people in one province alone starved.

However, Professor Goddard felt that the greatness of countries could not be measured in terms of economics. "Communism is not a political or economic creed. It relates to the mind and the human spirit." A basic civilised demand was the freedom to think and express one's thoughts, he said.

These freedoms did not exist in China, but neither did the freedom of silence, and this was taken for assent. "So you haven't even got the freedom of keeping your mouth shut," he commented.

Professor Goddard feels that Mao's plan of building a new nation could be thwarted if the non-Communists would put all the money they spend on armaments into producing cheap propaganda. Radio stations and publishing houses in Asia, he feels, could do this most effectively.

## Festival Drama Lively

Interesting, lively and controversial drama marked the 1962 Drama Festival at Christchurch during Tournament. The adjudicator, Mr M. J. Glue was impressed with the originality and competence of the six productions. It was SRO in the Irish Society Hall on both Monday and Wednesday nights.

Auckland's *Barnstable* won the competition. The play, centred around a slightly dotty family in a crumbling English Stately Home which collapses around their ears towards the end of the play was only superficially a farce. The N.F. Simpson-type plot had plenty of satirical bite to it.

John Crawford was excellent as the sanctimonious vicar, and Ligita Maulics gave a virtuoso performance as the hysterical daughter. The producer was commended by the adjudicator as the best of the evening. The difficult staging and sound effects were handled skillfully.

Vic's production of Bruce Mason's *Bonds of Love* unfortunately had to follow two broad farces, and heavy meat of Mr Mason's exercise in New Zealand morals was received by a restless audience. The adjudicator may have been a little unkind when he said that it sounded like "a kindergarten reading of *The Miller's Tale*" but at times the cast seemed unable to handle the forthright dialogue in a convincingly idiomatic manner.

Con O'Leary's *Con Arts* gig was Corso's *In This Hung-Up Age*. O'Leary really swung as Poetman. The rest of the cats just weren't hip on the beat semantics. It's a drag, but if you blow Corso and you don't blow American, then it's like Dead City. The cats were straining at the vowels and sometimes just straining.

Canterbury produced the only original play of the series—Jeremy Agar's existentialist potpourri *The Bath*, a rather obvious pastiche, as the programme admits, of the Big Three: Ionesco, Beckett and Pinter. The plot revolves around two people (Habakkuk and Gomorrah) who have Climbed the Stairs up from the Dustbins and Reached the Bathroom. They get into the Bath. You read what you want into that.

Several other representatives of the human race appear to say Significant Things. The best scenes involved Mike Noonan as the English toff, who managed to be brilliant and completely non-significant.

Massey's *Two Gentlemen of Soho*, A. P. Herbert's parody of Shakespeare, was probably the comic hit of the series. The Massey actors, in particular Glenda Farrell, who earned the unofficial award as best actress of the evening, handled the ham very well and with a good sense of timing. Otago did not have quite so much success with Michael de Ghelderode *Three Actors and Their Drama* and uneven acting somewhat spoiled the effect of the various twists in the plot and changes in the personae of the characters. Lincoln, last year's winners, staged *Birds of a Feather* by J. O. Francis, which was rather too naive for a University audience, but was very competently produced and acted.

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