

## "Want a Date?"

Randy South African European cricketers can take the international cake for buffoonery after their performance at a Parliamentary reception held in their honour (?) in Wellington last Thursday.

Some team members beckoned to female demonstrators who went up to a window where the reception was being held to discuss things with the South Africans.

The demonstrators suggested to the cricketers that they meet some university students and discuss apartheid.

The cricketers refused to entertain the suggestion. They asked pretty female demonstrators for dates because "you can get so much more done alone" and "let's get down to basics".

They refused to talk about apartheid, saying: "We're not politicians."

One admitted he believed in apartheid.

Pressmen who have met the team claim they are not a bad bunch of blokes.

Ten to twenty demonstrators who were holding the long banner pictured below are not so sure. The team giggled and laughed as compatriots drove their cars at the banner. Red rag to a bull?

After the car below had backed into the banner which read "Welcome WHITE S. Africans BUT 70,000 Coloured Cricketers Can't Be Wronged", another car drove close enough for occupants to snatch at the banner.

One harassed policeman felt it necessary to shout at the car load of anti-demonstrators who had the school-girlish support of the S. African team.

# Salient

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER

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## P.M. Won't Apologise Students Angry

Last November a few days before the General Election, Prime Minister Keith Holyoake, Secretary of the University of Wellington, and a neo-Communist

This statement was broadcast on the national news and appeared in the Press. The questions had no bias other than humanitarian. They included:

- "What specific measures does your government consider taking in order to persuade the French Government to desist from continuing the projected series of tests in the Gambia Islands?"

Possibilities suggested to the P.M. were: multilateral pressure from those countries in the South Pacific Basin, pressure to be brought to bear on the signatories of the South Pacific Commission, that New Zealand should initiate United Nations protest, and direct contact between the N.Z., Samoa and French Governments.

● "After previous discussion between the New Zealand and French Governments on the question of the Gambia Islands atomic tests, it was rumoured that the French Government's response was one of disinterest, which virtually amounted to telling the N.Z. Government to 'keep their nose out of a business that does not directly concern them'. How accurate are these rumours? If accurate, what immediate diplomatic exchanges are being considered?"

● In the event of the French actually testing nuclear weapons, what precautions have been, or will be taken by the New Zealand Government to protect the inhabitants of their protectorates in the South Pacific against the hazards associated with radio-active fallout?

● Are you, Mr. Prime Minister, of the opinion that the testing by the French Government could be construed by the governments of the U.S.A., G.B., or the U.S.S.R. as sufficient excuse to reconsider their recently signed test ban agreement?

The Student Delegation comprised Peter Blizard, President of the Students' Association, Brian Opie, Secretary of the Students' Association and past President of the Student Christian Movement, and Robin Bell, Public Relations Officer, a man not noted for his left wing views. Two Salient reporters were present.

Following the Prime Minister's injudicious comments, President Blizard through the daily Press requested "complete withdrawal of the remarks made, or alternatively substantiation of them".

The Prime Minister made no comment.

The Students' Association President has sent two letters, one through the P.M.'s Private Secretary, requesting clarification or withdrawal. There has been no response.

Students would like to ask the Prime Minister:

● Can he substantiate the claims he made? If not, then he should surely withdraw them and tender an apology as publicly as the original remarks.

● Some students believe that he attempted publicly to discredit a non-politically-aligned body; a body on which no one political label can be hung, for his own purposes. They ask Mr. Holyoake to deny it.

● That in not having the customary courtesy to reply—in any fashion at all — to two letters requesting clarification of the issues involved, has the Prime Minister shown himself to be ignorant of the elements of normal social intercourse?

In short, some students are asserting that the Prime Minister attempted to make political capital out of the issue, failed in that objective, and has not had the courtesy to apologise to the parties which were maligned.



## TRUTH'S BRUSH WITH WEIR TARS HAPHAZARDLY

By A. R. Haas.

Truth last year published a front page story about Weir House. Weir's matron, Miss B. M. Wilson, had conducted a Truth reporter over the premises. The article, which appeared after most students had dispersed to their homes, painted Weir as a den of iniquity. The matron made unjust accusations, misleading criticisms and gave a highly coloured account of the way the students lived.

It so happened that the Matron had certain grounds for complaint, but by her impetuous action in pouring out her heart to Truth, she did more harm for the cause she claims she was interested in, the well being of the students, than she possibly imagines.

Repercussions, as Truth suggests, have been widespread, but not as Truth implies, mainly in support of the matron.

Some of the ill side effects are worthy of note:

... Students have been refused flats because of connections with Weir.

... Students in vacation jobs have had to bear the brunt of their workmates' ridicule. Not only Weir students have been affected by this, but students from other universities as well.

Other reactions which may be anticipated are:

... more delay in obtaining finance for halls of residence.

... an unfavourable public image of university students.

... a hostile attitude to Weir men by citizens.

... freshers who have enough to worry about when coming to a university will be worried about just what sort of brothel they are coming to.

The matron did not show remarkable originality in pointing out the symptoms of a commonly recognised sociological problem, that of a university.

When first-year students come from the relatively strict atmosphere of a secondary school into a university, there are bound to be growing pains as they pass the transitional period. This problem deserves more intelligent treatment than Truth gave it.

In this connection the alcohol problem, which is one of the big hurdles for the fresher, merits consideration. The matron, who appears to have thought that the boys drank too much, placed excessive emphasis on the "no drinking" rule.

Now that she has gone, and there is a new Warden as well, maybe the time is right to look again at this rule completely banning liquor. For instance, Weir could well follow the example of halls of residence in this country and in Britain which allow drinking with certain meals during the week.

The new Weir House Warden is Dr. T. H. Beaglehole, Senior Lecturer in history, President of the V.U.W. Harrier Club and sometime Vice-President of the Students' Association.

Halls of Residence, in Dr. Beaglehole's view, provide a unique opportunity for a general education which it is impossible to obtain by merely passing units for a degree. His idea of Weir is not a place of noisy parties, not a place where students drank but where they talked. "The place should be alive intellectually," should be something like "Congress spread out over a year with some work done as well."

Dr. Beaglehole expressed surprise that the proposed expansion of Weir apparently made no provision for accommodating both sexes.

The future of Weir depends to a large extent on the Warden, but a great deal also depends on what the students do. If student organisation continues as weak as it has previously been the matron's legacy may remain. But with a greater degree of internal student government, as at Rolleston House in Christchurch, and in America, some of that sickly behaviour which was really what the matron was aiming at, could be wiped out.



P.M. Holyoake with Robin Bell and Brian Opie, two members of last year's V.U.W.S.A. delegation.

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## That's Your Business

The minute a fresher arrives at University, he has loads of good advice heaped on him. He has advice from the Chaplains, advice from the vice-chancellor, from the librarian, the President of the Students' Association and various other people of varying degrees of intelligence.

There are people who can advise the student on how to study, though many of them have not done it themselves for many years. There are those who have complex plans to organise students' spare time activities, some of whom were never students. And, of course, everyone can tell you exactly what to do with your sex life.

There is no shortage of advice, particularly the ill-considered kind, the thou shalt not kind, and the heavily emotional kind.

It seems to us that most of this advice is off the beam. Not that advice should not be given, but that care is needed if it is not to be given as gospel, and accepted as gospel.

It requires just as much intelligent thought to use advice as it does to give it. Too often intelligence is lacking in both cases.

We suggest that advice given and taken in this manner is one of the greatest faults of University life. An impressionable student straight from school, can so easily be taken in by the first or the most eloquent person they meet. It will be no help to them later that the advice which led them down the drain was "well intentioned".

We don't care whether you work or whether you don't. We don't care whether you came here to work or play. We don't care whether you booze or whether you don't. We won't even care if you sleep single/double/treble or have 0/1/2/3/4/5 . . . de jure/de facto wives. That's your business.

We do care that you should realise that there is no such thing as "an intellectual god" in this University. We know of no one whose advice we would be prepared to take without question, on any subject at all. We believe that the only way to choose the most suitable course is by working things out for yourself. If you take our advice you will do just that.

And there, of course, is the paradox. If we advise you not to take other people's advice, should you take ours? Perhaps you could work that out for yourself.

—D.P.W.

## The Discriminators

"We have no right to judge another country or to judge the South Africans for their apartheid policy because we do not know the full circumstances."

So said a Students' Association Executive member at a recent meeting of that august body. He took to its logical conclusion the fallacious argument of non-involvement in moral issues which has become widely accepted by student and community leaders.

If we are not entitled to judge the South Africans, we are not entitled to judge the Communist countries—something the "white-washers" usually have no difficulty in doing.

But we can judge both Communists and South Africans, with the proviso that we should be sure of our facts.

The facts on South African apartheid are clear. That they practice racial discrimination in sport they make no attempt to hide.

We cannot avoid the conclusion that the European team from South Africa is not representative of that country's cricketers.

If we don't make our attitude absolutely clear over this, there is little defence that can be brought against charges of implicit New Zealand support for apartheid.

These charges may be made and examined closely by African eyes in every corner of their native continent.

If New Zealand's "white-washers" are to be believed, the issue of apartheid does not enter into the way we treat and recognise the South African cricketers (who implicitly support apartheid).

Can this really stand up in the face of the method by which the cricket team from South Africa was selected?

It may be as well to point out that the "white-washers" feel so strongly about the "upright" nature of the South African European cricket team that they are prepared to trample on some New Zealander's rights of free speech and movement.

As railway officials, backed by policemen, pushed 20 to 30 placard carrying demonstrators out of the Wellington Railway Station, it became abundantly clear that it was the theme of the demonstration to which exception was taken.

A top railway official claimed that they were only trying to stop a "disturbance". He was assured that the demonstrators wished to make no such disturbance.

He maintained further that the railway station platform mustn't be obstructed by 20 to 30 people demonstrating but he managed to overlook the fact that 50 to 60 people did "obstruct" the platform to watch the cricket team transfer from train to bus and to take pictures of the said manoeuvre. The intentions of the 50 were no doubt more "honourable."

Since only 13 demonstrators were actually carrying placards it was difficult to see how the officials could legally single out 20, to 30 demonstrators on whom they could vent their wrath. Nevertheless they managed it.

—W.A.

# Beware Theology In Universities

No subject could be justifiably included in the university curriculum unless it contributed to the "search for truth," Professor D. F. Lawden told students at NZUSA Congress. No student should enter university unless he was prepared to sacrifice his peace of mind in this search.

Prof. Lawden therefore opposed the establishment of theological colleges dominated by the Christian churches because they "are not committed to any such enterprise."

He spoke of the search for truth, comparing it with a journey down the road to full enlightenment where there were dangers of entering one of "the comfortable temples lining the route where the soothing sound of the bell will keep the devils at bay and lull the mind into a delightful somnolent state in which thought is impossible."

A theological school would merely be one of these temples in disguise, as it would be devoted to constructing arguments in support of propositions which were going to be believed anyway.

"Such intellectual sharp practice is inappropriate at a university, for if it is permitted to infect one branch there is grave danger that it will spread throughout the organisation rendering it completely sterile."

Agnostics should be divided into two groups, Prof. Lawden claimed; those who felt that problems studied by theologians were either meaningless or unanswerable, and those who thought them important, but the answers proposed by the theologians and others were unacceptable.

Most scientists would belong to the former group but he placed himself in the second, smaller group.

In the search for truth it would be necessary to construct models, preferably mathematically, to accord with all known facts and be consistent with reality. The mathematical method, claimed Lawden, was the only one by which our experience of reality could be described. At present its use has been mainly in physics, but he expects this to change.

He noted, however, that all scientific accounts of truth are based upon a number of assumptions which cannot be proved. There was a popular misconception that agnostics rejected all statements not guaranteed by a rigorous proof, but he said he was prepared to accept provisionally any hypothesis which was plausible. If it could be shown to fit his own experience, he indicated that his belief in it would increase.

Thus he rejected the Christian dogma, the Virgin Birth, the miracles, resurrection and the notion that an ever loving God would

allow a child to die of leukemia. He rejected them because they were implausible. On the other hand, he found the idea of re-incarnation plausible, because it was possible that particles in a person's body could come together again in precisely the same form.

Prof. Lawden claimed to belong to a Unitarian church.

## introspect and be damned

He rejected the use of introspective methods in evolving theories of "mind" or brain in action, said Professor Sampson, addressing NZUSA Congress. Prof. Sampson holds the Chair of Psychology at the University of Auckland, and was delivering a paper entitled "Towards a Mechanistic Theory of Mind."

Prof. Sampson held that J. B. Watson did not go far enough when rejecting the introspective method and replacing it with "classical behaviourism."

"When he threw out introspection, he should have as resolutely rejected all accounts of the behaviour derived from it." If classical behaviourists had taken this step, we would now have arrived at a mere adequate account of the process occurring between stimulus and response.

Prof. Sampson suggested that this failure to come to terms with the introspection had led many great experimentalists into trouble. The problem for psychologists was to construct a complex machinery of mind that would account for the phenomena of behaviour. This

would require the use of results of neuro-physiological experiments as well as those of experimental psychology.

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Smoke didn't get in her eyes at one of the memorable varsity parties of '63.

Thrown by the V.U.W. Contemporary Dance Group, the party centred round creative dancing items learned by the newly formed group.

They have performed at various Wellington events and contributed items to the Winter Tournament Jazz Concert in Dunedin last year.

Miss B. J. Maddox, Assistant Physical Welfare Officer at V.U.W. organises the group, which she says will be brighter than ever in 1964.

# 'HONEST TO GOD' AT CONGRESS

"The creed of the English is that there is no God, and that it is wise to pray to Him from time to time."

This quotation from Alastair MacIntyre's article on "Honest to God" was made by the Rev. J. C. Thornton, addressing NZUSA Congress. Speaking on "Secular Christianity and Religious Atheism," Rev. Thornton said that the disagreement between Christians and Atheists was not always what it seemed. This is why there is such confusion about Bishop Robinson's book.

Mr Thornton pointed out that if atheism means a denial of theism, there will be as many types of atheism as there are theism. Hence all Christians are in a sense Atheist, because there is some type of theism they reject.

"If Mr A. is a theist and Mr B. an atheist, they may not necessarily disagree about what exists." They may only disagree about an appropriate attitude towards what exists.

Said Thornton: "It is one thing to believe in the existence of a supernatural being; it is quite another thing to call this being God." He suggested that an essential part of the term "God" is the meaning "worthy of worship" and it is here that the disagreement may exist. A decision as to whether a being is worthy of worship requires a value judgment about His characteristics, and the characteristics that for one person make the Being worthy of worship, may have a different effect for another person.

Critics of Robinson laid stress on the factual element in the dispute, said the Rev. Thornton, but Robinson himself stressed the evaluative element.

Rev. Thornton noted that it could be held that the factual element came before the evaluative element; that it was necessary to decide whether or not something existed before it could be decided if it were worthy of worship. He pointed out that this argument could be reversed to say that we

would have to evaluate the characteristics we would require of God before we can say whether He exists or not.

Rev. Thornton suggested that the view, that the difference between atheism and theism was one of fact, came from the interpretation that theists and atheists had historically placed on their disagreement. For instance a theist usually holds that when Christ comes a second time the atheist will be utterly refuted. Rev. Thornton said that this would not

necessarily be the case, because if the events of the Last Judgment were to occur exactly as depicted by Michaelangelo in the Sistine Chapel, there would be good grounds for saying "there is no God." This is assuming the word God to imply "worthy of worship" because the atheist would say that there is nothing worthy of worship in a world where an omnipotent Being orders the suffering of thousands as in the last Judgment.

Rev. Thornton concluded by saying that the one thing each of us fears is that those with whom we most violently disagree would express their ideas in a way which we would find acceptable.

- THAT we urge greater Government expenditure on university hostel accommodation and recommend to NZUSA that they advise the Prime Minister and the Grants Committee accordingly. UNANIMOUS
- THAT NZUSA recommend to constituents that they organise a series of lectures on contraception and VD in conjunction with a series of articles in student newspapers and move to establish birth control centres.
- THAT in view of the recommendations in the Parry Report, all bonded bursaries be abolished and that this money be used to increase existing non-bonded bursaries, and that NZUSA take active steps to discourage pupils

- leaving school from taking up these bursaries for as long as they exist.
- THAT this meeting expresses its strongest possible opposition to any form of literary censorship in which hearings are conducted in secret.
- THAT there be no restriction on trading hours for hotels.
- THAT M.P.'s salaries be increased to attract people of intelligence and ability to these positions.
- THAT the Government take steps to limit advertising during election campaigns in order to promote a favourable atmosphere for discussion on a fair inter-party basis.
- THAT advertising expenditure be subject to taxation.
- THAT in view of the acknowledged dangers of illegal abortion, that abortion under strict medical supervision be legalised.
- THAT the national licensing ballot paper be as follows:—
  - (a) Continuance or Prohibition.
  - (b) If Continuance is carried whether the retail side of the trade be subject to trust control or remain as it is.
- THAT the Congress believes that the Government should conduct an experiment in workers' control—initially in one Government industry.
- THAT NZUSA make further contact with French student bodies and establish contact with New Zealand students in France to reinforce opposition to French nuclear testing in the Pacific.
- THAT we urge the New Zealand Government to take the initiative to call a consultation of all Pacific countries to devise joint action in their protests against the proposed French nuclear tests in the Pacific.
- THAT this Congress, believing that international disputes should never be settled by force or threat of force, deploras Indonesian threats to crush Malaysia, and Indonesian military operations against Malaysia in Borneo, and Phillipino territorial claims to Sabah.
- THAT we reaffirm our decision that New Zealand withdraw from ANZUS and SEATO.



Sir Leslie Munro holds court at NZUSA Congress. His audience listened to his views on everything from bonded bursaries to President Sukarno. Seated, from left, Major Adrian Hayter, Professor Lawden, Sir Leslie, unidentified person and Conrad Bollinger.

## Students Protest

University students demonstrated against apartheid outside the Sydney Cricket Ground where South Africa was playing Australia in the fifth test.

More than 30 students gathered outside the entrance to the cricket ground parking area waving placards and handing out leaflets to spectators as they left their cars.

The placards carried anti-apartheid slogans such as "Nazism still in South Africa" and "cricket yes—apartheid no."

Police escorted the students to the opposite side of the road to the cricket ground gates.

A spokesman for the students said the demonstration was directed against South African apartheid policy and not the cricketers personally.

## MUNRO DOCTRINE REJECTED

Sir Leslie's views were not wholly acceptable to the students, said Congress Chairman Professor A. Crowther after Sir Leslie had spoken and been subjected to a barrage of objections from the floor. Sir Leslie had spoken on the Indonesian-Malaysian crisis.

Students who spoke from the floor criticised him for neglecting to consider Indonesia's internal situation. One comment was "the geography, religion and politics had tended to cause disunity in Indonesia, which meant Sukarno's only action could be one of expansion". Another said that he had heard from an unbiased friend that at the time of the UN survey in Malaysia, those who were known to be against the Federation were hindered from obtaining transport to the Commission. He continued, "Sukarno's cries are mainly for internal consumption."

An Indonesian student claimed that there was ample evidence that the US had supported the Sumatran rebellions, a contention with which Sir Leslie disagreed.

Other topics Sir Leslie touched on briefly in his talk entitled "International Affairs" were the "pause" in which the world found itself at present in international relations. There was a "pause" between the West and the Soviet Union, a pause before Britain may join the Common Market, giving New Zealand time to expand her overseas trade, which she needed to do with a greater intensity.

## Language Learning Pitfalls

Despite the fact that it had taken him 18 years to gain an "instinctive" use of English, Mr Lojkin told NZUSA Congress that he felt it was possible to learn to understand a language in about six months.

Mr Lojkin, French-born lecturer in Russian at the University of Canterbury, made it clear that his talk, entitled "Thoughts on Language Theory and Language Learning", only applied to understanding the written and spoken word. He did not talk about learning to reproduce the language.

The essence of learning languages quickly, said Mr. Lojkin, was to concentrate on the things that could be acquired quickly, and neglect the others.

Two important aspects in the learning of a second language were mentioned. The first was similarity, whether a word or sound was similar to one in the native language. It also included such things as the rules by which sounds change from one language to another, the importance of similar sounds and the effect they had on the meanings of words. The similarities in the structure of languages should also be brought out to the student, Mr Lojkin suggested.

The concept of necessity included such factors as grammatical and stylistic necessity, the know-

ledge of grammar necessary for understanding.

Commenting on synthetic languages, such as Esperanto, Mr Lojkin said that he did not support them because they were generally word orientated. He maintained that they had a tendency to load into the words functions normally transmitted by the phrases or structure of other languages. This led to overloading of words, with a consequent increase in difficulty in the language. Analytical language was, in his opinion, much to be preferred.

Mr Lojkin insisted that a learner must not try to read things which would be full of technical matter. For instance it would be madness to read psychology in German if you knew no psychology.



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New Zealand students are of little importance in public politics. In marked contrast to those of such countries as Persia, British Guiana and India, the participation of N.Z. students in politics is limited to the activities of a few scattered groups who ask questions, more or less embarrassing, of candidates, more or less incompetent, during an election campaign and who annoy those who attended the meeting to hear the gospel preached and who dislike all criticism of the sacred words. That is, they succeed in annoying almost the whole audience.

Within the university there is more political discussion, both organised by avowedly political clubs or such institutions as the student newspaper, and unorganised, over coffee in the caf, but this discussion is rarely taken outside the university into national political discussions and debates. Partly this is because N.Z. politics do not have the urgency of those of some other countries, partly it is because of the "extreme" nature of the views held by those most involved in university political discussions—the most active group at Vic in 1963 was certainly the Anarchist Association, but this confinement to the University is also partly due to the timid attitude adopted towards anything political by the Student Association Executive—"wee timorous cowardly beasties".

The N.Z. political institutions are usually glibly described as being those of a "democracy," and when pressed (hard) the politicians usually "define" this "democracy" as "rule by the people" or with more apparent regard to reality, as "rule by the representatives of the people, freely elected" or some such phrase.

It is not difficult to see how inaccurate such a description is. Members of the N.Z. Parliament owe first loyalty not to the constituents of the particular electorate for which they happen to be

ority of citizens interested in wielding political power, organised themselves towards this end.

Further, it is seen that democracy is a self-perpetuating process. The composition of "the people" is decided by those who wield the power obtained by the vote of those who previously composed "the people." It is also seen that "democracy" as defined has little to do with any of the classical "freedoms" except the freedom to decide periodically who should wield political power.

This institutional arrangement

By G. R. Hawke, Political Correspondent.

member but to the political party which was responsible for their nomination.

On some issues the party graciously decides to allow its members a "free vote," but even on these (rare) occasions it is difficult to see in what sense the member "represents" his constituents. When Mr MacIntyre decided to part from most of his party colleagues and oppose capital punishment, in what sense did he "represent" the people of Hastings. Could he even be sure that he was voting in the same manner as the majority of electors in Hastings would have done if forced to decide on the issue?

Neither are M.P.'s the delegates of their constituents to a central forum. For M.P.'s, on such issues as the desirability of joining the I.M.F., have no basis for any claim to their constituents' confidence. And constituents have no way of recalling the M.P. if it is considered that he is opposed to the feeling of the constituency on any particular issue. They can only periodically revise the choice between the parties.

The classical definition of democracy, then, does not fit the current N.Z. scene. And rather than suggest that N.Z. be divided into self-contained city states in which such a definition might have a chance of practical realisation it is preferable to find some definition that will fit the N.Z. case.

Schumpeter (Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy, p. 269) suggests the following definition: "The democratic method is that institutional arrangement for arriving at political decisions in which individuals acquire the power to decide by means of a competitive struggle for the people's vote." This is not fully adequate, since the individuals who have most power to decide have to compete not only for "the people's vote" but for the votes of those selected by party machines for a political role whenever the leadership of a party becomes vacant.

The place of certain features of N.Z. political life becomes apparent. Sectional interests, such as the Trade Unions, including Federated Farmers, have to convince at least one of the political parties of the justness of its claim—"justness" in terms of the feelings and inclinations of that party. Propaganda directly among the public may assist in convincing a party that it would be politic to follow such a sectional demand and this is the primary aim of such propaganda. Political parties, themselves, which have no place in the classical definition of "democracy" are seen as the organs by which that min-

requires sectional interests to be organised and able to place its claims before arbitrating bodies such as the Government, special tribunals—Court of Arbitration, etc., and the general public.

The students of VUW constitute a sectional group within the community. It is less specific in its aims than such bodies as the Trade Unions and the Racing Conference, but students are, or should be, people who hope to make some contribution to knowledge of human society and its environment. Consequently students should frequently have comments, criticisms, and suggestions to make on matters of public interest. Suggestions on specific matters may arise primarily from sub-groups within the student body (scientists are more likely to be concerned with New Zealand's role in Antarctica than are sociology students) but this does not disqualify other students from discussing such suggestions. But the comments that do arise in the student body should be made public through the formal administrative machinery of the Students' Association. That is, the Stud. Ass. Exec. should collect and discuss, and perhaps even originate, opinions on all matters of public interest. And it should be prepared to make public statements on these matters.

This is a function of Exec. because it is so placed as to lead the student body as a whole. The model of "democracy" outlined above broadly applies to the organisation of the Students' Association. The major difference is the relative absence of political parties—"relative" because it could be argued that student politics are largely run on one-party lines with the intervention of a few "interlopers." Each executive attempts to select its successor with the assistance of those members of the Establishment who have passed on to N.Z.U.S.A. Sometimes it is unsuccessful, as it was in promoting Perham against Blizzard for the presidency last year; more often it is successful as in the so legal campaign to choose its own treasurer—also last year.

It may also be somewhat euphemistic to speak of a "competitive struggle" regarding elections for some executive positions. But if there are few people interested in gaining executive status the competitiveness of the struggle is merely decreased. The status of the Exec. is not thereby affected.

The role of the Executive should be to lead the Students' Association in all matters, not only on those which are somehow deemed to affect students. It

should be heard not only on the question of accommodation for Cook Island students in New Zealand but on the question of accommodation for all Cook Islanders in New Zealand.

But recent Vic Execs have declined any such role on the grounds that the Executive is not "representative" of students generally. It has also been possible for some past Exec. members to claim that an Executive is more "representative" of students than a General Meeting of the Association. But to anybody who has attended some recent Exec. meetings such confusion would not surprise even if both claims had been made by the same person in consecutive sentences.

It is true that Executive does not "represent" students in the sense that the aggregate of views on any topic held by its members does not exhaust the set of views on that topic held among all students separately. But this applies not only to matters of community interest but also to "University matters" such as the Halls of Residence issue. More importantly, the lack of any "representational" quality is irrelevant exactly as it is in the dominant party of Parliament. Executives should lead and not present the "representative" argument as a reason for reticence.

The views of students should be expressed as they are at the annual N.Z.U.S.A. Congress. There, students present views on such matters as nuclear testing, the recognition of Communist China, the incidence of advertising in the community and the desirability of a reorganisation of industry. Statements on such matters as these, should at appropriate times be made by the Vic. Executive.

An Exec. that does adopt such a role will meet criticism. The position that Exec. adopts will have its critics and if the Exec.—or rather the majority of Exec.—is unable to convince its critics of the propriety of its stand, it may have difficulties. But Exec. will be doing its job and not hiding behind a curtain of "representativeness." The Executive is not likely to rouse the passions of sufficient students sufficiently often to meet with no-confidence votes at S.G. M's on anything but rare occasions and there should be no objections on the grounds of "administrative stability."

If the Exec. will not adopt the role described, some part of the breach may be filled by clubs or ad hoc committees. Affiliated bodies are permitted by section 8 (3) of the constitution to make "free expression of opinion" on "any issue of public interest" and there is certainly nothing to prevent ad hoc bodies such as the Students' Council Against Racial Discrimination from expressing its opinions in public. That is, other bodies may take over this function of the Executive and leave it to muddle around with such day-to-day issues as the propriety of the Weir House "entry" to the Freshers' Welcome. That it finds so absorbing. These matters must be attended to and professional committeemen are probably well qualified to do this.

Exec. can speak with greater authority than any other student organisation and should be preferred. But even if Exec. did adopt the role outlined there is the possibility of discordant voices being heard by the public from among the student body. This should not be regarded as a horrifying evil, nor even as a cost of the greater participation in political affairs. Provided that any group does not usurp greater authority than it has, the public expression of its views should be welcomed. The Students' Association is not a monolith, some members even dislike the idea of Halls of Residence as apparently envisaged and the people elected to lead the Association should lead it.

In this way students would be less insignificant in the political field.

# ARTS ACTIVITIES FOR ALL AT VARSITY

Students new to Victoria this year will be confronted with a wide variety of Arts activities. Anxious to gain new blood, the Arts Clubs are directing their Orientation Week programmes especially towards Freshers. All are welcome, in particular those who wish to participate in future Club activities. For Freshers, Salient presents a thumbnail view of the major Arts Clubs.

The CONTEMPORARY ARTS CLUB aims to provide a ready outlet for the work of young artists within and outside the University. Last year the club produced several plays, including Edward Albee's "The Sandbox", put on poetry readings, jazz, and variety concerts. At irregular intervals throughout the year the club's literary magazine "Argot" appeared. During Orientation Week, the Club plans a poetry reading in the Common Room at 12 noon, Tuesday, March 3, and on Wednesday and Thursday at 7.30 p.m. Variety Concerts in the Memorial Theatre.

Last year, Victoria's live-wire DRAMA CLUB produced Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" and a controversial version of "Lysistrata" by Aristophanes. The club held a number of play readings and produced a Christmas revue entitled "Vilent Nite". Included in productions for the coming year is Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida". The Drama Club will hold a play reading in the Memorial Theatre at 7.30 p.m. Tuesday, March 3.

The FILM SOCIETY will meet at 8 p.m. on Sunday, March 8, in the Memorial Theatre and at mid-day in the Memorial Theatre on Tuesday, March 10. The Society aims to screen films of interest to students, especially films which would not normally be shown in city cinemas. Last year's big event was a popular showing of Orson Welles's "Citizen Kane".

Luncheon sessions by Victoria's JAZZ CLUB were popular last

year. Musicians from round town as well as from the campus took part. Under the Contemporary Arts Club a Jazz evening will be held in the Common Common Room at 8 p.m., Sunday, March 8.

Big task for the LITERARY SOCIETY each year is the production of its annual magazine of student writing "Experiment". Also during the year readings and discussions are held. The work of young writers is read and discussed. Off campus writers are invited to address the Society.

The MUSIC SOCIETY holds concerts about every two weeks throughout the year. Of special interest are the student composers' concerts. In addition the Society produces a major concert each year. Last year's big effort was a fine performance of Bach's "Magnificat in D". From time to time distinguished musicians perform at the University at the invitation of the Music Society.

# SEASHORE JAZZ

By John Harlow.

The 2nd National Jazz Festival, held at Tauranga last month, proved to be a swinging success. It attracted jazz musicians and fans from all over the country; and gave jazz critics chance to do some stocktaking of New Zealand's jazz talent and tastes.

Between them the 100 musicians on stage presented almost every form of jazz: from dixie through to modern.

If the response of the Tauranga audience gave any indication of the average New Zealander's taste in jazz, it would appear that dixie and trad are the most popular forms in New Zealand. They seem to have a mass appeal that gives them a wider range of popularity than that enjoyed by the more progressive and complicated forms of jazz. The most popular exponents of dixie and trad were the Bridge City Jazzmen, the Windy City Sextet and Ernie Rouse's seven-piece band from Napier.

Although jazz is often regarded as being the exclusive realm of small groups, the Tauranga 17-piece Swing Band was on stage with some big band jazz. It showed its ability to play good music with a polished technique; and under the baton of conductor Stanley Farnsworth it has a promising future.

The overall standard of modern and progressive jazz was high. It is not easy to single out groups for individual mention, but possibly one of the best groups on stage was the Bruce Morley Sextet, with quest trombonist Merv Thomas.

A highlight of the festival was vocalist Barbie Colquhoun from Levin. Accompanied by husband Neil Colquhoun on piano and Trevor Tasker on drums, she displayed a tremendous vocal range as she sang her way through a variety of jazz and blues standards. It is a pity that there aren't a few more jazz vocalists in New Zealand.

A disappointing feature of the festival was the lack of Bosa Nova. So far it seems to have made little impact on the New Zealand jazz scene. Barbie Colquhoun and the Tauranga Swing Band gave a particularly fine rendition of "One Note Samba," but apart from this there was practically no Bosa Nova at any one of the three sessions.

The Tauranga soundshell was an ideal place to hold a jazz festival. It is set in a sea-shore domain, has plenty of good seating (and sunbathing) accommodation, and if the weather holds good (as it did this year) it lends itself to relaxed and informal jazz.

The audience ranged from bearded beatniks to Chinese seamen, and included a surprisingly large number of locals, especially family groups.

All in all the festival was a great success. It served to bring together musicians, entertainers, lovers of good lively music, and educate curious outsiders.



Vietnamese students perform conical hat dance.

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# Some Pretty Pebbles...

Of Clouds And Pebbles, poems by Gloria Rawlinson, Pauls Book Arcade, Auckland and Hamilton, 1963. Price 10/6. Reviewed by P. G. Robb.

Despite its unobtrusive appearance, Miss Rawlinson's latest collection of poetry is most attractive in content, format and printing. It reveals a maturity of style, a sureness and subtlety of touch that are as stimulating as they are unexpected.

It will probably be generally agreed that Miss Rawlinson is not a major writer even by New Zealand standards; this new work will not seriously challenge that contention. But if much of the contribution of the minor poet is towards the consolidation of the literary scene, the formation of a background to evaluation and an atmosphere for further creation, then this book says much for the health and growth of the New Zealand tradition.

Of Clouds and Pebbles is the work of a vigorous and skilful artist, who is perhaps most successful in shorter, tightly integrated pieces. Certainly there is lacking that expansion, that grandness of manner, heard in the voice of a major poet as he grapples with a great theme. But Miss Rawlinson has the humility to remain with the more easily cultivated fields that she knows so well. Most readers will be glad to follow her there.

Her limitations should not be thought to detract from the originality of her ideas and her approach. These poems are often intriguing, sometimes droll, sometimes beautiful; there is a fine consciousness of scene and colour, and a great inventiveness of sound. The tone is varied and constantly interesting:

"The gnome whose counter is a mouldering log,  
Keeps for exhibit pale green parasols..."

or  
"It was prisoner of that bird, said the Cage..."

Only occasionally does an effect prove false, or a poem remain disappointing through some fatal uncertainty in technique.

The poems fall into several groups: some are colloquial dialogues, others almost metaphysical reflections. Nearly all evoke a subtle use of allegory. But the whole work is hardened and unified by the twin forces in this poetry: "the unknowingness of cloud," the reality of pebbles, "ancient, stubborn, stolid, round." Seldom is a poem without some hint of the tension between delusion and the truth, the expected and the found, the beautiful and the ugly. These are the elements of Miss Rawlinson's work; the reader of the title poem may well believe that she, too, has "once tuned them into amity."

# BOOK ON JESUS UNCHRISTIAN?

The Death of Jesus, by Joel Carmichael (Gollancz, 275 pp., English Price, 25/-). Reviewed by C. Matthias Hill.

To the Jews, Jesus Christ was an imposter and blasphemer. Joel Carmichael, although he does not specifically state that he agrees with this view, writes with this in mind.

He presents Jesus as merely a leader of the zealots who lead an abortive attack on the temple, and was captured by the temple police, handed over to the Romans and executed by them. Carmichael arrives at this conclusion by basing his discussion on one main criterion that any fragment of evidence in the gospels which is contrary to the prevailing tendency in them to glorify Jesus, is to be regarded as ipso facto historically probable. All the rest, i.e., those facts which tend to elevate Jesus to the Messiahship, have been tempered by the mistakes, whether deliberate or not, that other people, notably Paul, have made about the life of Jesus.

Carmichael presents a successful argument using only those facts contained in the gospels which fulfil his rather usual criterion of credibility. Success could hardly elude him under those conditions.

However, he has been far from successful in explaining the invalidity of those facts in the gospels which are the fundamentals to the Christian view of the life of Jesus.

Whether Carmichael is right or wrong (a decision for the reader) this book does make one think and it could be considered a fair test of anyone's faith to read it and still believe.

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# MEDICAL SERVICE AT UNIVERSITY

By Dr. I. C. Fleming, Medical Director of Student Health.

Victoria University has recently established a Student Health Service. This is to be part of the Student Welfare programme, designed to help the student make the most of his University Career.

The Student Health Service will be responsible for promoting and maintaining the health of students and providing for discussion of health problems. A panel of four doctors, one of whom is a woman, will be available to provide medical care and advice, and so help prevent any interruption in studies or examinations because of illness. The medical service will co-operate closely with the counselling and physical welfare services.

Although attendance is to be voluntary, we hope that all students will use the service. Students should appreciate that their doctors have a special interest in the university environment, and the health problems of the student community.

The work of the medical service falls into two sections. There will be provision for initial and periodic health checks, which will be referred to as a medical interview.

A General Practitioner service will be available for those living away from home who have no regular doctor in Wellington.

The medical officers consider the initial medical interview to be extremely important.

Medical interviews are designed to provide the student with a full and completely confidential medical examination. Such an examination will offer many students merely a reassurance that they are in good health, but it is still considered important because of its educational value.

The medical interview will give students the opportunity to discuss any physical or emotional problem which might interfere with their academic work or sporting interests. It will give the doctor an opportunity to detect a yet unrecognised disability.

Following a medical interview the doctor may advise the student to seek assistance from the counselling service or the student general medical service.

In some cases the doctor may provide access to other community medical resources with which he will maintain close contact for the student's benefit.

During the interview certain preventive health measures will be

explained. Deficits in previous inoculations will be corrected, if desired. Arrangements will be made for routine chest X-Rays, and regular dental supervision will be encouraged.

First-year students, particularly, are invited to apply for a medical interview.

Forms will be available during enrollment week. The forms, when filled in, should be handed into the Students' Association Office, on the ground floor of the Student Union Building. Students will later be contacted and an appointment given.

The general medical service is the equivalent of an ordinary general practitioner service. Those whose homes are in Wellington are asked to contact their regular doctor for general medical services.

Students should appreciate that it should be their individual responsibility to take an intelligent interest in maintaining a high standard of health to meet the demands of university life.

The university's Student Health Service is your service, a place where you will find someone ready, able and interested in any health problems.

Telephone Inquiries: Phone 70-319 and ask for Health and Counselling Service Secretary.

Personal Inquiries: Call at Accommodation, Health and Counselling Office, ground floor, Student Union Building.

## Acquit Yourself

By A. J. W. Taylor, Student Counsellor.

There are a number of students at University who are unable to work to full capacity, not because they are side-tracked by too many attractive alternatives nor because they are lazy or "finding their feet" in a place where the teaching methods are quite different from those they have experienced before. A number of students with the best of ability and intentions are unable to acquit themselves well because they have emotional problems that are sufficiently serious to affect their academic performance and their lives.

Members of staff have done a great deal over the last 20 years to help students who are overburdened with troubles, and the rapid growth of the student population has led to a development of

this service. As a full-time student counsellor my function is to assist those students who are disturbed by aspects of themselves or their behaviour.

I shall be working with the Medical Director of Student Health, Liaison Officers, Physical Welfare Officers, Chaplains, the Academic and Administrative staff. Proper clinical facilities will soon be available, but in the meantime I shall occupy rooms on the top floor of the Philosophy Department house at 38 Kelburn Parade (entrance at the back of the house). Appointments can be made by ringing Miss Trappitt, 70-319 Ext. 70.

## On the Campus

By I. H. Boyd, Managing Secretary, Student Union.

The Student Union Buildings (Gymnasium, Main Union Theatre and Tennis Courts) are the most recent additions to the University buildings. In 1961 when the buildings were nearing completion the University Council, the governing body of the University, decided to delegate the management of these facilities to a sub-committee of the Council known as the Student Union Management Committee.

The buildings are intended for the use of both the students and staff of the University, so both these groups are represented on the Management Committee. The Students' Association has six representatives on the Committee, including the President of the Association, and there are four members of the University Council and one member of the University Council. The Executive Officer of the Committee is Mr I. H. Boyd, who is a member of the University staff. The persons responsible for the management of the particular facilities are:

**The Common Rooms, Committee Rooms, etc., in the Student Union.**

The Students' Association (the House Committee handles the day-to-day operation).

**The Dining Room, Shop and Sandwich Lunch Bar—**

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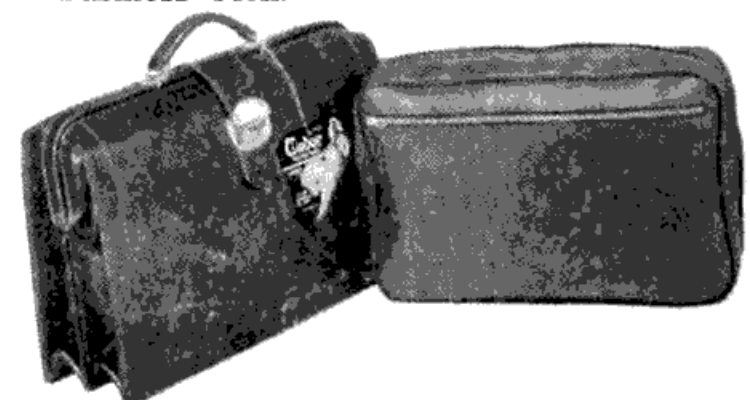
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# Around The Campus by El Crud

Well, well, another varsity year opens, bringing with it a whole new crop of nubile fresher girls and eager young men in spectacles and corduroys just itching to get at the great big world that is Vic. We stand for hours in queue after queue as we are bleakly appraised by lecturers with whom we are all too familiar. The joker in front got a string of A's and he is moaning about the unfair department, the innocent looking bint behind thinks she might do Philosophy instead. And so we put away our memories of last year and make bold resolutions.

Last year! What a year. Poor Weir house. Like the Profumo affair almost everything has already been said about it, but what made me laugh was the slapdash way in which Truth threw its article together. I counted fifteen errors of fact in the article and there were numerous other errors of implication. If this affair has taught me anything at all it is to take with a pinch of salt everything I read in Truth whether it concerns Weir House or pregnant girls leaving varsity. If the articles were true I must have been missing out on a damn good thing.

Thanks to a slight miscalculation on my part and other factors beyond my control I am now forced to earn a living, albeit meagre. This has revolutionised my whole life. No longer can I blearily survey the remains of a bridge party at ten in the morning. The alarm goes at six and I must be up and off. El Crud has joined the rat race. The summer for me as for most people has been one of work and little play. Gone is the emotional strain of finals, but it is replaced by the ever-present nagging demand to be punctual. As far as work goes I feel I belong to the ranks of the somnambulists.

You will never believe this but last Friday the grog ran out at the Midland. It was as if Wall Street itself had collapsed; we stood around in idle, hot, desultory groups while the barmen avoided our gaze. This was to many a greater tragedy than the All Blacks getting beaten by British Columbia. Still, worse things happen to small boys and sailors at sea, but not often.

Ran into Greg Hope the other day; he'd just come back from the U.S., where it seems by his radical views he had a two hour consultation with Barry Goldwater. Still, a few months back in the welfare state should set him right. In fact the noble stalwarts of former years are all drifting into town, eager to keep N.Z. ahead of the Aussies in grog consumption. But with depressing regularity come reports of friends becoming en-

gaged. Seemingly they are willing to sacrifice freedom for a thirty-year mortgage and a house at Wainuiomata. Perhaps there are other reasons. I just don't know.

Before everyone forgets I must say how much I enjoyed the Christmas revue last year. It was clever, funny and had a wide appeal. Surely a show of this nature would go over better than the anaemic Extrav which is dished up every time like Weir House saveloys, half cold, greasy, and likely to contain offensive matter.

The other day I was introduced to a benign gentleman who claims to be 248th in line to the Dukedom of Argyll. In fact if Britain has another winter like the last he might be right up there with Home and the boys.

That arrogant genius Murray (Shot) Boldt seems to be making a determined effort to keep the economy going. Loaded with car radios, shavers and the like he resembles a cross between an Afrika Korps private and a Mid Western tourist. Still, he laughs at your jokes which always raises a man in my estimation.

Well, anyway to hell with 1963, let's drink to 64. To start the ball rolling we had a discreet soiree at our flat. Unfortunately that noted chronicler Blue Domino was not present but one never knows, perhaps next time.

I have it on good authority that "Fool Britannia" is banned by the N.Z.B.C., but not by the B.B.C., but then we can't have criticism of the Royal Family, can we?

## Anarchists Call All Malcontents

The Anarchists at Victoria are regarded as a group of malcontents and obstructionists. This may be true in that the Anarchists could believe discontent and obstructionism may be the sanest and most reasonable basis for behaviour, especially at Victoria.

The ideals that Anarchists have enthused over; mutual aid, personal responsibility, integrity of the individual in a larger social order, give greater cause for obstruction than any other body of thinking. Try it—read Kropotkin and Prince Bakunin. Read and see if the world isn't twice as objectionable as it is now.

The Anarchist Association at Victoria has tried to counteract in-

flationary student politics. We have called several General Meetings to discuss matters that the Executive appeared to deal with in a peremptory and high-handed manner. When a small group of students (they happened to be Exec. members) succeeded in barring all but a favoured few religious proselytists such as Catholics and Protestants from equal access to the student body through the Little Theatre the Society for Student Rights (composed mainly of Anarchists) protested. We invited the Mormon Vice-President to address us, and consequently he was charged the same price to hire the Little Theatre as the Catholics, Protestants and other proselytists would have been.

We are discontented with many other things. N.Z. administration in the Cook Islands, N.Z. trade practices supporting apartheid in South Africa, the use of N.Z. troops in S.E. Asia, the Keep-N.Z. White immigration policy and N.Z. itself. Also most Anarchists are discontented with most other Anarchists. Our first meeting will be advertised on the Notice Board in the S.U. Foyer. Come along and be discontented with us.—Published by Arrangement.

## NEW LUNCHROOM

The Management Committee of the Student Union Building has decided to open a Sandwich Lunch Room off the Main Foyer, said Mr. I. H. Boyd, Managing Secretary.

The Sandwich Room will be run by Mr Levenbach at lunch time. Coffee, tea, milk and a snack lunch will be provided. Students bringing their own lunch can use this room so that people wishing to buy hot meals will be able to find a seat in the dining room.

In 1964 it is estimated that the number of students and staff using the dining room will increase by 15 per cent. over last year's figure. Boyd said "this means that we no longer have room for groups to spend an hour and a half at one table over lunch time. To enable others to get a meal in comfort please co-operate with the management and vacate your table once you have finished your meal."

## SERVICE GUIDE

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

By shopping with the firms which advertise in SALIENT you will be returning some of the goodwill they have shown to students.

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## CAMP IN MARCH

New Zealand as a Pacific country will be the theme of this year's little Congress, to be held during March 20-22. The week-end camp will be held at the Otaki City Mission site, where students will be able to hold parties, discussions in addition to the official programme of lectures and informal debate. The variety of topics chosen for discussion include Maori Poetry, Problems of Social change in Polynesia, and New Zealand as a multi-racial Community. There will also be a feature film.

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# VARSITY BUILDINGS KEEP ONE STEP AHEAD

In New Zealand this year about two and a half million pounds is going to be spent on University building. This rate of expenditure will have to be increased to about five million pounds per year during the next five years if the country's demands for higher education are to be satisfied.

That expenditure of this magnitude can be undertaken and administered is due to the activity of the four-year-old University Grants Committee. Prior to 1960 responsibility for University development lay with the University of New Zealand, a body that allocated such money as was made available by the Government to the four University Colleges and the two Agricultural Colleges.

The University of New Zealand did not deal directly with the Government, but acted instead through the Department of Education which, like all Government departments, planned its expenditure on an annual basis. It became increasingly apparent that such limited planning for the future was totally inadequate for the purposes of higher education.

In 1959 the Government established the Hughes-Parry Commission, an expert group of overseas University personnel, to examine thoroughly what should be done to streamline the administration of the large amounts of money that would have to be spent on University education in the future. A recommendation of the commission was the establishment of a University Grants Committee. This was adopted.

The Committee, headed by full-time chairman F. J. Llewellyn, consists of seven members chosen from the University and business worlds, backed up by a permanent administrative staff whose job it is to work with the chairman in administering the decisions of the Committee.

Shortly after the University Grants Committee was established, another major recommendation of the Hughes-Parry Commission was adopted, namely that the four University Colleges were made autonomous, so that they grant degrees in their own right and not in the name of the University of New Zealand. Later Massey College too became autonomous.

The function of the University Grants Committee is to plan and co-ordinate the whole of university development in the country. It does this by receiving submissions from the individual universities as to their requirements for such things as buildings, teaching staff, and land acquisition. These submissions are scrutinised closely by the administrative staff, whose job it is to examine the proposals, suggest modifications, estimate their cost, and give all kinds of advice that may be asked for by the universities.

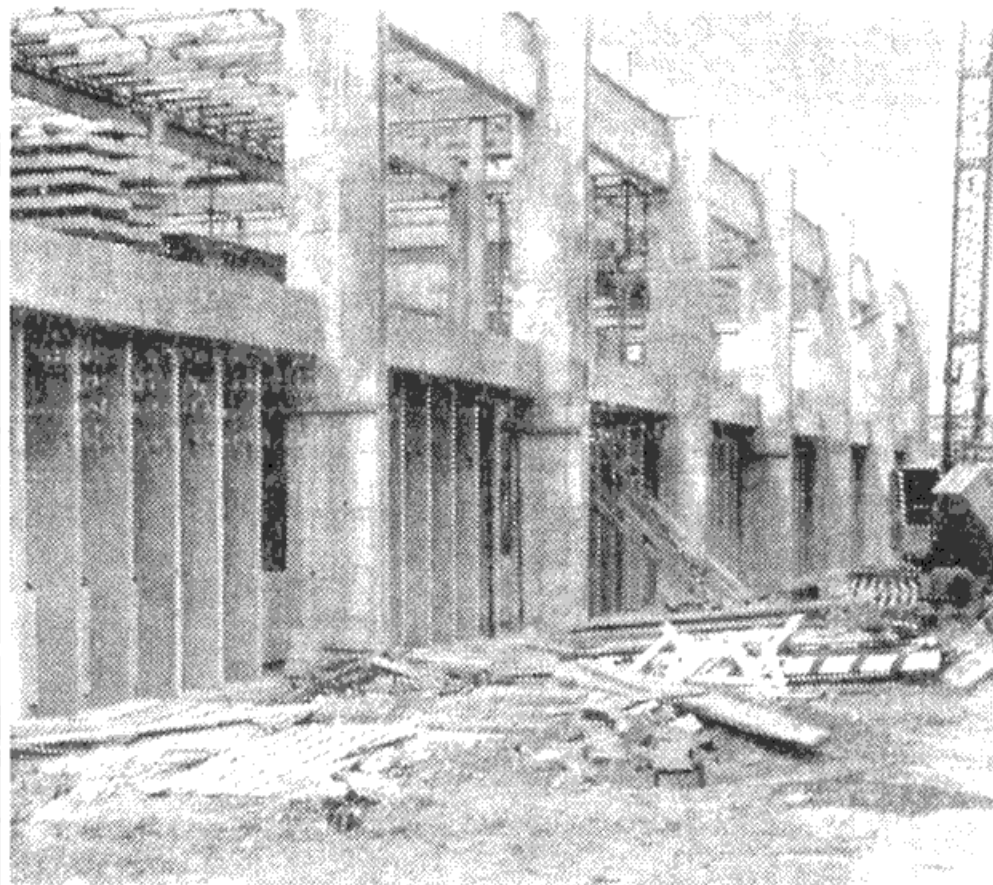
The submissions are then passed on to the Committee as a whole, which examines them critically to ensure, amongst other things, that they are on a scale large enough for present needs and capable of future expansion. When the Committee has satisfied that it has a water-tight proposal, it takes it to the Government and is responsible for obtaining from the Government the requisite amount of money.

That this system is an effective one, and in the interests of the universities and thus the students and the country, is shown by the fact that the University Grants Committee has obtained authority from the Government for a five-year capital works expansion programme costing twenty-eight million pounds.

The University Grants Committee emphasises, however, that despite the apparent brightness of this picture, a considerable portion of this expenditure should have been carried out before. The University of Auckland is filled to capacity, Victoria is just keeping pace with demand, and Canterbury is badly overcrowded in some departments. All the universities are using make-shift accommodation such as old houses. Thus many of the new buildings will serve only to cope with increased student numbers and will not significantly relieve present overcrowding.

The enormity of this problem, and the necessity for planning, are both very great. Last year (1963) the total University roll for New Zealand was 17,000. The projected roll for 1969 is nearly 26,000. The reason for this startling increase is a two-fold one. Firstly, the post-war increase in babies, which has for so long been felt in the schools, is now starting to hit the univers-

ities. Secondly, and just as important, the proportion of students who go on for higher learning after they have reached school leaving age is increasing, and a large number of these students are finding their way into the universities. Since education for all who can reach the standard has long been a New Zealand educational philosophy (which state, incidentally, Britain hopes to reach in sixteen years' time), it is evident that future planning has to be based on projected rolls a number of years ahead.



Otago Arts Library Building which many Students will remember from tournament. Situated near the Student Union Building, it is to be completed soon.

The other need for intelligent planning stems from the fact that a building costing around one million pounds may take six or seven years to build from the time its need is first considered by the university. This figure is comprised of one year for preparing space schedules and sketch plans, one year for preparing the working drawings, and about four years for the actual building. This last figure of four years is based on the experience that in New Zealand the maximum rate of construction of buildings of this sort is around a quarter of a million pounds per year.

This figure, however, has been exceeded significantly in the Victoria Arts/Library building which costs £800,000 and should be fin-

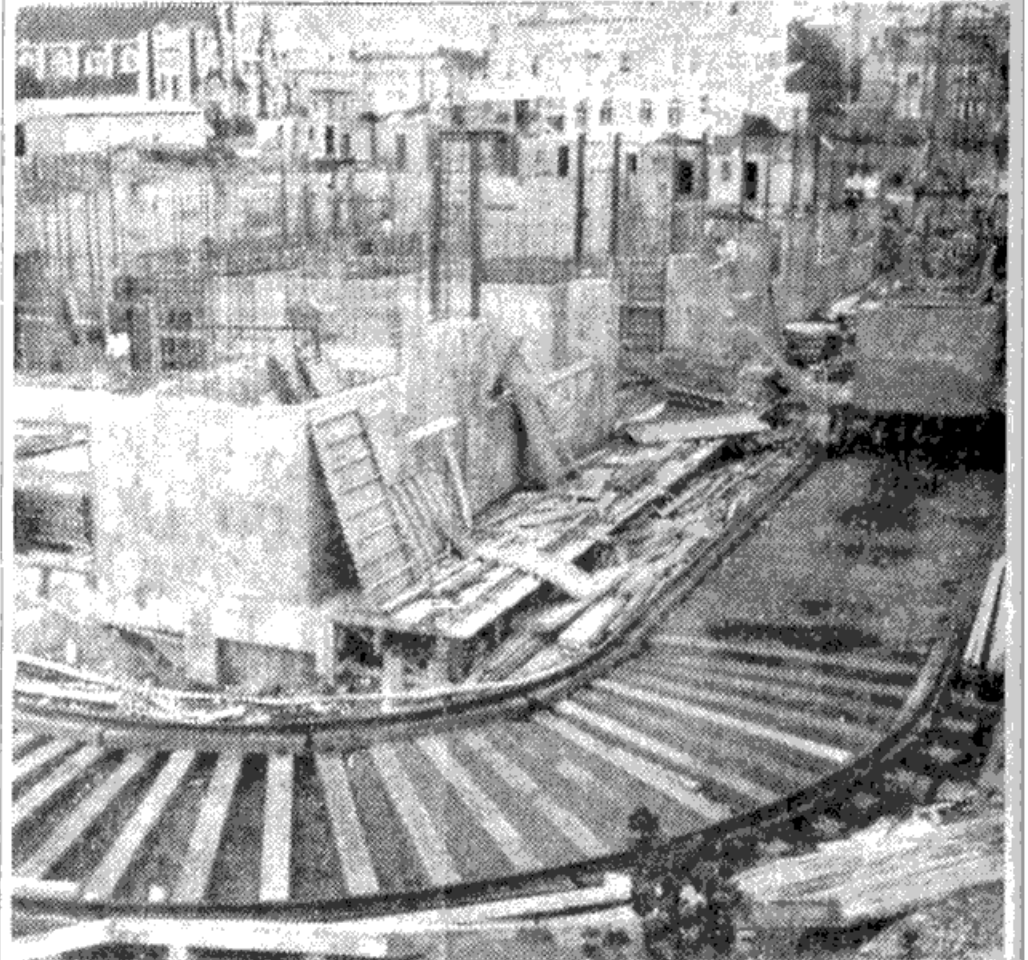
ished at the end of this year, about two years from the start of construction.

Altogether about seven million pounds of university building is under construction around the country at the moment. In addition to this, sketch plans are being drawn for another nine million pounds of building, and yet another five million pounds of building is in the early planning stage. Details of new buildings, costs of which are approximate only, are:

#### Auckland:

The £700,000 Stage A of the £3m. science block is under construction. Drawings for Stage B are nearing completion and the third stage is in the early planning stage.

Tenders will be called later this year for the £11m. Engineering School, and to facilitate as early an opening as possible of this building, tenders for the foundations and site development have already been called.



Auckland £3m. Science Building under construction.

A proposal is under consideration for the expansion of the Victoria site which involves setting aside six areas of land costing a total of about £1m.

Plans are being prepared for a Biology building costing £900,000 and the University Grants Committee has under consideration area schedules for an Earth Sciences building.

Properties in Clermont Terrace are being purchased and designated for halls of residence.

#### Canterbury:

Science buildings costing over £3m. are being constructed on the new Ilam site. They may be finished in 1967.

The Engineering School is being extended to give it a capacity of 700 students.

Working drawings are nearly complete for a Church of England hall of residence on the Ilam site, for which a £144,000 Government subsidy has been obtained.

Working drawings are nearly complete for a Student Union building, for which a £121,500 Government subsidy has been obtained.

Preliminary plans are being drawn for an Arts/Library building and two or three other Arts buildings.

#### Lincoln:

Working drawings have just

been completed for a £550,000 teaching and research block.

#### Otago:

A £520,000 Arts/Library building is under construction.

Early planning is in progress for the first stage of the Arts and Physical Science buildings.

Properties adjacent to the University site are continually being purchased.

The total area of space available for University teaching at present is two million square feet. The buildings which have been planned in the last four years and which will be completed by 1969 will add a further two million square feet. Thus the decade 1960 to 1969 will produce as much new space as the University system managed to acquire in the first eighty years of its existence.

That nearly all the work associated with this multi-million pound exercise has been undertaken in the last four years is a measure of the vigour and enterprise of New Zealand's new university system, the co-operation of the Government departments involved, and the recognition by the Government of the vital role which the Universities and their graduates will play in the economic and cultural development of New Zealand.



The Colombo Plan hostel at Palmerston North was nearing completion when our photographer took this picture. It has since been finished and will be ready for students this year.

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#### Massey:

Plans are being prepared for a £350,000 Arts/Library building, a £800,000 Science building.

Interim accommodation for students in the first and second professional years of the veterinary course has been completed. Plans are well advanced for an £800,000 building which will provide facilities for the clinical years of the course and will ultimately absorb students in the first two years.

#### Victoria:

The £800,000 Arts/Library building should be finished late this year.