ALTERATIONS TO SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING PLANS ARE CUT

WORK ON THE THIRD STOREY of the Student Union Building will start in October, 1965, according to the Management Committee. The committee has approved the plans of another extension of 7,300 square feet, one for office and the other of 1,200 square feet, for the Health Service.

ANOTHER 720 square feet is to be set aside for the Appointments Board and the Accommodation Service. The space required for the big coffee room and kitchen is estimated to be approximately 2,500 square feet. This might be situated in the existing Common Room. However, it appears that this will be inadequate by the early 1970s.

A SMALL private dining-room seating 20 is planned for the second floor. This is to be used for use by the Students' Association and University staff for entertaining. The space required is 700 square feet.

A dining-room serving higher-priced meals is planned for the joint use of staff and students. This will require 1,000 square feet, plus kitchen space. It was suggested that the staff were encouraged to make use of the present dining room because of the conditions there.

The existing space used by the Editorial Room, a摄影 Room and the Club Storage Room, 3,000 square feet, will be extended to 5,000 square feet. The space available for student activities will be reduced by 400 square feet.

A Music Room of 300 square feet will be on the third floor. This is intended for use by students and the Music Department. The Student Association has the music room on loan, and it is hoped that this will be suitable for groups of musicians.

It is proposed that the theater foyer be extended to 1,000 square feet to match the seating capacity.

The three Student Welfare Services have been allotted 1,500 square feet. Health and Counselling are to have two doctors offices, a rejected Room, Exhibition Room, two Waiting Rooms, and a Counselling Office. The Appointment Board has been allocated a Secretariat Office, a Secretarial Office, and a Waiting Room.

A West Germany Room totalling 600 square feet is occupied by journalists.

The New Zealand National Newspapers have set up sub-committees in Auckland, Wellington, and Chatham to consider the question in conjunction with University authorities, including the student liaison officers.

Business opportunities are available from the New Zealand Press Union, and the Students' Association. Mr. John Leary, QC, and Mr. Robert Young are expected to attend.

Curious Congress, Enrol Now

CONGRESS is an annual event held at Curious Cove, Queen Charlotte Sound. It is attended by staff and students from New Zealand and Australian Universities. It has aimed to provide an opportunity for people from different faculties to meet and discuss social, religious, political, literary, and other topics.

An unusual feature of 1964 Congress was the proposal to go to main Congress only for the remainder of the week. Congress is rescheduled on late January to Salford, Shrewsbury and Liverpool.

Conferences are held in Salford, Shrewsbury and Liverpool, and a total of 50 per cent is expected. The evening is reserved for dancing, dining, films, and of course, parties.

Mr. B. Spilth, a V.U.W. lecturer, will attend the Southern Congress at the request of students. The programme will be divided into four sessions, and speakers, who are of high academic standing, will be invited. Congress is planned for the weekend of March 19 and 20.

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Opinion Attacks Govt. Boasting

An international student magazine has been launched by a group at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. To be called Circle Magazine, the publication will feature critical writing on any subject, special surveys prepared by the magazine staff, reports on student life and original writing.

THE letter circulated by the group said: "We hope to print or reprint articles dealing with all forms of youthful madness because they can make us think. Our main thrust is that literature, drama, film, philosophy and religion, work, social organization outside as well as within the University, sport, or even politics."

A SIMILAR magazine is being planned in a similar fashion in another in Christchurch, and though Circle Magazine will be initially confined to Europe and North America, it is hoped to extend the coverage to the rest of the world. The Editors will be interested to hear from anyone who could contribute to the magazine. They say that contributions may write in any language, whatever the language of their language, other than English, French, German, Italian or Spanish may not longer be dealt with.

THE Honourable Gentleman is an Honoured Nincompoop, said Peter Blizzard, when speaking at the recent University Political debate.

BLIZZARD was referring to a statement made by a Wellington MP that students were suffering no hardships under increased fees. He also implied that the Government for not increasing bursaries to the level suggested by the Hughes, Farin and the Muller reports. He said that Mr. Reichen, when reversing University fees, had used the excuse that students would get through their degrees faster.

BLIZZARD said that since the fee increase, students had taken no more units than before, and had passed no more. The minister had failed lamentably.

Guest speakers at this annual function were Mr. Fred, Labour MP for Mount Albert, and Mr. Tomlinson, National MP for Tamaki.

Speaking to the motion that "This House has no confidence in the Government," Fraser told his audience that the Government had been failing with government affairs of state, and that the people were paying more for a continuing increase in core today in the form of increased revenue tax on foreign-earned income tax. The Government should take the steps on their dealings with the World Bank, to instigate interest rate controls. The price of foreign currency is the price of the cost of living. He said that he hoped for scholarships for students, for editor of student newspapers, and for the race course.

TVMood said that the Prime Minister had liquidated a "line of pompous gull" on a recent TV broadcast to Australia.

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Tolerance And MRA

OF all the doctrines currently being spread by fanatics, Moral Re-Armament is probably potentially the most dangerous.

MRA is dangerous because people can accept and admire its espoused aims without realizing that all that it involves is Communist, Fascist, and Fascist dogmas are well-known and their implications widely understood even by those who are not fanatics of the core of the doctrine itself. Moral Re-Armament is not.

At first sight, Moral Re-Armament is just an expression of a desire to return to the moral aims and ideals of Victorian times, and as such has a tremendous emotional appeal. It is not my purpose to examine this aspect of it here.

What I am concerned about is a precept of MRA which demands that our country be governed by Christian principles. Christianity in one of its forms would become the basis of our laws, should the Moral Re-Armers get their way.

Some people might contend that this is already the case, and, to support this contention they can cite certain laws which are obviously designed to protect a social custom derived from Christian practice. But it can be argued, successfully I believe, that most of our constitution is derived from more democratic principles, however inadequate they may be reflected in our laws. We run our country more on the basis of political, religious, social and moral tolerance than on the basis of any particular religious principle.

There are exceptions to this, notably Sunday observance laws, censorship laws, divorce laws, abortion laws, and possibly liquor laws. (It is interesting to note that all these issues are on which MRA’s are unlikely to vote along Party lines.)

It is evident that our present political system is not equal to the demands of religious-based legislation. We have only to look at the confusion, controversy and uncertainty which arise when Bills with religious affiliations are introduced.

If we are to abandon the present general principles and take MRA’s advice we may again be looking at the clock back. The trend of our law has been towards the secular, not away from it. For this reason MRA can be termed reactionary.

That it can also be considered anti-democratic is obvious from the fact that MRA doctrines do not provide for the dissenting minorities. It may be a commonplace that the test of a democracy is the freedom it allows its minorities, it is none the less true for that. If the laws of the land are based on the religious belief of the majority, religious tolerance cannot be said to exist, because tolerance implies tolerance of both the moral codes and the mode of worship of other religions.

The present principle is roughly that the freedom of the individual extends to the point where it impinges on the freedom of others. I say roughly, because it is sometimes roughly overlooked by Governments, but it is still a vital part of our practice. It would be bad if it were ever MRA seeks to do this. Therefore we should oppose it.

B.D.P.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,-In reply to your postscript on my letter in the last SALIENT I must say that your remarks appear only to strengthen my case.

You state that I am in ignorance of what NZUSA is. I have in fact, in common with 95 percent of the student body. If, as you seem to think, NZUSA is an important, why was there no mention of it in the full report in SALIENT 11? Room committee have had no contact with it and doing any posting of one of several newspapers, notably the one on how SALIENT gets its news. You appear to think that we are supposed to publish this rather than the report of the Executive Committee, unless it detracts from the image of "educated students" who spend a considerable amount of time over the year to help Students Association.

You also claim that these students deserve more than 25 percent of their fees paid toward tournament. Who decides this question? Executive presumably did and it is noticeable that at least six of them were present at the meeting. This point I brought up in my letter. Executive are awarding themselves perks without the consent of the student body.

You also claim that SALIENT was not consulted on the question of taking nzusa's money. I know for a fact that constitutionally the Executive must give the first day of New Zealand union. This was done after NZUSA refused to allow us to use their facilities and that was decided surely had plenty to do with the decision of the Executive. If no attempt was made to consult the AGM to fit in with SALIENT's interests, or otherwise, I say, that illustrates the poor liaison between SALIENT at least.

In your last paragraph you state that SALIENT staff had to get a new article for the French stage by the last issue at the last moment. May I point out that your staff, the Delegate's Bulletin, and requesting candidates to submit articles for the last issue. Mine was 10,000 words and four submitted. Mr. Grant then emended the text and used, without even having the courtesy to consult me. He then added that the issue was only reinstated under the strain of new material, without a moment's hesitation. SALIENT's hectic 11th hour rush with no new material was surely the Editor's fault. I am etc.

IAN HARLAND

(Mr. Ward sent SALIENT a cutting from CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR about the postulat on Canadian Politics)

The article says that the State Senate Fact-finding sub-committee on political parties has investi- gates the John Birch Society, and that has been established by the state government. It says that the leadership is totally independent of the government and that it is not an organization which is able to influence the spread of communism.

We thank Mr. Ward for going to the trouble of replying to our article and point out that what is the article and headline that was abstracted from a Communist magazine. People are not likely to check if anyone could refute it.-Ed.)

Blizzard And The French

SIR,-I may be old-fashioned with my firm opinion that one can take the strongest exception to the published views of others, but yet still treat such a person with decorous and civilized fashion (call them as they wish). I refer to my letter to the First Secretary of the French Embassy which you published in the last issue of your journal, a letter which thanked the First Secretary for receiving a VUSWA delegation, thus leaving the door open for further contact between our groups and the French (Nuclear) state, and also the letter on the full report on the article reporting the French response to the VUSWA delegation.

Firstly, I do not consider my letter to be obsequious; exact and honest it was, but not to both the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, by whom VUSWA Delegations were also considered.

Secondly, I am of the opinion that the Prime Minister’s letter has been written in no way but to justify, and to this end, his delegation to the Winter Council which put a motion before that body that VUSWA was considered to be an end to nuclear testing in general, and the strongest possible counteraction and pressure on the French Government, which would be done it, in my opinion, in particular, this motion would have been rejected, if the Prime Minister had been so considered to be a Consistent member of the New Zealand University Students’ Association.

Thirdly, I fully support the text that your letter showed, the recent issue of SALIENT which reported the meeting of the Council of the French Embassy to the University of Auckland. I refer to my letter to the First Secretary of the French Embassy requesting that you publish the return of SALIENT (because the returning officer resigned) we had no option but to cancel the printed supplement. We did what we could with a typewritten sheet.-Ed.)

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Our Own Dictators

EXECUTIVES decision to prevent the practice of hypnosis in the Student Union Building is a blatant usurpation of the rights of students to spend their energy where they want. Whether or not responsible members of the academic staff feel that hypnosis is a bad thing, it has not been conclusively demonstrated that hypnosis should be banned on ethical or medical grounds. This action of the Executive seems to be dictatorial in that it is an attempt to control students' leisure time. Doesn't the Executive consider that the University is a place for experimenting?—A.R.H.

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Hypnotism Causes Executive Fight

A MOTION that the ban on hypnosis in the SUB (recently imposed by President Peter Blizard and Managing Secretary Boyd) be lifted aroused friction at the last Executive meeting.

VACATING the chair, Blizard told the meeting that a group of students wished to form a club to inquire into the subject of hypnosis. From this point, discussion revolved about the justification of such a club on ethical and other grounds. (Blizard is himself a member of the Department.) The club would form an extension of an academic department, which would not be desirable.

Cultural Affairs Officer Murray Rowlands told the meeting he had seen Doctor Ritchie, a senior lecturer in the Psychology Department, on the subject. "He has a basic fear of hypnosis and the opinion of a man with his qualifications should carry some weight."

OPPOSING the suggestion, Blizard said that he felt any such club should be under the control of an academic faculty and that the support of the British Medical Association and the British Psychological Society should first be obtained.

At this point, Publications Officer Tom March quietly suggested that the Roman Catholic Church should also be consulted for its views on the matter. Blizard introduced the element of personal risk. "A person has no right to intrude on someone else's personality. Hypnosis is justified only on the grounds of therapy."

He pointed out further that there was no precedent for an experimental club within the university but this was quickly rebutted by Public Relations Officer Robin Bell, who cited the Biological Society as an example.

Speaking for the motion, Women's Rep. Cathy Benefield said that if people wanted their minds controlled it was their business, and that the Executive had no right to decide such ethical questions for students. She could not see how the BMA and the BPS came into the argument.

The motion that the ban be lifted was lost. But Blizard moved a successful motion inviting the group to apply for affiliation in the future. This motion, however, was passed only with the Chairman's casting vote and it appeared that a large bloc of Exec members would not have allowed the club even to apply for affiliation.

"Put peaceful men in power, educate the editors and statesmen to responsibility, assure every pre- tendent, however small, for amateur methods, multiply the precedents, foster rival excitements, and invent new outlets for heroic energy, and from one generation to another the chances are the irritation will grow less acute, and states of strain less dangerous among nations"—William James.

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ALTHOUGH mass unemployment is unlikely to develop in New Zealand in the next 10 years we will almost certainly face with a growing pool of jobless unskilled workers due to the New Zealand version of technological unemployment.

Since a high proportion of these will be Maoris and Islanders, this has ugly implications for Fiji and the Solomon Islands, and for the welfare of those skilled and unemployed young Pacific Islanders who place their hopes for the future on the white former emigrants of New Zealand and Australia, who are so often faced with social problems that are quite different from those in the United States.

NOT DISAPPEARANCE.
Not Disappearance
Islanders Attracted
To City Lights

THE people of the Pacific Islands have no real disaffection for New Zealand, nor for the United States in general.

Such is the opinion of Mr. T. Smith, who was the Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission from 1958 until last March, and is now a lecturer in the University of Auckland, and one of the authors of the book "The Pacific Islands in the Pacific.

An impression of such disaffection, he said, could be gained from the statements of the European residents in the Islands who will "try to lead." When their attempts to lead failed, the white settlers, who had been living in the Islands, and so were disgruntled at the prospect of equality with the Polynesian population.

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One of the main reasons why this problem will not go away is the fact that New Zealand has no real disaffection for the United States in general.

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THE NEW ZEALAND PRESS is a curious mixture of conservatism with a daring pinch of populism, the mixture varying slightly from paper to paper.

DOES the press have any great power? In his study of the British press, T. S. Matthews ("The Sugar Pill") says emphatically "No." Quite so. Regardless of the fact that thousands of newspapers and periodicals have appeared under the Reform and Nationalist during the last half-century, the Labour Party has no electoral success. The public read conservative papers in 1935, papers which extolled them to vote Nationalist.

NOT to devalue the power of the Press. To ignore the Press as a "kingmaker" or "kingbreaker" would be foolish.

Conclusion: People buy a newspaper not so much for its political activities, but for its views and entertainment in it.

THE local scene is not covered by the Dominion and the Evening Post.

The Dominion is openly unabashedly a right-wing paper. The Evening Post, to its credit, has never been bashful about how it stands. But its conservative editorialists are not without effective news columns.

The reason why, what is true of the Dominion and the Evening Post news columns is that they have a self-imposed rule that they may not expose the reader to the simple truth. They are a "well-meaning lie". The question, in general, is not what is true, but what is necessary for the public in the press to maintain its position.

A newswriter and editor, following the world-wide trend, is now a personality in the newspaper, and it is the way out, entertainment on the way in. And the number of words you originally thought of, then tripled it.

"The evening post" invites repetition, trivia, and what is in the phrase "in the swing". It is written in the most unrefined and Typeface in headlines are monotonously similar.

The New Zealand press is too scared to initiate or inaugurate. No enterpriser this side of the Tasman, thank you, the newspaper proprietors seem to being saying.

The Evening Post is little more than a part-time re-pack of the Dominion. The Press or Grey River Argus has not faced the fact that 30 years ago their papers had been back-flapped by the public and the press was committed to this ministerial hand-out.

Fun At Lincoln

THERE has been some controversy at Lincoln recently over contraceptives.

UNTIL a month or so ago, the students' contraceptive window society stocked an adobe-able of these items, which were confiscable.

Unfortunately, a University official, hearing that the students had stocked contraceptives, went to the students and told them that they were not allowed to have contraceptives on campus. The students were shocked. Many of them had been using contraceptives for years.

An attempt was made to impress upon the importance of contraception, but the students were not impressed. They felt that they had the right to make their own decisions about their own bodies.

Despite the controversy, the contraceptive window society continued to sell contraceptives. However, the University was not satisfied.

The University decided to take action. It contacted the police and filed a complaint against the students.

The police went to the students' dormitory and seized the contraceptives. The students were shocked and angry. They felt that their privacy had been violated.

The University then decided to ban contraceptives from campus. The students were angry and protested. They felt that their right to make their own decisions about their own bodies had been violated.

THE PERSONNEL OFFICER,

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (N.Z.) LTD.

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Varsity Is Dead, Dad's A Stimulus

NEXT YEAR, freshmen will be asked what their first impressions of Victoria were, what they hoped for (will many of them have given it much thought?) and what, in the light of the first two weeks at the old clay patch, they now anticipated. What would you tell us who have been here some time? What would you ask them to answer? What will many old hands at the game even be interested? ("The duffel coat's getting a bit thin now—still, soon I'll be getting a town coat and homburg"

Perhaps not, yet there have been odd comments by students, staff, and others which show that the climate isn't as placid as we thought it to be.

TALK in the cafeteria will fascinate the fresher—for a month or—a year—and soon he, too, will be able to join the blase ranks of conversationalists. There is an impressive array of over-the-cuppa topics: sport, cars, people (who's going out with who and how far and what do you think of him, anyway?), the approaching dance (and wasn't the poster on the noticeboard a daisy?), the work ("I just don't seem to be able to concentrate, somehow"), things in general. But the disturbing thing is, only a few need to keep an angry talk, sec-flaming eyes and eider hands...it's all so very pleasant being a student, especially if you're on a studentship ("Well, a bloke's got to do something") or a company bursary. Even Bohemia has become fashionable.

WHO is to blame if there is a lack of vivacity in the university? I suspect we have to look beyond Victoria and its immediate environment, as, after a year at Canterbury, students and many faculty find themselves in one fact, Student apathy is the norm, not the exception—especially during the national war-ery of "Security and Social Order." Ironically, paradoxically, partly the increasing role of social order in world affairs (or of world affairs in New Zealand), has created the environment in which we students begin to plan--for life outside. COMPLACENCY and a materialistic outlook have found some of the students' priorities—money, career, a partner, a factor, fear—with a touch of pride—"the second, security, social and political, has largely made our Universities what they are. Oh, is perhaps the universe one looks to as having the making, and it is significant that here, far more than elsewhere, students know that if they get through their course successfully, acceptance and material benefits will almost automatically follow. Perhaps this explains, at least in part, the increased social vitality at Canterbury University.

But the arm of the Security Service reaches further than Auckland, psychologically if not physically. The control over security at the national level (didn’t we all get a kick out of expelling two Russian diplomats)? is a grant of logic to all students are prepared to say and write Melodrama. Until fairly recently I would have laughed this thought off, but odd comments, actions, and a rather too-common attitude of mind have made me think twice.

For example, a young lecturer at Victoria recently had a deal of trouble getting a visa into the United States for postgraduate study; apparently as an undergraduate in Toronto he had been fairly active Communist-wise. So long edited a student paper in fiery fashion, refused to sign a resignation concerning nuclear testing in the Southern Hemisphere. He told him up on this, having somewhat hastily signed it himself, and he explained that although he was in a position in principle, he didn’t want to ruin his chances of a job with External Affairs should he want one in a year or two. Ridiculous! No, it doesn’t seem to be: We still have our occasional Bill Bower, but it is frightening to think how much more hostility and discord is directed by students against outspoken radicals. The breaking away of the church, the ever-increasing socialisation. An interesting view often aired is that Victoria is little more than a "confederacy of publicans." As an ex-publican servant, I feel strongly that the Publican attitude (which extends by all accounts to many parts of the "private sector") has indeed had its toll on the university, at all levels. Even the Students’ Executive seems often to be a stepping-stone to eyes and on the TOP.

Not long ago I won a prize in the "Golden Kivi Birthday Ballot," and as a result found myself undergoing concentrated training for war at Waitemata Military Camp. I enjoyed this training, but I was frightened by its implications. Perhaps here is the purpose of a university in its best sense, to argue that nothing is inevitable, that no assumption should be mately accepted, no decree abjectly obeyed. I am still trying to put out many of the principles of this training service. Should one kill? Is our society worth killing for? What is the object of it all, anyway? Significantly, few of my fellows seem to give a damn.

I have been subjective, yet this article was to be on the university, has my approach been legitimate? There are many factors I have not covered. What would be the situation, for example, in the same urban and national environment, without a campus newspaper? How do students and staffs living and mingle on the campus and in its frizzles.

We must remember that "religious truth is only a branch of general knowledge. To blot it out is no better than the elimination of university education." Though rather qualified to have an article on these lines, although I find it useful to look to personal experience in multitudes, it would be the statement of Newman’s. While at Canterbury University I lived at College where nearly half the students were studying theology and the other half went about a branch of a subject—"including evolution. Here, the church has little to say. Just across the road, I visited a publican. In Wellington, I spent some months in a "pub." The students were not the only things which left me cold for men with their eyes on the future. I’m still trying to puzzle it out.

—R.G.C.

Vic Race Leaders

The game was moved from the Town Hall to the Civic Centre, and some three, four, or five thousand people were watching the proceedings. The first horse to come in was "Trot of Shadows," driven by Percy Anderson. The horse is a Bay, and the driver is a chap called Anderson. The horse, you understand, is a winner of the Vic Cup. "Trot of Shadows" was a rapid winner of the Vic Cup.

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Contact Led To Confidence

WHEN asked recently why he wanted to go to New Zealand a Cook Islander replied, "Plenty of beer and pictures." This was told to me by Mr. J. McIntosh, former secretary of the Department of Island Territories in the course of a panel discussion on the Cook Islands future during the recent Cook Islands Week. He stated that this attitude was due largely to the boredom of living on tiny atolls. Mr. Albert Henry, a Cook Islander panel member, commented that his people "are no fools but still only children.”

On the other hand McEwen had made mention of some "Islanders in attitude" and "good co-operating spirit" that had taken over the last few years. He cited examples of the Islanders keenness and energy.

Discussing political questions the four panel members rejected the idea of a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry being set up to inquire into the Islands future. McEwen thought it was far too late, but better while Mr. A. Alpers (writer) cautioned that some sort of future inquiry was needed.

On the question of whether New Zealand's administration had lessened the confidence of the Cook Islanders, Henry answered (in apology): "confidence should be the first responsibility for the happiness of the future, the attitude that the administration has taken during Cook Islands Week has won my confidence."

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Our Politics Dormant - But Seeds Of Discontent

The fundamental problem of New Zealand politics is readily apparent; it is the lack of a political issue. A 'political issue' is a problem, a situation, or a policy about which a large section of the New Zealand political community feels involved and on which different parts of this community hold conflicting opinions. Any such issue would make itself evident immediately by the discussions and comments it engenders.

There are currently no such problems in New Zealand. Parliamentarians are in substantial agreement on most issues and feel most involved in such minor matters as whether the roads should be paid for out of Government reserves, or whether the 'Black Budget' was or was not advisable in the circumstances of 1958, or whether the National Party or the Labour Party is 'in slumber'.

Candidates are not required to organise essays for schoolchildren. The newspaper reports on Parliamentary proceedings frequently reach the same level of triviality as the column written for this paper by El Croud! And the mentality which the writer of that column portrayed would be the most frequent seen out of place in the New Zealand Parliament.

Now it is not surprising that Parliamentarians should develop a considerable community of interest despite party allegiances. They must all be prepared to exhibit and endure from others the element of 'showmanship,' but apart from that they are all keen to retain seats at the next election or to pass them on to their chosen successors. Most members are not really interested in attaching another strength to that they may get from their own disinterest. To some generalisation there are, of course, exceptions in the case of members who are less interested in political affairs and more interested in their private members.

The tendency of Parliamentarians to become a corporate body apart from the external party is clearly illustrated in the history of the 19th century English political parties and the history of the NZ Labour Party. Of Brass Brown's 'rise of the Labour Party' will recall the early attempts of the Parliaments' to control members in Parliament and the failure of these attempts.

In an earlier SALIENT I argued that the difference between the two major parties lies in their effective political weight. The smaller parties have difficulty getting their political weight into a position of influence, but it is not the seat of the influence of the Labour Party, which is to the level of a political issue.

The growing number of small parties shows growing dissatisfaction with the present situation, but little positive programme for its alleviation. It is particularly true of the recently formed Liberal Party and it is also true of the Social Credit Political League. Though the latter started in 1954 with a diatribe against 'money' programme of monetary reform, by 1959 it had lost its distinctiveness and was just another party with a different set of potential benefits.

NZ politics are centred on political issues. But a glance at the apparent superficiality at the political history of NZ indicates that it is not an unusual situation. There have been periods when issues dominated the scene. The Liberal period in the 80s and the Labour period in the 20s. There have been long periods such as that of the Reform Administration 1929-1929, and the decade of the Labour Party's management and not so much. It is significant that Mr. Brown's reappeared the description of the Government as the management of the economy—no issues dominate his mind.

If we look at the contemporary international scene, we find a similar situation. Only when issues are largely absent could the existence of a major political issue be seen in Australia. If we look at the larger field, we find that international events are part of the major political issue apart from the democratic and extraordinary racial situation in the quarter in which this issue may be seen, the economic and financial relations generally. How much the political structure of the developed countries is by the present political issues should be towards the USSR or to the more immediate threat of the extraordinary political issue, the man's life and the life of the community.

International affairs, then, dominate political issues in the contemporary world. But NZ plays a minor role in international affairs, and hence political issues are little left to play with trivialities.

There is little chance that the NZ political process could develop into a meaningful way to revive NZ political issues. There have been attempts, at least some intelligence in the New Zealand Parliamentary system from the UK, Australia, and South East Asia, and few are prepared to leave the issue away from her deckle development, which is to the extent, other important questions.

We can only guess whether the day of party-political conflict is over. This would imply that the level of NZ society's political awareness, and there are groups within the community that would not support this idea. They are at present scattered with little unity, but the presence of organisations like Wellington Social Forum, Auckland Socialist League, or the Review Society, and others that Brigadier Gilbert could claim shows that not all are satisfied with the present position. At present, such groups are without influence, but their thinking will probably contribute to the creation of an issue or complex of issues at some future date through existing or new parties. We may then expect NZ political to be dominated by political parties for a while. If we return to the day of the major political issue apart from the democratic and extraordinary racial situation in the quarter in which this issue may be seen, the economic and financial relations generally.

Ban The Censor

My faith has been restored in the film censorship mechanism in this country. Believing as I do in the necessity of keeping well-measured and intelligent adults from TAKING their children to some of the more 'mature' and serious films available (few enough!) I was glad to see a theatre manager exclude the 'Mauve' from his venue after the time recently.

The 14-year-old girl by her parents, this 14-year-old was excluded from a film for being a girl. The parents, incidentally, had as its well-known that they didn't like the film and that an unmarried girl's mind as she decides whether to have her baby or abort it.

The moving climax of the film sees the girl going home and telling her parents with a renewed faith in the movie of her child. How the censor decided that the film is suitable to girls is another matter. The film should have been altered to suit the audience.
THE title "technical school" is misleading and unfortunate in New Zealand. The name implies a centre for technical instruction as opposed to any other instruction but the technical schools of New Zealand are not such in the European sense of the word. They are related directly to particular trades and are not the selective type of school which cater for a few able boys and girls aiming at skilled trades and quasi-professions.

THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL is not what it first appears to be—it and the secondary schools, with their lesser stress on technical subjects, overlap considerably in their courses and aims.

THE MODIFICATION which comes from combining the subjects of a secondary school with the subjects of technical and vocational courses means that ability classification within a course is often inapplicable. The numbers in each course decline as the number of courses increases. This is a real disadvantage for able pupils. But it is not possible to increase the possibilities of classification by sacrificing the variety of courses. Also, it is better to offer many types of courses, academic and technical, in the one school rather than have the consequences of social prestige, or lack of it, attached to a one type of school, its subjects and pupils.

The TECHNICAL SCHOOL does not offer only a technical education, but a dual one which could lead a pupil to University. The technical courses themselves are not trade training but have a non-technical, generally vocational aspect. In this respect the technical school is a pre-apprenticeship school.

In New Zealand there are local technical colleges, four centres of technical education and two national institutions—the Central School of Technology and the Technical College, and the country needs to exploit its industrial industries and to begin seeing the need for trained technicians. Traditionally, these technicians have to rely on the polytechnics, which are attached to the secondary schools. This, in the long term, could not achieve a pattern of vocational education which would achieve the maximum use of potential talent, nor could it provide the facilities provided in the school for day pupils, but the strain and so is the need for an education.

One contemporary of Hogben's, La Trobe, felt that the existence of mechanical arts classes for a long-term student. He felt that they would be better if the technical schools would be better fitted for the task. The course was not yet ready to accept this new development. People valued an academic education, not only because it is accepted, but because it opened the way to good jobs. Technical training was not the course of the decade, was seen to be part of the employed taken on part-time job training.

Technically, the technical education was established and recent international developments were modified and broadened. The introduction of the Technical College and School Certificate had their effect. One latter matter that the introduction of a school as well as options and voca- technical education was from vocational education to a whole new course. The whole course was developed in the University and under a single authority. This course would provide courses already adequately covered in the University itself and had to form a whole form for a full certificate. This advantage may be achieved by the students. The course of the secondary school is the advantage in its turn would tend to lessen the advantage of the technical school.

In the Annual Report of the Minister of Education (1955) we read that the present technical institution was not to be a centre for technical education in the true sense. But the technical schools because there were local centres of technical education. This was a result of the development of the technical colleges and the tremendous responsibility for the development of the technical education and the need for coordination and specialization in the technical schools.

The Commission on Education (1955) sees the necessity of a submission for technical education in the Education Department. The technical education of a vice-president concerned with organizing the right work and linking the colleges and technical schools needs with the technical college.

The Commission on Education (1955) sees a result of the growth in the number of technical schools and the need to improve their technical education. The number of technical schools is increasing in importance. By world standards, New Zealand needs a large number of technical schools.

Yanks Make Empty Threat

AMERICAN attitudes towards Dien's, regime in South Viet Nam are contradictory and un-realistic. They are critical of the whole course of editorial opinion (in the USA), too, that is not an USA aid to the Dien Government is not the Dien Government (USA Information Service).

It also seems a general attitude towards the foreign policy of the United States. North Viet Nam must not be allowed to fall to North Viet Nam and to the Communists. It would be like the beginning of the end of the status quo. But it would unravel the whole of South East Asia. An invading power would mean the end of South Viet Nam. To correct the existing situation in South Viet Nam, which is the same, the editors of USA papers wish to help Dien with a disproportionate amount of military aid because DIEN ENQUIRK maintains that the technical problem. Dien needs USA aid. If he wants to continue, he must give the USA advice and the USA support.

This is an empty threat. The threat to Dien's regime is USA aid. This puts forward the editorial opinion which is that Dien country that he would not cut off aid unless there is a complete change of Dien Government and would force Dien to clean up Viet Nam.

Even if an official threat was made, it would appear to be wasted effort. Dien would probably continue to do the same thing. Americans would be unlikely to support an admini- stration which would not accept the whole trend of USA aid.

Moreover, it has not been noticeable that the Americans were willing to sacrifice military and political factors when faced with moral considerations.

THE University of Skopje will not be able to commence with lectures and seminars at the beginning of the academic year in October. The 12,000 students will either be given courses in the University or have to study at other universities. Forty factories were partly or completely destroyed by the earthquake, as was also the University which had a library of 120,000 books.

THE student hostel, club rooms and the university buildings are no longer standing. "In one way or another," said Dr. Willems, "the buildings and rebuild those buildings which were destroyed. The University is a very difficult one. We shall have an application to come to our aid," said the Rector of the University.

—Student Mirror

The President of the National Union of Australian University Students, Dr. Peter Willems, has called for a nation-wide boycott of the matches to be played by the South African cricket team in Australia. The statement was issued on the occasion of the visit of Dr. Willems to Australia. Dr. Willems said that "it is the South Africans who have injured us, who have been hurt in a way that they have deceived with no one with a drop of tear. Our it is an attempt on the part of apartheid." "A boycott would be the best way to express our "right of arrestment, apartheid," Dr. Willems said. The government has been in touch with the South African government and the South African team is expected to visit Australia next month.

"The truth is that man cannot live for himself alone, that sooner or later, in the end, such an attempt will be overcome and he seeks involvement with others."
How About Telecommunications?

For the bloke wanting an exciting engineering career there’s telecommunications. It’s a field with dramatic new developments all the time—satellites, submarine telephone cables, data transmission, electronic telephone exchanges and so on.

The Post Office has bursaries for four full-time years at Canterbury University for good keen men. Blokes who get the okay study for the Bachelor of Engineering (electrical) degree.

The course down there is pretty rugged but there are no compensations. The Post Office pays a living allowance, an adequate book allowance, tuition and exam fees and issues a good set of drawing instruments and slide rule. The blokes in the Post Office don’t throw the taxpayers’ money away on these bursaries, but it’s a pretty fair bargain, really.

Blokes on bursaries are on bond to stay with the Post Office for a few years after qualifying. When blokes have stopped moaning without exploitation they discover that the bonded period expires around the time they become registered Engineers.

What about asking the Engineer-in-Chief for details of the bursary scheme?

Puzzle Your Brain

MATHEMATICS FOR PLEASURE, by O. Jacoby, Gollancz, 191 pages, 21/6.

The title of this book is misleading. The book is not about the more pleasurable aspects of Mathematics, but is a collection of puzzles similar to those appearing in The Sports Post.

There are 161 problems in the book, set out in five chapters, with detailed solutions at the end of each chapter.

MATHEMATICAL knowledge is not needed, but an interest in the subject and a logical mind are both essential. The problems vary widely in difficulty, some with a challenge for all levels of intellect, others a demonstration of the basic method.
SEATO A Leaky Sieve
Economic Aid Better

IN FORMING foreign policy, New Zealand, like many other small countries, is stretched between the horns of a dilemma. If it acts alone and independently in international politics it lacks the authority of power behind it, and because of its weakness is not very secure.

If it exerts its influence through membership of an alliance it must sacrifice some of its ideals to other ideologically different members. Collective action usually involves compromise and compromise means concessions. As an example of this, we saw New Zealand, as a member of SEATO, rushing to the aid of Thailand, a country whose government is the very opposite of the New Zealand ideal.

Nevertheless, there are some problems of foreign policy which require independent common-sense action in opposition to the policies of our strongest allies. The Government recognises that the most strategically important area for New Zealand is Asia, in particular South East Asia. New Zealand’s policies in this area have often been described as “lukewarm”. It must be stressed however that any policy which prejudiced our relations with allies should be examined very critically.

Of the many anomalies in New Zealand’s policy, there is one which is there to be discussed. One of the most outstanding is its refusal to join any Communist regime of China. Here New Zealand is inadmissibly following what is known as the USA line.

To maintain that the Communist regime is “illegal” is ridiculous. The Communists have repeatedly demonstrated their effective control of almost the whole of China.

They gained this control through a revolution which removed the garrison of European powers from outside as well as from within. The UK recognized the Peking Government immediately and the USA was on the point of doing so when the Korean war intervened.

A decade of hostility, the USA could not now receive the Communists without disastrous loss of face. Yet sooner or later the rapidly increasing strength of China and the danger of US withdrawal will mean much closer diplomatic relations. Refusal to recognize the Communists is purely a token discord and will mean that China in any of its designs in international affairs

String Quartets’
Technical Side

THE ART OF STRING QUARTET PLAYING by Hester Norton (Collance). 190pp. English price 21/–.

“The string quartet may well be called a phenomenon,” says the author in her first sentence. Contrary to appearances the first string quartet was a difficult one to make, but the first cautious step in a methodical exposure of the technical side of string quartet playing.

This book is, as far as I know, the only one available which is devoted exclusively to this field. It is intended for the active amateur who wishes to penetrate reasonably deeply into the music art and eliminate some of the frustrating trial and error which it usually involves.

The book covers in concise readable fashion the essential technical points peculiar to the string quartet. Special difficulties such as tempo, phrasing, dynamics etc. get chapters to themselves. The book also deals with rehearsals, ensemble, work, and such intriguing topics as “Good Personality” and “Breaking the back of a piece”.

The author’s points are illustrated by 132 examples from string quartet scores. The text is sprinkled with useful hints and some interesting musical facts. Here is some advice young players could heed. It is a healthy respect for literature which may save one from the dangerous idea that mere tampering with recognized custom ideas etc. is likely to come to light on the music world.

The greatest fault of the book is its lack of practical special techniques required for the players. If it is a tangle of rubber and corgis.-G.o.

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Education System Faulty. It Caters For Few

THE main trouble with New Zealand education today is that there are too few teachers for too many children. This is the result of the sharp post-war increase in population growth, and has been felt in our schools for some years now. But what is of even greater significance to New Zealand is that, contrary to the situation in Britain, this increase shows no sign of slackening off. Consequently the problem of obtaining sufficient well-trained teachers is likely to be with us for many years to come.

PRIMARY schools have been hard hit by the teacher shortage. In the last 15 years there has been a perceptible decline in the age, academic status, and length of schooling of a large number of the students who have been admitted to training courses for primary teachers.

FOLLOWING on from the primary schools come the intermediate schools, which have not been a success, for two reasons. The first is the age of the students. The Intermediate school draws its staff largely from the primary school ranks, which means that when they have failed to pass the entrance examination of secondary school, they are not a danger. Secondly the Intermedi ate school system breaks the child's education twice, first into the intermediate, then into the post-primary school—once when he leaves primary school and again when he leaves the intermediate school.

For these reasons it would be disadvantageous, if not impossible, to have intermediate schools to be treated as part of the post-primary system.

School Certificate is not necessarily sound, but it is only a pass-fail exam, which is regrettable when it is remembered that for the majority of students this is a school-leaving exam. The successful student leaves school with a pass, broken up into four or five rather meaningless subject marks.

The student who leaves school falls into one of the three categories—those who have passed the School Certificate, those who have failed and those who have neither passed nor failed. The students of the first group who have the School Certificate and obtained University Entrance, are the students who fall into either of the first two groups. The students of the second group, who do not get a pass in either of the School Certificate, have very little to offer in the way of vocational training. The situation is, in fact, that to the New Zealand Certificate of Engineering, in which students are trained to be engineers, there is no parallel in New Zealand at present level. But not everyone wants to become an engineer. The problem is how to provide training in a wide host of activities which must be undertaken and undertaken fast, if New Zealand is to have the success that she will require in the future.

The district high schools, while doing a good job, are of two forms, tend to become weak at the sixth-form level, through having insufficient pupils. Provision already exists for these pupils to attend larger more efficient schools which share a flourishing sixth form, but this is far from ideal. Not only the provision of numerous and expensive accommodation, only in this way can the training undertaken in the country be given its full advantage of the training.

The in the light of criticism, it may be realized that the special stresses of New Zealand education are good for anyone, the special mention are the Broadcast elk College, the Alton School and the University of the New Zealand Corporation; the Correspondence School, run by the Education Department; and the Technical Correspondence School, also an Education Department venture, and of a very high standard indeed.

Lastly it is worth remembering that New Zealand is one of the few countries in the world where the more any University entrance qualification is in all that is necessary to ensure entry into a University, and with fees paid to boot.

THE Department of External Affairs has been established for only twenty years. It is young and expanding and has a continuing need of university graduates to fill responsible and interesting positions in the diplomatic and consular service.

Work in External Affairs is mentally rewarding and satisfying, but it is also demanding. It requires not only a capacity for quick and accurate research, but also an ability to apply judgment and to bring forward practical proposals and creative ideas which can form the basis for policy decisions. The work is essentially concerned with the protection of New Zealand's interests in the international field. As these interests grow more complex and extensive, the range of the Department's work must necessarily expand. In the course of his career, an officer can expect to be concerned with all aspects of the Department's activity, and, if he is to work effectively, he will need to acquire knowledge and experience of a wide variety of problems, both domestic and international. He may also develop special competence in a particular field such as economic relations, or Asian and Pacific affairs.

A good academic background is recognised, both in the New Zealand Department of External Affairs and in the foreign services of other countries, as establishing a useful yardstick against which to assess a prospective officer's potential. Selection for the Department, however, is not based solely on academic achievements: personal qualities—integrity, sound judgment, common-sense, ability to work with others, capacity for fluent and accurate oral and written English ability to travel, capacity for travel, experience of travel, and to work hard, often under pressure, play an equally important part.

While, therefore, a Master's degree, preferably with Honours, is normally required as an indication of academic ability, there is no stipulation that candidates for recruitment should follow any prescribed degree course. The Department will—has—recruited officers whose main training has been in the sciences.

Women are also eligible for appointment and have held senior positions both at home and abroad. Though it is desirable, fluency in a foreign language is not an absolute requirement, providing a candidate is willing and able to become proficient in at least one foreign language during the course of his career.

Salaries within New Zealand are not what they should be; but in posts abroad—where officers may expect to spend a substantial part of their careers—are more closely related to those of other diplomatic services. Moreover, a recruit who makes good progress has good prospects of accelerated promotion and of assuming responsibility for responsibility in the early years of his career. Normally, an officer will be eligible for promotion, at any time after two years in the Department, to one of New Zealand's diplomatic or consular posts abroad. These at present include:


As New Zealand establishes wider representation overseas, the need for trained diplomatic officers will increase, and there are no exceptions. If a career in External Affairs offers the kind of work which interests you—and if you have the academic and personal qualities which the work requires—now is a good time to join. You will find that External Affairs provides wider scope and greater personal satisfaction than most other careers, whether within or outside the Public Service.

If YOU wish to make further ENQUIRIES, please write to the Secretary of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, or Telephone 89-690 and ask for the PERSONNEL OFFICER.
YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS NEED WATCHING

 DR. J. C. BEAGLEHOLE of the History Department of YUW and President of the New Zealand Council for Civil Liberties, told SALIENT that civil liberties includes all the rights traditionally belonging to the Englishman. Among them are freedom of speech and of assembly, freedom from arbitrary arrest, trial by jury, freedom from oppression, and freedom to criticise politicians.

NEW ZEALANDERS are reasonably lucky in the observation of these rights, but they are nevertheless sometimes infringed upon. There are a number of instances of the right of free speech, yet the two major political parties have combined to keep the Social Credit Political League and Communist Party off the air.

In the 1955 elections the Government radio blocked out commercial stations broadcasting Labour speeches. “The economic situation is too grave to be disclosed to the public,” said the Government. “The public’s morale would be upset.”

Endless Variety and Interest in Transport

WIDE CHOICE OF REWARDING CAREERS WITH THE RAILWAYS DEPARTMENT

The New Zealand Railways Department, the nation’s main transport agency, is not simply a railway transport undertaking. Throughout the Dominion it is involved in the transport of all kinds—rail, road, air, and sea. It requires a wide variety of engineers and workers to maintain efficient transport services.

Railway Bursaries Available

At the end of each year the Railways Department offers up to 18 bursaries to young men to fit as engineering cadets either civil, electrical, or mechanical and to assist in the training of the nation’s transport and communication engineers.

Railway Civil Engineering

The Civil Engineering section of the Railways Department is responsible for the design, construction and maintenance of railway facilities and equipment throughout New Zealand. The work involves a wide variety of activities which require a broad skill base.

Railway Electrical Engineering

The Electrical Engineering section of the Railways Department is responsible for the design, construction and maintenance of railway electrical systems and equipment. This includes power supply systems, signalling, power distribution, control systems, and noise and vibration control.

Railway Mechanical Engineering

The Mechanical Engineering section of the Railways Department is responsible for the design, construction and maintenance of railway mechanical systems and equipment. This includes vehicles, rolling stock, and other mechanical systems used in railway operations.

Where to Apply

Information on railway employment, rates of pay, and other details will be gladly supplied by the railways officers listed below:

Employment Officer: N.Z. Railways, Private Bag, Wellington.
Traffic Branch: Any Chief Stationmaster or Stationmaster.

New Zealand Railways offer you a Career with a Future

IN 1949 the Labour Government passed a conscription act. The Opposition had not permitted radio time to oppose the measure.

In the 1951 election the Government, while re-elected, felt it was necessary to obtain the country’s support for their actions. They refused to make the Opposition radio time to speak in the election campaign, even though the Opposition leader, Mr. G. P. W. Scaddan, was put on trial for uttering seditious remarks.

In a Parliamentary system backbenchers are supposed to be protected by the Opposition’s right to speak. The Government was re-elected in a referendum, but the Opposition was not.

New Zealanders cannot disguise or suppress their feelings on arbitrary arrest. In the last war, for example, a number of people were arrested on charges of harbouring enemy agents. One man was sent to jail for uttering seditious remarks. He was imprisoned for 12 years.

He had only said, “Jesus Christ! What can we do to help?"

Under the Police Offences Act (1948) the police were given wide powers to control the press and press freedom. Large fines were imposed for publishing false statements.

New Zealanders have had their phones tapped by the police. The New Zealand Government has a policy of censorship. The previous government stated that it felt it necessary to do this in the national interest.

The New Zealand Civil Servants’ Union has published the results of a survey which showed that the Security Police, in conjunction with the post-office and other forces, had access to about 20% of the telephone conversations of the Union’s members.

Prime Minister has denied the report.

It is worth noting that, under the Security Service Act, public servants may be transferred or dismissed if they are considered to be security risks.

The report against such a decision was to the Public Service Tribunal, and the decision was made in private, and the applicant is not allowed counsel.

UNITS IN SAME DEPT.

A CHANGE in the University regulations this year has given students in the Political Science, Economics and Business School the chance of transferring to one of the major departments. This year, the History Department had its first intake of students, and the Department is now beginning to attract students.

It will be possible to do five or six units in the History Department, and these are designed to meet the needs of students who have decided to specialize in History.

The History Department has a new range of courses, which will be announced later this year. These courses will cover the history of New Zealand, the history of the world, and the history of other countries.

The courses will be taught by experienced and qualified lecturers, who are experts in their respective fields.

The Department is also offering a range of seminars and workshops, which will give students the opportunity to discuss and debate the issues of the day. These seminars and workshops will be held in small groups, so that students can have the opportunity to engage in meaningful discussions.

The History Department is committed to providing students with a high-quality education, and we are confident that the courses and seminars we offer will meet the needs of our students.

We encourage all students to consider the History Department as an option for their studies, and we look forward to welcoming you to our Department.

Please telephone the Personnel Manager, Mr. S. W. N. Ransom, at 48-980 for an appointment, or write P.O. Box 848, Wellington.
a CAREER for YOU with UNILEVER

Have you thought of making a career with one of the world's largest and most progressive organisations? At the end of the year there will be vacancies for

GRADUATE CHEMISTS
In production, development and laboratory work
Commencing salary not less than £1100 p.a.

GRADUATES IN COMMERCE
To become commercial trainees
Commencing salary £1050 p.a.

GRADUATES IN ARTS, LAW AND COMMERCE
To become marketing trainees
Commencing salary £975 p.a.

WE WOULD WELCOME ENQUIRIES NOW

Contact Staff Development Manager, Lever Brothers [N.Z.] Ltd.,
Private Bag, Petone. Phone 65-199

The Company STUDY AWARD SCHEME is open to undergraduates and provides them with financial assistance while at University. Write for our brochure "The Door of Opportunity" which sets out full details.
'That Nebulous Spirit' – Chaplain

"ANY advance towards the truth can only be achieved—as always in man's history—by the challenge of accepted views and the proposal of alternatives." Where does this statement come from? It could come from anyone engaged in any area of research, but in fact it is the concluding statements of Prof. D. F. Lawden of Canterbury University in his recent and renowned radio talk "A Material Basis for Hope."

THE main point of his talk was that, since the successful synthesis of a living cell from inert matter, the line between what is living and what is dead is illusory. Matter has come to reality, and in this fact we have "the essential unity of the entire world, in which we live and of which we ourselves are surely a part, no more and no less than the matter of which we are formed."

As Christians we would agree completely with the need for "advance towards truth," and welcome those particular advances in so far as they reveal to us new scientific truth. But Prof. Lawden does not content himself with this. He goes on to draw conclusions which seem to be outside the evidence he gives. The framework into which he puts his new scientific truth is really an attack against religion, especially Christianity.

This is nothing to be worried about except that one may wonder whether the conclusions which Prof. Lawden has drawn are valid ones, and whether he sufficiently acknowledges how far he is attacking. He easily dismisses "that nebulous spirit stuff" from which the soul of theological speculation is supposed to be "fleeing" and states simply that "the soul or self is revealed as an illusion." From the conceptions of matter the divine disposes of the reality of God.

But scientific truth neither proves nor disproves God just as Prof. Lawden would agree, theological truth neither proves nor disproves science. When theologians said that because science did not agree with Genesis it was out, this invalid conclusion embarrassed many Christians. I wonder how many scientists are blushing now.

Professor Lawden also mentions the "religionless desert of our times." There is just as good, if not better reason to talk of the scientific desert (Nevada etc.) of today and thank God for a few cases of genuine human concern. To further the metaphor, religion and theology today are just as much a waste land but a dense foliage, points in points. To this I add a tendency to run wild. It seems that Prof. Lawden was heard of this year's best seller (250,000 copies) "How to be a bishop of Woolrich"—not to mention the annual sales of the Bible.

Theology is indeed in the air and religion seems to become more in a way that it has not done for many years, not in the more logical thinking but in the more practical manner; truth as the growth of Christian unity and inter-church life is being stored.

Even here in the University, things have been stirring. The special committee set up at the initiative of student demand to consider the teaching of religion at Victoria, reported some months ago and the Professors Board has given approval to the establishment of a Department of Religious Studies. All efforts have been made to have such studies available at a university level. What about you? Have you been managing? Are you started? There has been no decision made yet. Each may depend on the demand from students.

In my work as Chaplain I have a good deal of contact with the various student hostel and halls. About this time of the years, those who run them suffer from a very real sense of frustration as they go through the list of applicants for next year and try to decide where to choose. Every year it grows worse.

This year it is probable that for every place available in a hall or hostel there will be four or five applicants. What is to be done? Nothing until we have more places built. The Accommodation Officer, connected with the University, provides an excellent service but not...
UNDER THE CENSORSHIP OF THE VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT LETTERS SENT ABROAD ARE EXPRESSLY EXAMINED AND CENSORED. THIS IS THE REASON WHY FEW PEOPLE KNOW EXACTLY WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOUTH VIETNAM.

THE FOLLOWING ARE TRANSLATED EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER WRITTEN IN INVISIBLE INK TO A STUDENT IN NEW ZEALAND FROM A VIETNAMESE STUDENT IN SAIGON. THE AUTHOR OF THIS LETTER WAS ONE OF THE STUDENTS WHO WERE SENT TO A DETENTION CAMP.

On Monday, 9th September, the students of Chu Van An High School held a meeting to protest against the mass arrest of thousands of university students by the Vietnamese government in a previous protest march.

The students intended to seize the microphone from the school staff to lead the meeting. Being warned beforehand, the new school principal ordered the students to enter their classes. The school was then enclosed by fully armed police forces, the secret police. From their classes, the students shouted slogans insulting the president and the government. In a raging moment they smashed tables.

This was the last fling before finals.

THE story of the students who were sent to a detention camp.

The students did not hear about their release but many of them are still kept in the detention camp.

Bruce Mason Blues

WE DON'T WANT YOUR SORT HERE: BRUCE MASON.

WITH pungent and mordant satire, Bruce Mason strongly attacks the New Zealand war in the world of war. He includes drinking, censorship, eating habits, and the good, solid Kiwi attitude to consumption in his reportage; making an attempt to re-bracken New Zealand's national anthem.

"God's Own Country, God's Own Flock Can't adulterate its stock.
Close the door: Ignore the knock.
That's true blue New Zealand."

In his verse he reaps off many memorable phrases, some of which should be inscribed on suitable brass plaques for display in public places.

For example: "A kiwi goes on drinking just to stop himself from thinking," and "Ya just one of the queen with advanced ideas and we don't want your sort here.

Presentation is marsed by sec- ond-rate historicising, a lack of precision to be bought and kept for fortifying the spirit in the time of depression."

A.B.H.

Labour At Vic

A BRANCH of the Labour Party have decided to take action for the benefit of all students. They intend assisting the party at the national level, and any running a series of meeting... Wednesday, and Mr. Nash will be present for a meeting. So far the club has affiliated itself with the national Labour Party Committee and the local Inter- Student Council. They require members who are keen to join the Labour Party funds, and interested in increasing the membership, and have an office at 98-163 Edward St.

By-election in the electorate of Waikato."

The collection from Coast Sicco, 130 is going to be sent to the external department of the New Zealand Anti- War Association for use in the Cook Islands. The meeting was held on Saturday 26th meeting of the Executive Committee.

It was also decided to run an "Anti-war" rally during the first term next year.

At the meeting, it was decided that Executive would hold its next meeting at the Auckland University Club. The meeting will be held at the Auckland University Club. The meeting will be held at 1230 on Monday 26th meeting of the Executive Committee.

The meeting was called by Brian Aitken, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

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Unequal Opportunity
in Education

IT is time that New Zealanders consciously re-evaluated their unconscious philosophy of egalitarianism. (I take egalitarianism to be the process—a regression to the mean). Surely what we should be thinking of is equality of opportunity and not equality per se.

We would be quite legitimate to consider this question architecturally. The differentiation of sections, with red corrugated iron roofing, galleried, etc., the topic of nannies for all, the whole thing, the whole lot, having been treated as "surgically" new even to regulating a public holiday as a "ewe's buttocks." We will be content to record just a few observations in relation to the question.

New Zealand has exhibited no tardiness in providing schools for the deaf, the intellectually handicapped, the far-sighted, the near-sighted, for the blind, for the deaf—"underprivileged" groups. But directly the term gifted children is mentioned, we, until recently, became socially inquisitive and abrasive in horror from which one special provision is the same. The application to another. A society reigned over by one privileged, the Majority.

Parity of opportunity is seen as synonymous with equality of opportunity whereas nothing could be further from the truth. The sooner the powers that be understand that education realizes that special provision is to all sections of the community, and not only to the handicapped, the better.

Recently the New Zealand University system has undergone changes. In the philosophy of educational opportunity: equality for all. Provision is made for the part-time student. Further to this, the full-time student has to take sufficient as far as to allow the full-time student the duties too, less pressures on the student. This is neither the part-time nor the full-time student adequately catered for.

It has been traditional in New Zealand that University education should be open to all definite students. Many potential students might have the opportunity on a part-time basis—being made more progressively more difficult.

The University system is being re-organized and in some cases curtailed.

What is the solution to our collective problem? There is no provision, no special, no re-orientation of our attitude toward differences in people, differences in their potential and differences in their gifts and shortcomings. In order to develop their gifts and help people to realize or overcome their shortcomings, differences in educational preparation are a necessity.

In the early years of this century, New Zealand was a world leader in social reform. Since then it has rested on its laurels, rather like the over-confident briar who moves at a snail's pace. It is the spirit of forthright and imaginative criticism and experiment is revived again. Egalitarianism is the philosophy of the absurd, a philosophy of stagnation. Is this to be the philosophy of New Zealand education, or, more important does New Zealand have an educational philosophy at all?

P. J. R. BLIZARD.

Sweping Changes
in Degrees

THE University Council approved some sweeping changes in the structure of a number of degrees at its meeting on Monday.

HONOURS in Commerce and Arts are to take the same form as those already prescribed in the Science syllabus— to be attempted in the post graduate year. B.A. and B.Com. Honours students will no longer have to constitute Masters papers while a Masters degree will involve a thesis with no examination requirements.

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NOW to be incorporated explicitly in the B.Com. course are Applied Economics III to give opportunity for advanced work at the undergraduate level and, International Politics II. New subjects in the Arts course to complement include Medieval English II in an alternative to English Language II—the unit will make a study of the literature of Chaucer, Shakespeare and Spenser—will be added to the English course, and another subject which will probably be included (but not this year) is an introduction to the philosophy of science for the students who have been recommended for Honours in Philosophy of Science.

All Arts and Commerce subjects in this year will be examined in the second year and in the third year the second will require an additional year's study beyond them, and examination to complete the Bachelors degree.

The Senate Association proposal to introduce Master Studies next year was rejected by the Commerce faculty because the temporary lecturer was undesirable. The council wished to see "P. O'Brien, the students' representative on the Senate, confided that the University of Oxford could not be re-opened its facilities for extra-mural studies for more than an academic year only was told by the acting Vice-Chancellor that facilities were no longer available. He concluded that the plan for the Academy of Education in preparation for its introduction in the second year had to be put in the hands of the professional Council of Adult Education in preparation for its introduction in the second year had to be put in the hands of the professional Council of Adult Education.

A request from the Student's Union that the library remain open on Saturday afternoon, the council agreed to open until 4 p.m. The library would then be open two hours later and be closed three hours earlier than normal.

To Catch a Thief

AN uninsured £100 camera was stolen from the library staff room recently. This was the second theft from the room and the nth, in the University this year. Reports of thefts have been on the increase during the past three weeks, and there are believed to be more unreported. Missing property includes overcoats, jackets, wallets, purses, pens, brooches and an astounding number of books. The loss of these is, of course, most damaging, for the loss of invaluable notes can cripple a student almost as much.

A considerable amount of the thelvering has been from the basement in the Main building, where bags are kept while people attend the library. Other scenes of crime have included the Main hall and the Student Union Building.

THE POLICE are investigating and the University authorities are aware of the situation. Notices warning students not to have valuables about have been posted. There should be reports to the Registrar or the Police.

executive culling

THE new regulation passed by Executive curtailing their power to act as a normal pressure group, is, in the present case, the least, the fairest.

Not only does it succeed in shutting the official student body from the influence of the lives, but it is self contradictory. While the main clause favors any official statements, a supplementary clause says "prior to any statement . . ."

In addition, the motions allow official communications of the issues, and in fact direct them to do so. But it allows no official protest to come to the student body, or discussion.

Not by chance the framers are obvious in good faith, in attempting to retain the essence of irresponsible and hasty and ill-informed, but to ridiculous lengths by constitutionally depriving students the right to speak as a body.

What will happen at an SGM, or when SALIENT or any of the other officially mentioned bodies come to a conclusion on moral or other issues? Either their protestations will flare out in signs and groups, or they will take action without the sanction of the constitution.

A.R.H.

Fag Machine

THE executive approved the installation of a fag machine in the SUB. Billiard rooms to remain unaltered, snokers had voted against the motion, smokers for it.

RESERVED FOR THE CHANCELLOR

Executive has passed a resolution taking away its right to make protests on moral, religious or political questions, other than those of direct concern to students or students.

This resolution was taken by a 7-3 majority, with Bruce Middleton, vice-president, Chairman of the International Club, and Chairman of the International Affairs Sub-committee. In discussion, T. March, Publications Officer, and M. Rowlands, Cultural Affairs Officer, also dissented. P. Blizard, (President) was absent. Voting for the motion was T. Robinson, A. T. Rabson, B. Benefield, M. Kemp and the mover and seconder, R. Bell and R. Opie.

THE motions not only prevent students using their official organ for discussion on student affairs of the world, but also require pronouncements on moral, political or religious affairs concerning students directly, to be ratified first by two thirds of the Executive.

Affairs concerning students comments other than those above may be and the Public Relations offer other means of a seminar, lecture, and special general meeting, SALIENT and other means of the Executive may choose.