Which Is An Ass—

THE LAW OR THE EXAMINER?

In 1957, a very considerable proportion (over half) the Vic. candidates for the New Zealand University examination in the Law of Evidence failed to meet with the approval of the learned examiner in the subject, Mr. J. D. Willis, Stipendiary Magistrate, and editor of Garrow’s “Law of Evidence in New Zealand”.

The proportion of Vic. failures in the Law of Contract was also high.

These incidents have caused a stir among the students in our Law Faculty, and many of them have been asking what is wrong with (a) the method of examining at the national level; (b) the system of teaching at the local level; (c) the course itself or, possibly, (d) the calibre of Wellington students.

In the particular case of Evidence, the choice seems to lie between (a) and (b) above. To say the least of it, the local lecturer and the national examiner appear to be at cross-purposes. Their conceptions of the scope and essence of the subject are light-years apart. Since there has been a tendency among students to blame the lecturer (presumably because he was nearer and therefore more vulnerable) rather than the examiner, let us take a brief look at each.

Dr. George Barton has academic distinctions in Law which are unparalleled in the Faculty. Whatever his faults technically as a lecturer, he teaches the subject as a subject; worthy of inclusion in a university course—discusses its principles and their application in an adult manner.

Mr. Willis, from a bar career unobstructed by anything except being selected to assist a Royal Commission on pubs, was appointed to the Magistracy in that cultured corner of the profession to the nation, Invercargill—and the same centre to which Mr. Stuarthardle was appointed before he had endeared himself to the people of Wellington by trying to ban the Vic. Capping Procession in 1954. Since his appointment to the bench, Mr. Willis has never hit the headlines for anything except intolerable moral homilies read to delinquent prisoners, and persistent cries for the restoration of corporal punishment.

The book which he has edited has been described as the worst law textbook that has ever been written. This can hardly be blamed entirely on him, as the work had the initial disadvantage of having been first conceived in the white self-confidence of Professor Garrow who was never a clear or logical thinker. Willis’s version of Garrow on Evidence is, however, infinitely worse than Adam’s version of Garrow on property or Evans-Scott’s version of Garrow on Crimes. Works on evidence have often been quoted in judgments of Courts in New Zealand, but it has been stated authoritatively that Willis’s version has never been quoted in any Court “except by a certain well-known Magistrate in the South Island”.

It might be expected, then, that the learned author of this work would be scarcely an authoritative person to be in charge of examining students in evidence. In fact, the results have been fantastic. While Otago and Canterbury, where staffs in the Law Faculty are all part-time and the standard is universally acknowledged to be lower than in the North, can boast up to 100% passes, Vic’s failure rate is over 70%.

Not only to but students who show considerable promise—in one case a student who won first class honours—and to whom Mr. Willis has told that he probably douldars score heavily. In 1956 two policemen who came up to take the exam for C.O.P. one of them a prominent member of the politically active Security Police, got marks from Mr. Willis—indicating the police court standards which he apparently accepts as perfection in an institution of higher learning!

This question is not, however, limited to Evidence. The whole of our law course suffers from the shabby standards imposed by examiners. It might be argued that this is due to having outside examiners who are for the most part engaged in the business of law as practitioners and that since the whole aim of the course is to produce lawyers, then they are precisely the right people to choose for the job; that the academic and theoretical side of law is all very well, but is no use to the bloke who wants to get out and draw documents and win cases. But in fact the examiners at present offer no such kind of course. If the practitioner wants to know what an Art says, he looks it up. If it were necessary to succeed as a lawyer that the Statutes of New Zealand should be committed to memory, then at least the student would be much better able to excel at the bar than human nature.

What lawyers need is a sympathetic and thorough knowledge of the bread principles of the law in its various branches; an understanding of the history of important aspects of the law; and their social and other implications; and an intelligent training in which and how to seek information on problems that arise. Any other sort of legal education is more fitting for a cram-school or a polytechnic than for a university.

If our law schools are to be any use at all, all power to the Barton and curtains down on the Willis’s. I remain for obvious reasons.

—Anonymous.

SENSATION: Socialists Disaffiliated

On April Fool’s Day, 1946, the V.U.C. Socialist Club held its inaugural meeting. Judging by the attendance at the meeting the club at the time boasted fully 72 members.

Over a period of about eleven years this dwindled to a mere handful so that the club became the least active in the whole of Wellington.

The club first achieved notoriety in 1947 when it organised a deputation of over 300 students to the Dutch Minister in New Zealand to protest against Dutch aggression in Indonesia. Despite police provocation a perfectly orderly, though illegal, procession of students and trade unionists marched from the Cenotaph to the Dutch Legation.

For taking part in this little incident seven students and three wharfies had charges laid against them by the police.

These charges were subsequently dismissed by the Magistrates in a judgment which referred to the freedom to demonstrate as a “cherished right of the British nation.”

Despite the Magistrate’s decision, certain groups in the club who were opposed to the Club’s aims and objects, and probably to the terms of the judgment (both anti-fascist and those opposed to the Club’s disaffiliation), they were decisively defeated.

Later in the same year the Club hit the headlines again. This time the cause of the stir was a statement by Mr. Skinner, the Minister of Rehabilitation, that members of the Communist Party should not be allowed to remain in New Zealand. At the time Mr. Skinner was patron of the Socialist Club. The secretary, Mr. G. Warner, thereafter in correspondence with Mr. Skinner, regretted that his remark was "detrimental to Socialism and working-class unity" and that the Club could no longer consider him a fit person to hold the position of patron of the Club.

Then in September, 1949, came the sensational demonstration against compulsory military training. A procession consisting largely of Socialists and Communist officials set out from the Public Library to the Cenotaph. Altogether some 60 persons took part and they carried some 20 placards. At the War Memorial the demonstrators deposited a wreath bearing the legend: “We students of Victoria College and people of Wellington opposed to pacifism as a basis for peacebuilding, here pledge our determination to do our utmost to defend the peace and liberty which have so dearly won, and we hence highly resolve that these deeds shall not have died in vain.”

An indignant citizen then seized the wreath and hurled it into Bowen St.

With the passing of the need for demonstrations the Socialist Club fell into disuse and became virtually defunct. As far as “Salien” can determine (the difficulty being the lack of known means of getting hold of any non-existence of any records since about 1955) the active membership for 1957 consisted of an A.G.M. and the retirement of the chairman, Mr. A. C. Vain.

As a Socialist Club notice board outside the cafeteria still contains notices from 1956. Last year’s accounts were presented, for auditing and it seems that a certain cheque by way of club grant has been issued.

TRY, TRY AGAIN

On the 16th of October, 1957, the Executive of the Students’ Association recommended, in accordance with general club regulations, that the Student Club be dissolved. As no records or balance sheet were forthcoming, Executive passed a formal motion to disaffiliate the Club. This motion came into effect on 1st of January, 1958.

—T.J.K. and D.B.K.

PRE-TOURNAMENT ISSUE on sale

MAIN FOYER

TUESDAY, APRIL 1st
THE SENTIMENTAL TOUCH

A Christian’s belief can have only one of two foundations. Firstly, it may be a rational faith, built upon the testimony of history and upon the discoveries of archaeological expeditions. This is the interpretation of Christianity that is to be encouraged; it is one of the many healthy religious beliefs that is capable of producing a humanism that integrates theology with the discoveries of modern science. It is this brand of Christianity that produces a philosophy of social ethics, a Christian political programme, a Christian jurisprudence—in other words, a Christian way of life.

Opposed to this version of Christianity is that which too prevalent interpretation that regards faith as a naive sort of belief, a sort of plunge or leap in the dark. It is this sort of nonsense that brings Christianity into disrepute among Rationalists and, for that matter, among the ordinary men in the street. This version of religious belief consists of meaningless platitudes, and strings of empty phrases appealing principally to the emotions and sentiment.

Most people of normal intelligence regard this latter sort of belief as childish to say the least. Yet the tragedy of it all and the whole point of my editorial is that there is a stronghold of this sort of nonsense in this very university. This type of belief leads inevitably to a hysterical condemnation of alcohol and betting. It leads to a false asceticism of a puritanical nature.

I call upon all balanced Christians (such as you usually find in the S.C.M. and the C.S.G.) to fight for the propagation of a rational Christianity that recognises the right to engage in social activities. Silent prayer is all very well but it can have an undue emphasis placed upon it, so that the social and practical side of man’s character is neglected.

VIC’S OLD BONE YARD

Perhaps one could recommend leapfrog amidst the tombstones as a body-building sport. Perhaps one could go even further and suggest some even more appropriate use for the old Catholic cemetery that graces Vic’s back entrance. It is a relatively easy matter to transfer a few graves to a new site. Perhaps a charnal-house could be constructed in one little afternoon.

What I am driving at is that it is a crying shame that the university should be allowed to grow long and skinny when it could be expanded widthways by the simple process of shifting a few old bones. The site in question is far too useful to be left in neglect. It would be simply ideal for a student hostel, whether run by the university or by a church. Might I suggest that the university authorities investigate the possibilities of utilising this valuable site for student accommodation.

To a Certain Student

(But of course not referring to anybody in particular.)

A certain student called—

Should note the following advice:

If you chew off your beard,

And perhaps be considered quite nice.

You’ll find this is not my intention.

To give your name full mention,

One has to be.

One beard to lacking attention,

One beard to sex appeal at times and events,

Your old clothes may make people say,

He hasn’t had a shave,

Must that dirty young man. Mr.

Letters to

The Editor

Dear Salient—

The upward fling in the proportion of Roman Catholics in our midst appears to give you much delight. You seem to imply that this is some manifestation of the approach of a new light of life. In fact, the reasons for the (small) increase to which you refer are very simple: the first, the Pope’s papal pronouncements of the day; the second, the influx of predominantly Roman Catholic immigrants from Europe.

On the first point, it stands to reason that as long as a child is to be expected as the result of every act of marriage, so too between Roman Catholics, but not necessarily between Protestants, then the former will increase at a faster rate than the latter. In fact, in drawing my attention to the press announcement of the very figures you quote in your editorial (“Rationalism in Decline,” 13/3/58), an old R.C. acquaintance chuckled: “If we can’t out-argue you, blokes, we can always out-breed you—so long as import controls don’t affect rubber.”

On the second point, the religious complexion of new Australians recently received some attention from the Labour Party because of reasons of religious bigotry, but because of the great disservice done to Labour by the interference of the hierarchy in a narrow and sectarian dispute. The tendency of European Catholics, often nurtured in superstitious ignorance, to follow the politics of the local church hierarchy without question. A Netherlands Protestant cleric commented on the preponderance of Roman over Protestant immigrants in New Zealand from Europe a few years ago, and it is understood that the position is still much the same.

C. V. BOLLINGER.

(Mr. Bollinger may resort to childish cynicism if he wishes, but this does not nullify what the 36 per cent. decline in our Rationalist adherents in a space of only five years.—Ed.)
GOD OF NATIONS

FREE BEER, ASSURED BETS
Avarice deciding factor in election.

"'Now that the tumult and the shouting has died, we can take a sober look at the election. Our candidate and the results," said the Social Credit Leader (Mr. W. B. Owen) in a supplied statement today.—Evening Post, Dec. 15, 1957.

NASTY, BRUTISH . . .
In business men should advise Cabinet, not civil servants.—Letter, "Evening Post," Oct. 2/58.

'NO MORE DOUBLE-BUNKING'
Share toilet, bed and breakfast...

CUTS IN TRANSPORT
Full board, 2 respectable gentle—
men, non-drinkers, double-room or—
bus stop . . .

Evening Post, 16/11/57.

NASH TO NURNUR?
Singapore, 3rd March.
Mr. Nash today gave an im-

dromptu lesson in Civics to 50 Chinese convent girls.

GLASGOW
Four students were arrested today after the riotous installation of the Honorary President, Mr. A. R. Butcher, as Rector of Glasgow University. For more than an hour during the ceremony students bombarded—and often hit—the Minister with rotten fruit, toilet roll, other missiles, finally spraying him with a fire-extinguisher.

—Evening Post, Saturday, 22nd Feb. Some useful hints for the Cable Car boy—Ed.

V.U.W. GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
This year the Geological Society was able to present a paper on its recent trip overseas, especially on its visit to the Macquarie Islands; the talk will be illustrated by colour slides.

The A.G.M. will be held in the Geology Lecture Room at 9:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 25th.

Supper will follow and all freshers are cordially invited. All students who have paid their Study. As fees are eligible for membership of the Society and all people whether Arts or Science will find the social and scientific aspects of the society most stimulating.

The next meeting intends to hold its major field trip in one of the most interesting areas of Tertiary geology, that of the Wanganui District. Lunch hour films and evening meetings will be held at regular intervals throughout the year.

SUMPTUOUS E.U. DINNER

All of this year’s freshers, 600 in all, were invited to this Orientation-week debauch, and 118 found the prospect sufficiently attractive to turn up. The host and hostess were Dr. and Mrs. Williams, and the J. Jeffries, West-

ington’s Officer of Health. Official guests included his Excellency, Ass. Premier, John Marchant, Mr. and Mrs. K. J. McKay, Mr. H. Millar, Mr. E. Howitt, Mr. M. Summers and Dr. Fell.

The dinner was sumptuous (three dishes, of course) [well!], enough to make it clear that E.U. must have quite abandoned mortification of the flesh as a means to salvation. Speeches followed, and the speakers were evidently anxious to make new students feel at home in their new surroundings—with the general feeling of good-will generated by the dinner this shouldn’t have been too hard. The only difficulty now will be to get E.U.’s new recruits adjusted to the more frugal standard of living. Done by Mrs. Rosier and her minions in the Varsity Canteens.

Future contributions (in prose or verse) should be

Careful to avoid referring to “V.U.W.” For since last October, the editor will say goodbye.

To remember that the place is now called V.U.W.

The recyrxen, who each year make this place less like a university and more like a barow.

Are known as “freshers,” though some of them are very far from fresh.

And since all the people have some sort of green tie (like tinkers, sailors, tailors, uni-students),

Might it not be a good idea if some of our permanent undergraduates were to be known as “survivors?”

UNIVERSITIES COMPARED

[Impressions of an overseas student]

It is fun to be back at the University, to mix with students on the other side of the globe, to note that fundamentally they are exactly the same as their colleagues in England and Europe.

It is fascinating to take up the glove in a battle between minds. It is amusing to see that some professors and lectu-

ers, in New Zealand too, have their little act and pass

slightly sarcastic remarks which make you feel a perfect fool.

And above all it is delightful to find an audience in university girls who during an academic discussion have a pensive look on their pretty faces. This is more inspiring than talking to the stupid looking males.

As a graduate from the Amsterdam University I could not help comparing my university with yours. I observed the differences and weighed up the advantages and dis-

advantages of both.

I have learnt one lesson early in the journey—the lesson we keep learning every day, if we want to grow up, that of humility.

I was surprised when I read in “Salient” that students were referred to by the Classics Department for a translation of their own University motto: “Sapientia magis auro desideranda.”

I thought how back home, if we wanted to matriculate, we had to learn Latin, Greek, French, German and English for five to six years, and did not dare to discuss.

When during a discussion of a class test in Property the professor supplied the rest of the Latin maxim “Quicquid plantatur, solo, solo cedit,” a student asked with the lauded

frankness of a New Zealander: “What does it mean, Professor?” We all burst out laughing unashamed.

I could hardly believe the girl who told me she was majoring in French, yet that most of the lectures were given in English.

However, a little later, I began to see things in a different light. I realized that the knowledge of all those languages did not necessarily make you more cultured, and cer-

tainly not wiser. Perhaps we were intellectual snobs back home.

I soon learnt to admire the practical outlook of this university. I was impressed by the method of teaching in my own faculty. Although the whole course is split up into separate units with so many exams (at our university you have to do the whole lot at once at the end of the course), they certainly drum them into you. Throughout the lectures questions are thrown at the students who are forced to dis-

cuss cases on the spot. They have to submit regularly written opinions on points of law. They are trained how to express themselves skillfully in the mists. They certainly make lawyers out of you at the Victoria University.

I admire the students for their courage, for their determination to argue a point with the professor.

The staff struck me by their lack of pomp or snobbish dignity, by their sense of humour and their helpful attitude. They are much more approachable than we are. True, I have met overseas and their modesty indicating of their culture and wisdom.

The freshers, as anywhere, are an amusing lot. They walk around with grave faces and feel very important (not all of them, thank heaven) for having reached the height of greater wisdom and learn-

ing. They want to discuss and enthusiastically talk about nothing and know about nothing. I love to shock them with unconventional remarks and try to confuse them to refute my stupid statements and to educate them. You want to be educated, to broaden your mind? Well you might as well start right now.

One of the favourite topics is reli-

gion. It takes maturity and wisdom to tackle that one without hurting anyone’s feelings. Unfortunately, I was always appreciated by people who are convinced they alone have the truth.

I got into trouble when ending such a discussion with a fresher on the different culture I [call] it! enough to make it clear that E.U. must have quite abandoned mortification of the flesh as a means to salvation. Speeches followed, and the speakers were evidently anxious to make new students feel at home in their new surroundings—with the general feeling of good-will generated by the dinner this shouldn’t have been too hard. The only difficulty now will be to get E.U.’s new recruits adjusted to the more frugal standard of living. Done by Mrs. Rosier and her minions in the Varsity Canteens.

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And since all the people have some sort of green tie (like tinkers, sailors, tailors, uni-students),

Might it not be a good idea if some of our permanent undergraduates were to be known as “survivors?”

Finally, taking stock, you wonder whether it was worth it. You look at the older students who quietly smoke their pipes in the common room and can’t understand anything. They, at least, have learnt the sense of silence, as they should. They have been thoroughly fed up with talking rubbish. They have wisdom, truth and maturity is learnt in the realm of silence. That even goes for religion which is so rarely found through academic discussions.

Only in peaceful isolation, only by dreaming, can in meditation can you feel the mystical hand of God tapping at your sleeve.

John C. Hendrik.
To any student doing law it must be obvious that to continue with the present degree course in law is to continue to produce second-rate lawyers. The student who after five years or so graduates in law has a hazy knowledge of his subject, knowing a little about a lot but not knowing much about anything.

An intending solicitor, who desires to specialise in Property Law and Conveyancing, has to fret away years of his life studying Criminal, Civil and Constitutional Law—subjects which subsequently he intends to take no interest in at all. Worse still is the plight of the intending civil and criminal lawyer who has to devote nightmarish years to studying the illogicalities and oddities of the law of Property. What earthly use is it to a criminal lawyer to know the difference between an estate tail male and an estate tail female? How many criminal cases would he win with a plea that the client's title was indefeasible? Again, what use is it to a conveyancing solicitor to know the difference between theft, robbery, aggravated robbery, and burglary?

The result of all this mucking about is that few of the subjects in the course are adequately covered. In fact of the eighteen subjects in the course only about nine are of any practical use. The whole of the effect of this upon an intending property lawyer? Firstly, he will study only about three subjects that are of any use to him, properly speaking, of estates tail male and female and trusts and wills. His most important subject—property—will not be adequately covered. The whole of the law of personal property will have to be dealt with in three or four lectures. The same chaotic situation holds true for the intending commercial lawyer. Whole tabs of the law relating to contracts will be left untouched and other parts will be dealt with only sketchily. Insurance, arbitration and quasi-contract are left out altogether. Last year students were told that quasi-contract was not in the syllabus—yet a question was asked about it in the exam.] Speciality contracts are only touched upon. The intending criminal lawyer is in the same boat. His criminal law course will leave out slabs of the Crimes Act of 1908 and will turn a blind eye to the Police Offences Act of 1939 and numerous other criminal statutes. The suggestion is that the law course in our New Zealand university should be radically altered to allow for greater specialisation. For example, in the engineering faculty a student with an interest in intermediate or mechanical, electrical, civil, chemical, mining or metallurgical engineering. Why should not the law student have a similar option? There is no reason why it should not be done. Apart from the frills that make up half the degree, the law course splits up into about three separate categories. There are those subjects relating to property law, those relating to commercial law, and those relating to criminal and civil tortious law. Instead of a future law students having to study the whole lot, let them elect to follow one of the three (or perhaps, two of the three) courses and make a far deeper study of their particular choice.

S.

T.J.K.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT...

Have you heard tell of the law student who, having got 3 per cent. in a Property Law Exams term did some fast talking and then sat finals, passing with an average of 73 per cent.—the highest mark from V.U.W. Ref. Heading on page 1. (Could it have been the lecturer?)
Price or Prince?

EXAMINATIONS AND MACHIAVELLI

The discussion on the examination question started off by Russell Price, should it be defined as a Machiavellian aspect to sitting examinations. Whether the system is good or bad, while we are stuck with it there are one or two things students can do.

First, a manual could be written on how to sit examinations, and I hope that my views, together with what others may have to contribute, will form a starting point for the composition of such a manual.

Don't make haste in the opinion that the best way of sitting examinations (and passing them) is to know the subject matter. Possible one has to be content

But where the ideal is not with the practicable.

The third bag of Machiavellian tricks could be labelled examination techniques. Now supposing you are asked about the meaning of a particular English drama. Do you guess wildly about drama in general? Do you write about English literature and what it has done for your mental development? No sir, this is one of those wicked smiles and write about that particular drama — and about the author only. Is this cheating? How do you want little time sketching it in.

In the fourth place there is the publicity trick. This simply means that you advertise your wares as best you can. Say you are going to argue that something is true for five reasons. Non-Machiavellians would simply write them down, any old way. You press the advantage home. You start by saying that the proposition is true for five reasons. You give those reasons and number them boldly. Then you finish up by saying that those five reasons, in your view, establish the case. How much better than to give two reasons, to state the problem, to give another two, to give the answer and to state the last one. The only advantage you have is organization. It will pay.

For reasons upon which I need not dwell this small contribution about Machiavellian tactics in the sitting of examinations must remain an open secret. Non-Machiavellians would argue that the university is peopled by characters who (unlike the Eveners) are sufficient to give the sake of knowledge.

In the meantime, friends, you and I must close our books and set our traps, to sharpen our daggers and oil our listen to music. They tell me that beer and women tend to interfere with that. I think that, but those of you with Machiavellian tendencies need hardly be told about that.

Diabolo

MORE POWER TO SOCIALISTS

My Ivory Tower

I am a socialist. I do not belong to any union, to the Labour Party, to the Socialist Club or the Communist Party. The difference between me and the members of all these is that some day, when I grow up, I am going to be Prime Minister and I don't care how.

The National Party, clever cover for the bankruptcy of the Labour Party, is defeated and the people at last have the government they deserve. It is an alliance of old men, boors and union secretaries.

The people deserve one of these governments because they can't see beyond the next tea-break and they don't want to. They know that Import Control and some other harmless irritants will make it all jake soon. Maybe later. They will not think their standard of living affected because when they have bought all they need they will still have money in their hands. The Government knows the people have more. Government reckons without ladies, night clubs, coffee shops and banana sandwiches.

Mr. Nordenmyr is the figurehead for this gaggle of old wizards. He holds the top part of the Treasury Report in his hands and reads out the case for Import Control, the bottom part of the Report, which deals with the need to withdraw money out of circulation to balance up with a sail full with his feet and what else he can spare while he ignores certain straightforward talk from the Opposition with his mind.

He is so frankly irresponsible that the "Dominion" can write impartial editorials and still make a watertight case against the Government. Not because of the lack of knowledge to make a case against the Government. The people are too embarrassed to make a stand lest they should embarrass the damned Government. In the meantime they don't worry because She, patron saint of Pig Island, will be right; in the meantime, if not a goldie, She's at least jake.

Do we have to look forward to a long walkway, backward and downward, by a native, union-oriented Labour Party? Could it be there might come an infusion of direction or purpose from the unions?

To independent thinking is done by the union rank and file, which is incapable of changing its allegiance or anything else, and would vote Labour if the Fiend himself led the Party. The union M.P.'s may be there as a reward for their services or because they need a change from the rank and file or because they really want to do something for the workers (to tell the truth there's very little left to do). Apart from the fact that no proper union man would go into Parliament, there are very few there because they feel a missionary urge to serve their country.

There are about 500 people left who believe that the New Zealand Communist Party has anything to offer the Labour Party or New Zealand. It may be that even the Labour Party is quite content with its bread and butter workers and that the New Zealand Party is dominated by a bunch of amiable fellows, or more stimulating people to talk to than thoughtful, inimitable types.

They are the unimportant demonstrations, enlarged the life of the university, written delightful copy for "The Bla-bla" or perforce pravado of a regiment of calvary.

But the minute you suggest that they consider ways of making an effective, representative force of the Parliamentary party, they look sheepish. Oh no . . . . We're working behind the scenes . . . in the Public Service. If you think you heard the department heads rule the country . . . . Mustn't split the Party you know? But the departmental heads don't rule the country and most certainly don't direct the country. That is done by leaders. You wicked boys. Oh you young dogs, you ostriches.

As far as I know not one member of either Victoria leftist club has tried to gain a voice in Labour Party policy-making since the War. He doesn't know much, then.

Ed.

(Why is it that our one lowering body (whose every word is broadcast from our strongest station) consists almost wholly of facetious types? Apparently our levelling attitude frustrates any attempts to train men for public life. Ironically the two places where the New Zealand burger can mix the source of power and blarney—the Union and the Chamber of Commerce—tend to be dominated by a few (influential) types. (To be continued))
China is probably the world’s greatest enigma. Is Mao’s Government really red or is it just pink? Is China really a Communist nation or is it merely the product of a resurrection of patriotism and nationalism? Is there religious freedom in China? Are there any Capitalists left? Are the people happy? These are just a few of the hundred and one questions that spring to mind when we think of the new China. In the light of these queries let us examine what information (or propaganda, perhaps) which correspondents, tourists, delegations and the like have brought back from the Red China of Mao. Then we can endeavour to weigh the pros and cons.

A “Look” writer and photographer last became the first U.S. news team to visit China since the Chinese Revolution. They reached seven conclusions, the first being that China is a middle county and could be overturned by nothing short of a major war of conquest. Secondly, they concluded that China is not a Soviet satellite, and has a far broader base of popular support than any other government including that of the Soviet Union. Thirdly, they found that all positions had either been liquidated or won over to the regime. Fourthly, they discovered that living standards, though still low, are rising steadily. Fifthly, they found little genuine anti-western feeling and felt that in a sixth sense, their problem is its birthrate.

Let us hope that this favourable trend continues.

SPORADIC OUTBURSTS

Since the Hungarian Revolution there have been sporadic outbreaks of revolt throughout China, but nothing much has come of them. Most of them seem to have been localized in areas that have been relatively quiet. On July 26th the Peking Press reported that the Chinese had had a government in the remote province of Tsinghai, adjoining Tibet. The report indicated that the uprising was led by intellectuals. In August the Press informed us of numerous revolts and planned uprisings in Hopeh, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Kwangtung, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, and Chihli. In Hangyang in Central China 1000 students rose in revolt against their Government. As a result several persons were executed, including the Vice- President, and several others were imprisoned.

CAPITALISTS STILL

In July the President of the Australian Trade Union, Mr. Albert Monck, back from leading a Union delegation to China, reported that capitalists and other non-Communists still had substantial power in Red China. Only 54 per cent. of the members of the Congress are Communists, he stated, and private capitalists are at present operating in China with a guaranteed return of 5 per cent. over a seven-year period. However, the claim that only little over one-third of the membership of the nation’s leading governing body are Communists is a bit difficult to swallow. We can be pretty sure that the remainder are mostly fellow-workers, although almost completely subservient to the regime.

BUREAUCRACY

Mao has himself admitted that a sort of “iron” bureaucracy has arisen and that bureaucratic irresponsibility had shown itself among many Communist Party officials. There has been a conscious effort to emphasise the personal gain and an unwillingness to share the joys and hardships of the masses. In an attempt to rectify this more than a quarter of a million Chinese white-collar workers have been sent to work in factories, mines and collective farms. More than ten thousand Communist Party officials have also been moved from areas and district offices to act as village officials.

INCORPORATING PRODUCTION

The first five-year plan that ended last year brought about a great increase in industrial and agricultural production. The next five-year plan calls for a 75 per cent. rise on the production levels of 1957. All of this is being achieved by sheer hard work. Work that is “completely done” in the West by machines or animals in China is done by the sweat of the human brow. There is no forty- hour week; many workers and peasants work in the fields day and night. Over 600,000,000 have been herded into collectives and cooperative farms (a step ordered by the new Government). The Chinese are finding the price of this rise in productivity a little high, but in many cases it has met with severe setbacks. Mao himself, as reported in 1948, said that the Chinese co-operatives are facing bankruptcy. In the cities the price of foodstuffs has increased because the Chinese have now got to the stage where they have to produce their own motor-cars. The first of these was built in the next five-year plan in Changan. In one of these parts of China there is a starvation problem, as for example in Tienjin in northern China. Foodstuffs are extremely expensive and things are anything but rosy. The Formosan Government’s Commissar-in-Chief in New Zealand has pointed out that more than 7,000,000 acres had been abandoned last year. The price of the River rises by the day. Taken on the whole China is prospering; particularly so in the cities. Rapes are soaring, even in state-controlled ‘‘production’’. We cannot forget that today in every Chinese family and that China’s population is rising by twelve million a year.

SOME RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

In China today there is no freedom of religion in the sense in which we understand it. Many churches are permitted to function freely as long as they render some sort of service to the State and accept the supervision of a State-appointed Bureau of Religious Affairs. The churches, however, are not at liberty to set up schools, hospitals, orphanages, or schools for or like, nor are they permitted to have their own finances. The Catholic Church has been singled out particularly for violent persecution because of its foreign contacts and opposition to the regime. It was recently pointed out by Father Aidan McGrath, who spent twenty-four years in China, that thirty-two months of them in solitary confinement, that the link to the Catholic Church has been the expulsion of six thousand missionaries, of whom only forty European priests died in prison or from ill-treatment; the deaths of five hundred Chinese priests are unimproving; the imprisonment of one thousand more; and the confiscation of three thousand primary and two thousand secondary schools, two hundred hospitals and three universities. These attempts have also been made to form a “Patriotic Church” headed by a twice-communicated ex-Cardinal of Peking. One can only conclude that these churches are given a limited right to exist but are prevented from proselytising and from running any educational and charitable institutions.

PLANS FOR EXPANSION

Already the Chinese have drawn Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang, Tibet, Vietnam and North Korea into their orbit, but their plans indicate that this is only a beginning. Recently some counter- proposals have been caused in neighbouring territories by the distribution of Chinese maps setting out the territories of the People’s Republic of China. The new maps show parts of Burma, parts of Kashmir, parts of Afghanistan and Assam and the whole of Tibet within the borders of China. The Chinese Nationalist Government is not without support, and the American- Russian resistance to Chinese domination and communication of the country is increasing rather than diminishing. The Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Chow’en-ti, was last year presented with demands of independence by three Tibetan Cabinet Ministers and they have demanded of him on his return trip to Lhasa and the other two were banished as soon as they got back. Relations with nearby Burma are also not too good. The Chinese some time ago invaded Wa State, and have not retreated as yet, and it is only upon the condition that the one hundred square miles of the Nam- yan Tract and the Kachin villages of Hpimay, Kangfang, and Gwalam, are not present administered by the British and shall be recognised as Chinese territory. Perhaps it is only a matter of time before the Chinese can come to see that Burma and the whole of this part of the world is an additional asset.

HONESTY AND CLEANLINESS

Several sources indicate that the Chinese have been whipped up to hygiene campaigns and that graft and theft are being rigorously stamped out. Flies have been virtually eliminated in some areas; the workers carry fly swatters about with them and frequently exterminate and flies that happen to see. Litter, it is rare found in the streets. Guests in China have also been seen to take their luggage to the trains in the hotels; they do not even need to lock their doors.

WORLD’S LARGEST ARMY

Communist China is emerging with the largest standing military force in the world. The army numbers 10,000,000 men—under arms, 9,500,000 soldiers and these are supported by an arm force equipped with four thousand bombers and fighters. Already the Chinese are manufacturing their own military aircraft, and last year they allocated the full joint sum of 2.3 billion dollars—almost 20 per cent. of their total budget—for defence.

continued on page 7

ARE YOU PLAYING THE GAME? This is your chance. And remember: better games prefer Sports Gear from The Sports Shop (Whittome and Coldwell Ltd.) 45 Willis Street, Wellington.
continued from page 6

DARE WE IGNORE THEM?

Our Chinese growing more powerful and populous every day, can no longer afford to ignore them. Reality demands that we recognize China and give her her right place in the nationalist and in Disarmament Conferences. How can we expect to reach an effective agreement on disarmament when the nation with the world’s largest population is excluded from disarmament conferences? Much though we may dislike Chinese nation, they cannot escape the fact that in about two decades’ time China will be the world’s leading industrial democracy. In fact, we must act now before it is too late. This calls for a complete volte-face in our relations with China. We must recognize her, trade with her, extend to her all good will in general to try to woo her over to our way of life. We must point out to the Chinese public the false idea that the Chinese expansion is not South and which this march is to protect the American fleet, but rather that it is into the vast space left behind by the newly formed Soviet Union, where the huge Chinese army could be used as a China army. China’s borders contain one child in about 7000 children. This is in mistake, are we going to ignore them? TERRY KELLEHER

ALGERIA

Not too long ago the world was shocked to learn that the French had bombed a small Tunisian village, killing 700 civilians. The incident is particularly detestable in that it occurred on market day when the villagers had come to commune, innocent natives from the interior. This war of the French against the Algerian people is a war of criminal acts which the French are perpetrating in an effort to hang on to part of North Africa.

In the issue of "Universities and Left Review" for summer 1937 we find the following document describing a massacre of Algerian prisoners of war by the French. "Among the Negro barracks saw, one day, an army truck filled with Algerian prisoners, as the truck came to a halt, a number of Negroes, picked up, were thrown on the rack lying on one of the top of the wire. The victims had already succumbed to a number of shots. The truck was a bungled affair, with the passengers, the motor, and the runners. The dirty, soldiers, reservists of the 60th, began to unload the truck. They pulled the men bodies from the truck and let them fall to the ground from the full height of the truck... The wounded, who hadn’t been able to flee, were often wounded in the legs, and therefore could have recuperated, in spite of the loss of blood and the nocturnal cold which had made their flesh blue. They were massacred in cold conditions, which surmised a natural imagina-
tion, but not the reality. The European cadre of the G.P.R. who were directing the shooting, distinguished themselves particularly. They kicked the wounded to the ground, burned with fire, the wounded and the dead, on a long time on the rock under the ever-present eyes of the executioners. The execution was madrastin and slow; they cut into the neck, avoiding, in order to avoid the blood, the bullet fired at blank-point blew out the face, transformed it into a featureless mask in the name of savagery."

It is clear that the British Rhmist, the General Secretary of the Union Generale des Etudiants, Musulmans Algériens, peas who compromised with Stalin and backed into the ruling machinery of the one-party state, were themselves as devoted to West- ern democratic traditions as Nash or Gaiskell, Polish Premier Gyrzkiewicz is just one of many. It is significant to note that the Zalischansky (Bib., p. 215) little over a year ago that "We are not against more demo-
cracy into our Socialism and you put more Socialism into your demo-
cracy, we shall meet halfway." Nor was it only in the East that Socialists saw Moscow as a lesser evil. Victor Glass was writing the war: "I do not want 'Stalinism,' but if I had to say 'yes' at a fatal moment, I should choose Russian Bolshevism or a chaos of sovereign capitalist states that our liberally and after full reflection I should give my vote to Stalin."

Capitalism, as the conception-populist on which fascism, imperialism, unemployemnt and war have spawned, has justly earned the hatred of men of goodwill to such an extent that they will fall headlong into the hideous error of a self-righteous socialism which lacks democratic freedom. Similarly, the horror of labour camps and judicial murderers have made the arms of politicians intent on the maintenance of the banner of capitalism under the slogans of democracy.

European sentiment is consolidating itself, a sentiment which combines the socialist ideal of the East with the democratic ideal of the West. It is a measure of the maturity and vision of such choice for us will not be between statements as Nehru and Bukharin that Asian opinion has been fairly thoroughly consolidated in this direction for a long time. It would be fitting for a New Zealand Labour Government to welcome another million French-Falangists, "A Neutral Europe for Europe.

For the sentiment for neutrality in Europe is as great now as it is in Asia. Just as, one by one, Burma, Indonesia, Cambodia and Mianmar, have followed India, and substantial groups in Japan, Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines favour the same course, so on both sides of the curtain in Europe there are movements towards disengagement from the two great colossi and convergence towards the European position so solely occupied by Austria.

The Hungarian and Polish stories are well enough known. It is perhaps to forget that there are a few unallied allies in whose own state... perhaps we have not heard of the strength of the neutralist component in the huge opposition alliance in Greece, the known pro-neutralist sympathies of prominent Italian statesmen such as President Gambetta, and the nearly neutralist platform of the Mendes-France Group in the French Radical Party. It is easy to overlook the fact that in the zones of the Marshall Plan of opposing teams when the cold war got under way around 1948, (UGEMA) was arrested in Mont- pelier, France, where he was en- rolled at the university. No charge has been brought against him. Yet we learn that he is to be tried under the new law. It is clear that the Milian trial is typical in Algeria, even though he has been arrested from that country for the past five years. Since a number of other prominent Algerian scholars and writers have been years taken into custody and simply "disappeared," it becomes evident that there is a new repressive climate. In behalf of the International Union of Students "Salient" editor requests all readers to send protests to the French Embassy.

—T.J.K.
TOURNAMENT AND THE SPOON

WE DON'T WANT IT

Let me tell you an old, old story; Victoria still has a wooden spoon (being a trophy awarded for the lowest points at Easter Tournament). Unusual. NO. Apart from one brilliancy of Victoria, she has had a close association with the Wooden Spoon and this deep black cloud has been in its sporting sky since the "roaring 40's." (All this despite a determination to lose it last year in Dunedin.) Why? That appears to be a very complex question, answer to which is taken from "a psychological barrier" to "lack of hard work". But despite all the theorizing we still have the object: let me present a few facts instead of attempting to rationalize (it's out of fashion).

Last year Vic. failed to win in Athletics, Men or Women; Basketball; Shooting and Swimming, and just scraped on to the score board in rowing by half a point. In an issue of "Salient" following this Tournament (9th May, 1957), "F.S." asked the question, "Why is it possible for swimmers of such low standard as some of the women who went to Dunedin this year, to join the University virtually as Social members?" She went on to suggest that Vic. consider the taking of one woman swimmer rather than having to resort to taking untrained and unfit girls merely to fill a team to maximum size.

Aside the incompetents are the purely social. The distinction between the two is rather fine but I would classify those people who are quite capable, but not interested, in the sporting side of Tournament. If only these "social" members would realise that by their attitude to Tournament they are disregarding the interests of fellow team members and of the University as a whole. Don't interpret this the wrong way, I am not advocating that an attitude to Tournament should be one of fanatical sporting devotion but merely the reasonable one of appealing to team members to remember that your primary obligation is to sport and to fulfill that obligation to the best of your trained ability. It can only be by a "balanced diet" at Tournament that you can expect to draw, from the enormous potential, the fullest satisfaction. And club selectors remember that if it is not absolutely necessary that a full contingent be sent it is within your power to reduce the number sent which will tend to raise the low standard of Victoria's Easter Sportsmen.

SPORTS EDITOR.

FRESHERS' WELCOME

Dr. Williams, as first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wellington, made the necessary substitutions in past welcoming speeches and delivered it to 200-300 freshmen. For further information as to content see "Salient" 1957, 1956, etc. Presenting his usual smile, Edwardian appearance, the president of the University's Fresher's Tournament was considered to be original and gave an interesting outline of student life, University changes and the work of Exec.

It's an old story that universities accumulate knowledge because the freshmen bring some with them from school and the graduates take none away. Bearing this in mind, the old hands around the place were only too glad to lose to the wisdom of the freshmen. Among the genius floating around were the following:

Overheard among the supper:

"Freshman in disappointed tones: "They aren't very full. I thought they wouldn't be able to stuff."

Repeated in a geography class:

"Fresher to Prof. Buchanan: "Is the Earth the only planet?"

Overheard in the main corridor:

"One of the fresher's comments: "Isn't it vulgar to sit in the common-room?"

"SALIENT" APOLOGY

To the editor of "SALIENT" writing an article asserting that he "rode" in the Union Four when in fact he occupied the place of authority that this time he moved.

SPORTS EDITOR.

EXEC. NOTES

CONGRATULATIONS

To the resignation of three members of the Exec several changes have had to be made. Late last year Mr. R. Martin, Miss M. New Zealand and, consequently, left a vacancy on the Men's Committee which was filled by the co-option of Mr. P. V. O'Brien. Shortly following this resignation a second resignation was received from one of the Vice-Presidents, Mr. H. R. Carver who has taken up residence in Wanganui and Miss G. M. Jackson, who is now Mrs. Maxwell. This entailed the appointment of a member of the Men's Committee, Mr. D. D. Wilson, to the position of Men's Vice-President and Miss A. C. Duncan, of the Women's Committee, to the position of Women's Vice-President. Two more co-options were thus needed to fill the vacancies on ExeC. Three have been missed G. H. Meyer, Mr. H. D. Trew. We extend our congratulations to those involved.

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Business attended to at the first meeting of the Young Committee established in 1957, was largely routine. Several nominations were made to fill vacancies left by members of last year's Committee who are not available this year. Nev. Hawkins was appointed Gym. Controller and the two Fresher's Representatives were welcomed by the Chairman Anna Duncan. They are Jill Ewart and Gloria G. There is still a vacancy left by the resignation of Margaret Newton but it was decided that as the size of the Committee had been increased by the two fresher's the vacancy would remain. It was also decided that greater co-operation between clubs and the Kitchen Coordinator, Leslie Campbell, would be sought and that a more regular delivery of the daily newspapers for the Common Room would be desirable.

FIRST WORLD TIDDLEWINKS CONGRESS

Correspondence:
Organising Secretary
First World Tiddlewinks Congress
Christ's College,
Cambridge,
England.

Dear Sir/Madam,

You are no doubt aware that Tiddlewinks is becoming a worldwide sport, and naturally as in any growing and virile activity there are several minor differences regarding the mode of play.

If this promising pastime is to progress to its rightful position as one of the world's great games we must reconcile these minor differences and formulate a standard set of rules.

As the World Champions we, at Cambridge, feel that we should give the lead, and we would strongly invite any number of your Tiddlewinks Clubs to represent your University at the First World Tiddlewinks Congress to be held here in Cambridge on June 11th and 12th, 1958.

We appreciate that in some cases the expense entailed in attending this conference may be sufficiently considerable to prevent any delegate from being present. If this is so we shall be grateful for your Club's views and comments on the following:

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CO-OPERATIVE BOOKSHOP

1. The rules.
2. Organisation of international tournaments.
3. Advisability of approaching the Olympic Committee.
4. Design of a suitable stadium and drawings would be appreciated.
5. The frequency and rendezvous of future congresses.
6. Any other comments.

Please forward a copy of the rules used at Cambridge University. We look forward to receiving your reply.

There are no hard and fast sociological criteria to help us define membership of the intelligentsia in the same way as we do with regard to the other socio-economic classes. Doctor Charlesworth began.

"When a multitude of young men, keen, open-hearted, sympathetic, and observant, as young men o'er, come together and freely mix with each other, they are sure to learn from one another, even if there be no one to teach them; the conversation of all in a series of lectures to each, and they gain or lose a fresh matter of thought, and distinct principles by acting, day by day... the pupils or students come from very different places, and with widely different notions, and there's much to adjust, much to eliminate, there's inter-relations to be defined, and conventional rules to be established, in the process, by which the whole assembly is moulded together, and goes one tone and one character." - John Henry Cardinal Newman, Idea of a University, Discourse VI

This may be taken as the ideal of Congress, it remains to estimate how far this year's gathering came up to this ideal, how far it became moulded together. The prime fault was that Congress 1958 was over-organized: too lectures a day with organized activity on more afternoons than not, led not to cultivation of the intellect and fruitful contemplation, but to over-saturation. It tended to force so much on the mind that the mind became clogged, unable to retreat and look at the distance from a distance, because the distance had become occupied with another lecture. The organized activities, apart from lectures, also took up more and more of the time which could have been used in sorting out the mess, and consequently increased it. This over-organization was an error: as Newman puts it, "the error of distracting and enfeebling the mind by an unmeaning profusion of subjects: of implying that a smattering in a dozen branches of study is not shibboleth. It is really, for all things now are to be learned at once, not first one thing, then another, not one well, but many badly..."

How far this over-saturation affected Congress at large is impossible to say; certainly it must take the blame for a large number of the misunderstandings which followed upon each lecture, and for the large number of those who preferred to wrestle with their complexities in silence. It must also bear some of the responsibility for contrasting enthusiasm with which the students engaged in the discussions, which may necessarily involve no activity, it verges on Boston to conclude that all those remaining silent were engaged in contemplation. Further, good taste, in a number of cases, seemed more important than truth; and the abrupt apologies offered before the lectures began, produced more of guarding against an intellectual disease than of giving a cure.

This general judgement on the standard of post-lecture discussions was borne out by the question and answer sessions in the conferences; the forum on University education in New Zealand, the Congress forum, (continued on back page)

more has or more less abdicated from its traditional role and has taken a much more humble and unassuming role, what Popper calls the "social engineer." Its only function at the present time is that of having the dog of "human rights," and its activity consists of raising holy banners against the tests against the atom bomb and against isolated cases of injustice, the Rosenberg case, the U-boat case, for instance.

In England removal by the Welfare State of the social and economic injustices which the intelligentsia previously attacked, together with the post-war re-organization of the intelligentsia, had meant a decline in the importance of this group. Turning to Australia and New Zealand, Dr. Charlesworth claimed that both countries had never had intelligentsia in the real sense. "For most of their short lives Australia and New Zealand have been keeping their energies upon immediate practical tasks; and, secondly, in such societies there is no real place for intellectuals. Again, the egalitarian atmosphere of both countries means that any such class as the intellectual, which challenges what Popper calls the "mighty norm," is suspect. Even within the Labour parties of both countries intellectuals have never been influential, or for sure, for the reason that in both countries socialism has been a quiet pragmatism un-dogmatic, un-intrusive, without vocation.

An article in another part of this supplement complains that "we are not over-organized; the managers might take some comfort from the fact that it is the only part of the Congress that Controller Tony Holman may justifiably take much of the credit for in view of the few hitches..."


The Mammal & His Environment

Dr. T. H. Scott

"It is not necessary for the psychologist to go outside the universe in order to explain the position of the mind and how it operates," said Dr. Scott.

"The mind is a concept; we use the term 'mental' to designate events or aspects of people's activities. It is in order to use this term 'mental' to characterize them, so long as we don't assume we are compelling them down to the working of the mind as a thing, an entity."

Dealing first with common aspects of behavior, Dr. Scott said the mammal's responses to stimuli are very selective. What it would notice and respond to would depend on the environment. Organized behavior had a temporal sequence—a process which was preformed to perceive certain things and disregard other irrelevant things.

Without this pre-processing the mammal would be continually distracted and would act in a cycle of unfinished activities. On the other hand if there was too much pre-processing the organism would be too rigid in its reactions to becoming too narrow and failed to notice important responses to particular situations when the situation changed—it was pre-occupied.

Our boring world

Though some human concentration none of the great feats of human performance would be possible—from abstract mathematics to running a marathon, from the visually from the retina to the image formed in the brain.

But it has recently emerged that this focusing of the organism on a very small range of possibilities is characteristic of the animal's task in that it had no further consequences. In the end it was detrimental to efficient performance.

Boredom is the effect of doing too little, too slow. When you run and say 'I feel tired already, I have done nothing yet,' you will find that it is a very common complaint. You will find that your brain needed continuous stimulation for it to do anything good of which you would be 'irrelevant.' The man concentrating on the radar screen saw little, did little and though he may not have become tired in the first half hour, he certainly became less efficient at this task.

Dr. Scott then described the two routes, the direct route and the indirect route, in which a stimulus could reach the brain. The direct route was well known. The stimulation from the retina of the eye traveling through the visual cortex, the thalamus, the hypotha-

The Editors report that a summary of the article, 'The Mammal & His Environment,' by Rev. L. C. Johnson, Chief Priest, was not able to be included.

Mr. W. Rosenburg

Political Economy may be called an 'economic secret weapon.' Yet the amazing success of the system was recently epitomised by the economic system that Russia's

The reason for our ignoring Russian economic theories lay in the fact that the world was not ready. The work was necessary also to revive some basic economic theory that had been forgotten. Firms, Mr. Rosenburg claimed, it was the first time in the 21st century that the number of concepts of Western economic theory had increased. The political set-up which is the neces-

The economic system of the Soviet Union is a system which is not based on the unrestricted freedom of the individual but on the unlimited authority of the state, and this means that everyone must be fed and clothed and housed.

Defence expense a boon

Mr. Rosenberg then moved on to the main part of his address which was a review of his book 'The Soviet Economy.' The book was divided into two parts—a criticism of the orthodox economic system in the Soviet Union and an appraisal of the socialist one. The first part, Mr. Rosenberg said was the weakest, the second part was the most interesting. The Soviet economy was one of the most successful things, and with the ordinary economic system, the Soviet economy was far the best for the country.

Moving on to the second part of the address Mr. Rosenburg said that it had a basic purpose which was to correspond between the economic and so-

To those experienced by people who take in drugs and believe that they have the same effect as the legal system, for a time quite inefficient. Most behaved as if they were mildly schizophrenic. The peak of activity lasted for several days. However, the number of such similar, mild or severe, Dr. Scott, resulted in no serious detriment to the subject or to the experiment. Also, there was certain evidence that hallucination to the activating aspects of the environment was accumulative; as the day wore on the brain ceased to be influenced by the complete process of sense or activity. Recovery was effected, though this took a period of time and with the passage of time many of the beneficial effects could come out.

Oh, for those few creative moments

In conclusion Dr. Scott referred to the need for an understanding of human behaviour. There are many examples where our institutions force us to periods of inactivity and to long hours of mental strain. We are not driven hard, but the point is that the environment is not conducive to our being creative.

The right to rest and to do things that are enjoyable is just an idea. Our best thoughts come only in bursts.
Mr N. A. Collins

Mr Collins began examining the attitude of the worker in New Zealand to his work, and he maintained that it was "the least productive and economic attitude which could be taken." When this same worker was called on in an emergency, then he would do a job which could be bettered by none.

"Over the last year or so, there have been many issues facing employers and workers, such as the question of unemployment and the need for new skills and training." Mr Collins said that these issues were critical to the success of the country.

"Government workers are whites with a condition that they have the same view as other workers in the country. They are the ones who need to understand the need for training and skills.

"The month's employment rate of 8% is not satisfactory. We need to look at the reasons for this and how we can improve it.

"In summary, we need to address the issues of training and skills, and we need to work together to improve the situation.

Mr. Collins, Trade Unionist, B.C. & W.A. was speaking on a visit to the U.S.R.S.S. in 1932 and had visited Great Britain. Officer and men, wages and benefits, but issues concerned with youth and international union.

sense of values is all wrong. The switch is as much as valuable prejudice by the doctor. But generally speaking the workers have the right to follow their own path. Don't come here for the work, it's the money.

On the question of whether or not the trade union movement was outdated and unnecessary, in these times, Mr. Collins maintained that the last generation's and the present generations differed and aiming against trade unions were reposing in the mass and not for that granted or that a point gained will always remain.

"Government workers must fight for their rights. This is a right to the job and to the full pay for the job.

"Government workers get what good conditions they have in the same way as other workers do. However, the government workers get a better deal, and they are respected.

"In conclusion, we need to address the issues of training and skills, and we need to work together to improve the situation.

Mr. Collins, Trade Unionist, B.C. & W.A. was speaking on a visit to the U.S.R.S.S. in 1932 and had visited Great Britain. Officer and men, wages and benefits, but issues concerned with youth and international union.

The Chemistry of Life

Dr. E. F. Matthews

The most important achievement in biological chemistry in the nineteeenth century, according to Dr. Matthews, was the discovery of the evolution process. In many different and unconnected investigations, the origin of life has been studied. For instance, it has been said that "God injected" multitudes of water into the atom and that it is from this process that all life is derived.

Anatomists of the nineteenth century evolutionists, Alfred Russell Wallace, claimed that there were three stages of life on the earth, the first being the animal stage, the second being the vegetable stage, and the third being the human stage. It is likely that the evolution of life, which appeared to be a continuous process, had occurred in stages.

"We can reasonably account for the origin of life and for its maintenance in giving the properties of organic matter, as we know them today," said Dr. Matthews.

Turning to the origins of life, Dr. Matthews said that there were only two possibilities, special creation in the beginning, or spontaneous generation. Both of these theories are now considered, but today science allows only the latter.

The earth in its earliest period was an ocean world, which, of course, would contain much of the water and electrolytes. The first life processes would be those of the simplest organisms, which could live on the surface of the earth and in the air. But the problems, at this stage, were too large to be solved.

In the early stages of life, there were no, or very few, world contained nitrogen and methane, but not oxygen or carbon dioxide. This existence of oxygen and carbon dioxide, as we believe the atmosphere to be, through the sea. Therefore, the atmosphere was almost entirely made up of air and the potential of photosynthesis.

"We can account for the origin of life and its maintenance in giving the properties of inorganic matter, as we now know them," Dr. Matthews.

Concluding his study of spontaneous generation, Dr. Matthews said that the hypothesis of spontaneous generation of life in the sea was not supported by any scientific evidence.

"The evidence for the hypothesis of spontaneous generation of life in the sea is not supported by any scientific evidence. Therefore, the hypothesis of spontaneous generation is not applicable to the study of life in the sea."

"In conclusion, we can reasonably account for the origin of life and for its maintenance in giving the properties of inorganic matter, as we now know them," Dr. Matthews.

Mr. Collins, Trade Unionist, B.C. & W.A. was speaking on a visit to the U.S.R.S.S. in 1932 and had visited Great Britain. Officer and men, wages and benefits, but issues concerned with youth and international union.
Mr. E. Schwimmer

The mediator was the man between and intimate with two cultures, and his work, whatever it was, was consented to or was asked for by the community, said Mr. Schwimmer.

Turning first to the mediator in the field, Mr. Schwimmer stated that he found himself restricted in two ways. "First, there are some particular problems that the mediator has to speak with his new friends, since they would not understand, and second, there are some parts of the community life with which it is not wise to become involved."

The mediator should not become identified with any "sore points" of the community, but the mediator is involved in Western civilization before a Maori audience, as a means of getting support. But since the Professor represented Western civilization to that group he failed, first, because he revealed his personal feelings about Western civilization, and second, because he interpreted the group's attitude towards Western civilization. "The mediator is no mere manipulator of a community, from one point of view he is merely a member of it and he is not the one who makes the community assign him."

It was hard to analyze how one became a successful mediator. Ostensibly his initiative was the better on the other hand because he has been an objective observer. It was extremely probable that he had been accepted by the community and had been able to interpret the mediator who had been given a role to assist the community to achieve an absolute peace. In certain rare cases the stranger was offered a full community role. His task was to go to an area to introduce far reaching changes. In the future the mediator was not to be a high priest but rather the traditional leader of the community, and he was to become an influential leader and the symbol of the progress made even though he did not apply himself primarily to social reform.

Various motives of mediators

"Thus when the mediator is withdrawn from the people the reforms collapse for the mediator has contributed to the reforms rather than the reforms which he has instilled in the community."

The last mediator regarded with his right to substitute would be another mediator, the absence of which means politization and stagnation and stagnation in it. It would be better therefore not to set up this kind of relationship if it cannot be avoided at all.

The motives of the mediator varied greatly, the speaker said. Isolation was one of the motives. Few people needed an outlet for his energy. Emotional distances or distances between Maori community as the one only where they could be lived and respected was another motive. When the mediator is in the handling of such people and made use of his position for soothing and comforting them.

"It is a problem that there was and the third and most evident cause People such as those in close contact with Maori community, without a leader or a sense of responsibility in accepting their special knowledge. For example, Mr. A."

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Some Facts

Dr. R. Tremain

Because there is too much musical activity, the musical art has become conditioned to it, resulting in too little active listening, said Dr. R. Tremain. Those who listen to music are conditioned to music. Firstly, the sensitive listener was used magic as an escape from reality, and although he was interested in theatre and the fact that he saw himself as hero of a romaticised idealisation.

The second type of the listener who sought the means expressed in music was never quite to do adequate justice to the music. He lived in a world so distanced in a musical composition—the music was not his world. As a second greater the composer, the more difficult it became to put a meaning to his work for him.

In the third category was the intellectual who used music for the intelligence of his work. The music was an escape from vision without it. The music was the music of the second category. The composer was formed the composer's raw material and every composition meant rhythm, melody, harmony, texture and composition.

The rhythm of Dick Tremain described as the temporal dimension, the organisational sound of timelessness appreciable to the sense. Various types of form were used to achieve the differences in the rhythmic variations.

Melody was described as something which conveyed the nature of time to complex as to complex. The attributes of a good melody are beauty, harmony, a sense of form, a sense of form, and the avoidance of monotonous, and the avoidance of monotony. The avoidance of monotony could be lyrical or contrasting. The last involvement of melody or the co-existence of two or more themes. To appreciate this type of music Dick Tremain said that it was vital to require the capacity to listen in the third dimension, particularly with the song of a group while the song of a group while the song of a group.

"Pack up your troubles from one half of your song and the other half of your song a Little Way to Tipperary," said Dr. Tremain. It is possible that the music to take in, said Dr. Tremain. It is possible that the music to take in, the taking of simple rules and principles, from moving from simple rules to principles to the polynesian of the twentieth century.

Dr. R. Tremain, M.A., M.A., D.Phil., Lecturer in Music, University of Auckland, and also a member of the Trinity College of Music, London, and Lecturer in the Rhythm and Development of the University of London, studied Composition and Orchestral in Rome on Italian Government Bursary, travelled in Italy, France, Austria and Sicily.

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