EXEC ACTS ON
Forum Fiasco

FOURTH Harp reported to the executive on Mr. Darracott's side of the Haas expulsion from the youth forum. He had been asked to do this by his previous executive.

Mr. DARRACOTT, chairman of the nucleus group of the youth forum, told Peter Bliard that the allegations in Salient were untrue. He said that the reporter's role at the forum was definitely defined. He explained that, after a few days of the forum being in session, he had noticed that the role of rapporteur played by Mr. Haas was not proving satisfactory. He said that the nucleus group of the youth forum met at length several times to discuss the matter and had come to the conclusion that Mr. Haas should be expelled.

ALISTER TAYLOR, secretary of VUWUA, said in defence of Tony Haas that at no time had Mr. Darracott or anyone about the reason for Mr. Haas' expulsion from the forum or how the decision had been arrived at.

Mr. Bliard explained that Mr. Darracott had explained his relationship with the rapporteurs as to their employer-employee and that Mr. Haas had been asked to record minutes, which he had not fulfilled his obligations in this matter. Mr. Darracott had declared him as he felt he had every right to do.

Tony Haas said that he had obtained legal advice on this point and that he had been advised that there was not a legally binding contract arrangement involved.

Russell Campbell, another rapporteur, said that he had spoken to a nucleus group member Jenny Barlow, who had declared that she had not been at the meeting where Tony Haas had been expelled.

Haas made a statement of the nucleus group, which was written and said that he had also spoken to a nucleus group member, who had indicated that the article in Salient was factually correct. He had even been considering writing something about the expulsion, but had not written it to because he might hurt to many people's feelings.

Mr. Tony Ashenden stated that as far as he could see there was a conflict of evidence and the only way he could see of resolving it was to judge the honesty of the parties involved and that was something he was not interested to do.

After further deliberations this motion, which had been tabled since June 3, was passed:

"That this executive expel the expulsion of a student of VUE acting as a rapporteur at the youth forum."

This is a copy of the letter sent to the Prime Minister by the executive. Letters were also sent to the daily newspapers, rapporteur chairman, Mr. H. Osman, and the youth forum chairman, Mr. P. Darracott.

THE Prime Minister.
Parliament Buildings.
WELLINGTON.

Dear Sir,

You may remember that on 14th May, 1964, the executive of this association changed and at its second meeting (July 15) the new association executive passed the following motion:

"THAT this Executive deplore the expulsion of a student of VUE acting as a rapporteur at the Youth Forum."

The matter of Mr. Haas' expulsion was considered over a long period and very thoroughly by both executives of the association, and reports were made to it by Mr. Haas himself, other rapporteurs at the forum, and Mr. Peter Bliard after his discussion with Mr. Darracott. The senior rapporteur at the forum, Mr. H. Osman, of the English Department of this University, was asked to attend and give his interpretation of the incident, but declined to do so.

Thus you may see that the motion passed was not considered hastily, emotionally or irrationally and that no consideration was given to all aspects of the incident.

Yours faithfully,

(Hon. Secretary).

O.S.M.

STUDENTS RISE Fees Rise

OTAGO University students have kept their fees up from £4 to £7. The extra money goes into the building fund raising it from the present level of £14000 to $20,000 by 1969.

President Dave Maw commented: "It is pleasing, for it shows an awareness of the need to start increasing the building fund now, so that future Union extensions will not be handicapped by a lack of finance."

DECISION ON ExtraV Profits

FIFTY PER CENT of ExtraV's profits will be put towards a "savings fund" for the SUB. This was decided at the last OSM dinner meeting.

A motion passed in favour of David Bland, 1964 Captain Convener, to give a vote of thanks to the executive on this matter. Many students felt that the money could be put to better purposes.

After a prolonged and heated debate a vote was taken. But it was so close that three councillors had to be called. Finally, Tom Robins used his casting vote in favour of the status quo and defeated the motion.

President Robins and friends were there...
Bridging The Gap

SCHOOL-UNIVERSITY LIAISON has for years been a big problem. On its adequacy rests the new student's opportunity to get an education and develop the necessary skills to compete with the various employers of the country. Even different universities and even different university community he finds, after coming from school with its comparatively formal approach. The level of knowledge and appreciation of a university's function, it appears, requires a noticeable amount to do with whether a student walks, who does or does not come to university.

Meaning of providing this link in New Zealand are not very extensive. With newspapers that tend to sensationalise the shortcomings of particular student activities, while in the main neglecting the more worthwhile and substantial aspects of campus life, secondary school pupils tend to miss the positive encouragement to enter university.

One of the positive attempts at bridging this gap between school and university is the annual series of visits to schools made by the university liaison officer and the students' Association Tour of Schools team. This practice has met with notable success, gauged by the comments of former students who found it a valuable way to verify the values of the tours, it appeared that most students felt that the work of the university liaison officer was valuable and that it was suitably complemented by the student team. The liaison officer is suiting to give the prospectus a guide to the most suitable, as a result, to accommodation possibilities and other matters such as bursaries. The students, who by their very personalities would be able to do so, are accepted at the other and very important aspect of campus life a showing. Holding the fresh awareness of what a university is like in the company of a group which inhibit sixth formers from seeking information about some of the more, to them, embarrassing aspects of university, social education on feeding, for example, that they are able to partly fill a distinct need.

The shown by the number of schools who welcome the annual visit, by the reactions of the new students at the university, and possibly by the doubling in number of applications from those who might be considered to be due to the enthusiasm shown by one student to the senior pupils.

In the future, the culture rate among first-year students shows that the scheme is, of course, not completely adequate, although this seems to be no doubt due to a lack of degree to other factors, to accommodation, to a lack of knowledge of how to study alone and to a lack of student contacts.

In the next few months another team will visit the schools in the lower half of the North Island to fill a similar gap, which, it has been decided, is a certain amount of justified and unjustified criticism.

AUTHORITY AND THE ARTS

SALIENT: Interviews Rubinstein...

ARTUR RUBINSTEIN answered the door himself when Salient called to interview him during his recent visit to Wellington. He was expecting us.

"You are the students? Ah, come in."

SMALLISH and dapper in a grey suit and prominent watch-chain, with the famous head of white hair and a slightly drooping grin, he ushered Salient's reporter and photographer into the lobby of his hotel suite. At once we left the hubbub of a kingdom behind and entered the cosmopolitan world of the international musical scene.

He excused himself and turned to a group of eager European visitors. He spoke rapidly to them in Russian. Then, turning, he moved quickly across the room to another group of visitors, Maureen Jones. He ushered her out and joined the Russian group in the lobby of the hotel in Trieste.

When he was free at last he showed us to a seat near the piano. He played a few pieces, the waltz and a march, choosing instead the audience's hardworking, hard drinking kind because he was "more used to it." He began to talk about his wish to... (he did not know what to talk...)

We were there for about twenty minutes. Rubinstein was particularly interested in the place of the artist in the welfare state. He felt that the arts should play an active role in society. He felt that the permanent, post-repairing, post-repairing for a period of time, an order to absorb atmosphere for a period, an order to absorb atmosphere, as subject to the laws of supply and demand to anyone else. "Why do you think Michelangelo and many works of art were made by women? Because they get paid more for painting them."

Letters to the Editor

Hi-Jinks In Book Trade

SIR.—Some months ago I ordered a book from a well-known University of Education and Welfare bulletin and other sources; within about two months I collected about 800 books. It had arrived from America. I had paid $5.00 for it. I was quite happy when I saw the cover, a conversation from an information branch concerned, shown as "Trench." The manager also asked me if I understood the book, I explained this. I could see it with a view to ordering more in future years. He said, he made no reference to this return.

After a short while, I took the book back to the bookseller and informed him of the charge, which I considered rather excessive.

The manager was extremely severe when I asked him whether he had been charged for the book, and was unwilling to answer any questions. After further discussion he returned $5.00, for which I signed a receipt.

As far as I can see, his expenses amounts to an annual letter to the USA, and an advice card to the post in this area. I can hardly have been well advised on any reasonable profit margin, but he had not made the $5.00 refund.

I suggest that the student Association employ someone on a part-time basis to check for the students who are books which are not readily available here. It would be necessary for the person to employ newspapers to obtain the necessary foreign exchange. Alternatively, the Student's Association could advise publishers that books are required in a timely manner, and that publishers and booksellers should comply, and advise them of the means of purchasing the necessary exchange, for it might be possible to purchase sterling at about 120 per cent from dealers in Wellington.

There is a series of books on the market, about cost $30.00, but only $9.00 for delivery. These books can be obtained quicker by the latter method.

R. H. DEWHERST

Commission On South Africa

THERE were riots in 13 Bantu schools in South Africa between June, and May, 1964. At one school 152 boys were expelled and blacklisted. This means they are not allowed to be registered at another school.

This report, prepared by the Research and Information Commission on developments in South Africa in the last two years which was presented to a Commission of the senate of the ISC. The pupils were housed in 10 schools in the June and August term. Over 200 pupils were expelled or blacklisted. The only non-economical and the Commission-General is empowered to dismiss any nominated members.

The pay is in conclusion with an assessment of violent resistance movements, including Pago. At the end of June, 1963, there were 3000 in prison with suspected of similar type. It was claimed in Parliament that the Bantu education system was a failure.

The Commission session adopted an important report. The findings of the Research and Information Commission on the operations of the Bantu education system and its losses are not acceptable. The Report has been published in 1963 and 1964, says the report. In the four years from 1958-66, 76 per cent of the pupils were expelled or blacklisted.

The South African economy is booming, but a survey carried out by the South African Social and Industrial Research in 1965 concluded that not more than 50 per cent of the people are living in the poverty line. Despite this, more "surplus" production is demanded, for example, in August, 1965, 18 million pounds was demanded. Economic boycotts have been imposed on the country. Since 1963 exports from the United Kingdom to South Africa increased by more than a third, now that the previous year, the British investment rose by 15 per cent.

Expenditure on arms in South Africa is rising rapidly. In 1960-61 the Government's arms expenditure was £32 million; the peak year, 1960-61, was £34 million. As a result, the world's arms trade was most of the arms were made for the South African Government, to provide for the protection of the country and to continue to give its full and vigorous support to the administration in the South African region. Few people in South Africa are able to live in a society where the destruction of apartheid, in order to combatize the society on a democratic line, and growing on to urge national movements to exert their influence on their governments and countries to resist implicit or explicit support for the South African Government, to demand countries which provide to urge industries to intensify their efforts to achieve a complete or partial boycott of South African goods and economic support for South Africa, to boycott the administration in the South African region. The resolution was passed by the overwhelming majority, only South Africa voting against it.

Mr. Rubinstein had no experience of New Zealand audiences at all. A show of saying, he said, that he had been told that the New Zealand audiences are more musically accessible than in any other country, as the people of Britain. The feeling is that, certainly more so than in Britain. The show is in the good living in this country. "Bar," he said, "is the only show here; this is my first visit to New Zealand so I cannot see any generalizations from personal experience."

He remarked that he had visited almost every other country in the world, even enemy Tibet and Afghanistan. He described the soldiers asked him for anything, they have music. In Europe we have the art of music. This is the important difference between the impact of Europe and Asia. Mr. Rubinstein said that he would come again to South Africa, but the next time, he would certainly be more welcome. Mr. Rubinstein said that he was more than willing to return to South Africa for another tour.

His morning jumped easily back from his meeting with Mr. Rubinstein. In concert in Trieste in 1965, the audience was almost entirely European.

At this point another knock on the door interrupted the conversation. His concert manager had returned and asked us to leave with a last glimpse at the maestro, being just a bit too thin.
"Sexual Anarchy" Reviewed
Women Grabs Concerned

DR. FLEMING'S article "Sexual 'Anarchy' Unwise!" in the Salient of May 4, no doubt interested many groups, apart from local students only. One such group is the Public Affairs Committee of the Hutt Valley branch of the Federation of University Women, which comprises a cross-section of the 86 members of the branch, and consists of women graduates of all ages and wide interests.

WHILE in agreement with Dr. Fleming's attitude, during his discussion on the article several points we believe, will not concur in his views.

WITH Dr. Fleming, we agree that anything which threatens the basic framework of order and society threatens society itself. There may be of course, occasional day-dreams advocating pre-marital in the Music Room, many who would question how their relationships would affect the family when they themselves are unmarried. We would say that if a habit is formed of looking upon the unfoldment of sexual appetite as a personal need, it is likely that this attitude could persist after marriage when there are many times when sexual continence is mandatory.

At all events, our point of view is that in all probability in the future, with the pill not far available, no method of contraception is one hundred per cent sure, therefore the chance of pregnancy remains. (Contraception course is, of course, by no means remote.) We have not discussed the difficulties and problems arising.

A student's life is necessarily one of dual and at times competing activities: the desire to organise one's life so as to stand a reasonable chance for exams, etc. This discipline in turn can and in fact does cause stress during which the rationalisations of the "sexual anarchism" are more easily accepted. We urge our students to realise the implications of "wanting to kick back" as one which is frequently concomitant with stress and in turn makes it easier to escape, especially if recognised as such.

"Sublimation," like "Discipline," has been of utmost value in this respect to the hedonist. We would urge that your students' advisors and planners give space on their programmes to the discussion of meaning and application.

Student Psychology are aware that "love" in its broadest sense includes much more as well as love of man for woman. Similarly, those of us who are married would like to point out that intercourse, which is what many of the younger and inexperienced regard as sex, is only a part of the relations of man with woman. We believe that the fullest development of sexual happiness is possible only in the context of marriage and its developing continuity. We urge our students to be encouraged to consider the practical and ethical implications of sex, and to exist.

One of the arguments put forward by the "sexual anarchism" is that sex is not a disease.

**Table Tennis**

TRYING hard, but coming welcome, is a fully consummated success amongst the VU Table Tennis Club this season. But with growing interest in Harrison Molloy, Ian Ng, Chris Johnstone, Wayne Allely, John Revzan, Alan Hargreaves, Graeme Robertson and Bruce Colett, the club is strong in the upper grades and is doing particularly well in the inclusion of Barry Cross in the second division. The second division side to play Canterbury was very satisfying.

It is hoped that many of the regular players will be able to take part in club trips to New Plymouth, Manawatu and Otago in the future and play against Palmerston North and Auckland.

The tournament team should be strong this year. Selection trials are being held on Tuesdays.

**Joyst Scroll**

P. J. R. Blaxland, A. H. Ashenden, J. B. McKinley are to represent Victoria in Joyst Scroll at a Winter tournament. The new team here had one success already, as a group, by defeating the "2 Chops". A team in Affirming the motion: "This is a second Class Citizen." A draft team of Professor Seabrook, Gordon and Dr. Garrick of the German Department will provide the student union with a good counter-attack when they debate the motion: "That Captain Cook may have turned back the annual staff debate."  

**Conservative Note**

"CONSERVATIVE has become a dirty word in New Zealand politics, dir-
tier even than socialism," claimed W. F. Gardner in a recent address on "Conservatism in New Zealand Politics" to the Canterbury University Politics Society. Mr. Gardner is a member of C.U.'s History Depart-
ment.

'RIGHT-WING parties had avoided the term "conservative", preferring "Reform" and later National. The "Conservative Party" referred to by radical historians such as Professor Sinclair of Auckland, had never really existed, except as an image created by William Petersen, Reeves, he said. Reeves had employed the term time and time again as a shrewd device to label his opponents and to create a "devil figure" who looked after the interests of the wealthy and exploited the underdog."

Gardner defined conservatism in New Zealand as a demand for the minimum of taxation and the maximum of freedom. It was an "imperialistic political viewpoint". It was a "conservatism without tradition" corresponding to New Zealand's "socialism without doctrines". "Its cutting edge was taxation policy, which at present formed the barrier between voting Labour and voting National."

Electoral complexes, due to the unpredictable nature of New Zea-
land politics, set off either disastrous or produced a policy of "marginalism". "It was nothing to worry about," Mr. Gardner concluded. "It was just part of the game of our society."

It was natural at present that the National Party should receive a majority of votes, and the party's strength should rise if the influence in the country increases, he said.

**Ellis Looks At The Campus**

...attended black mass at little church, bou-bombed a cop during capping, pub-crawled from here to palmerston north, denounced the p.m. as a petit bourgeois....

**S.A.'s Neighbours Threatened**

THE South African Government constitutes a permanent and dangerous threat to Rautoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, says the 11th I.H.S. It notes that the British colonial authorities have been callously indifferent to the South African development of the three High Commission territories. South Africa, it claims, is still employing powerful economic weapons against the three territories, especially in regard to the customs agreements that are at present under revision. Finally, the question of the economic development of the three territories and of their defense against possible South African attack was left to be a matter of urgent international concern.
A NEW LIFE MEMBER ELECTED

NEW PLANS FOR SUB

THE planning of the extension to the Union began in 1963 during the term of office of the 1962-63 Students' Association Executive. Both the 1962-63 and 1963-64 Students' Association have submitted suggestions to the Student Union Management Committee. The Management Committee has set up a sub-committee to prepare a brief to submit to the Architect to prepare the plans currently being displayed.

These plans will be placed before the Full Management Committee for approval at the next meeting of the Committee. The Committee is hoping that construction will have commenced by January 1, 1966, and that the extensions will be completed by the end of 1966.

FINANCE

Funds expected to be available in October, 1965, to finance the extension.

From Students' Assoc. 1st per student 1963-64-65 14,500
Donations 1500
Hire fees from present facilities, Dining Room, Theatre, etc. 500

$25,000

It is hoped that a subsidy will be available from the Government (at least an equal amount). Estimates of cost of extending the Union suggest that between $90,000 and $100,000 will be needed.

GROUND FLOOR

Dining Room and Kitchens

The existing Sandwich Lunch Room will be moved to the first floor and space made available for this move will be used to improve the kitchen staff rooms and storage areas (already the existing storage areas and staff facilities are too small). Mr. Levenberg employs a full-time staff of 23 in 1964. By 1967 this figure will be 26.

A deep freezer unit will be provided in the kitchen area to enable buffet service for the Architect and vegetarians to be made.

FIRST FLOOR

Sandwich Lunch Bar: The existing main Common Room is planned to become the Sandwich Lunch Bar. The Planning Committee studied the amount of personnel purchasing food in the Union in 1962 and 1963 and have estimated that the number of students eating in the Union in 1964 and 1965 will be 1,400 and 1,500, respectively. They have also estimated that in 1967 the number will be 1,600 people per day.

SECOND FLOOR

1) Dining Room Extensions: The planning sub-committee were faced with providing more seats in the existing ground floor dining room or providing an additional smaller room elsewhere in the building. It is recommended to the Management Committee that a further Dining Room be provided on the second floor, to be opened off to provide a private dining room for the University Student's Union Association and members of the University.

The new dining space on the second floor will provide a natural seating for approximately 140 persons. In addition, another seating place provided in 1967 will be 650. This is equal to 2 per cent of the student population seated at any one time. In 1963 only 10 per cent of the students could be seated in the Dining Room at any one time and because of increasing student numbers, and the planning sub-committee have extended the eating area of this position will be reached again in 1969. Beyond 1963 the Dining facilities will be overcrowded at lunchtime and the planning sub-committee have asked the University planners to provide a second dining area which will be opened for use during the day for this purpose to组 members of the dining committee suggest that when the major portion of the present Union building would become a restaurant. A new Union building incorporating common rooms, committee rooms and other facilities might be built in the next decade. The student population in 1964 was 2,000 and by 1967 is predicted to be 2,500. In 1967 the number of full-time students will be 1,000 and by 1967 the number of full-time students will be 1,500.

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"On The Trail..."

You may have seen them on wet, cold evenings, running through the rain, or in the early morning, striding out to keep warm. They come in ones, twos or in bunches, and go by the name of "harriers."

Originally, the term "harrier" applied to the men of the nobility who chased hares over the English countryside with hounds and horses. Cross-country running as such developed in the public schools—soddy enough. Rugby was the one that started it—and spread to the universities and out. It was mainly a sport for the upper classes at this time.

The cross-country barrier has been broken down, at least in running, but the name "harrier" has stayed, probably because it's easier to say than cross-country runner. Cross-country running clubs can be found in most towns throughout New Zealand and Wellington, for instance, has about 30 different clubs. Several of these are church groups, most others are suburban.

Generally, harrier races are either invitational runs or races. Invitational runs are held from the early part of the New Zealand season to the end of the month. At the races, the various runners sort themselves into packs. These packs proceed at the pace of the slowest member, the categories being fast, medium, and slow.

As a rule, the pack runs five miles in the time that the fast pack runs 10, but enjoy themselves more. The after-race meals are better and the wine is invariably suprising, if it ever occurs. Occasionally, when things are cleaned. Runs of this nature are undertaken by the harrier clubs, as enjoyable to the athletes as well as to the public.

Racing is not enjoyable for the uninitiated. Between two and 10 miles long and, in some cases, on steep hills, perilous descents and certain mud to be regarded as a true cross-country course. Any runner wanting to win races has to train fairly rigorously. And how much time do you spend training? Is there someone who has no legs?

The Victoria University Harrier Club has been operating since 1932. At the time, there are plenty of factors, but the standard is low. There are several harriers who are far from great, and they are doing very well in the club races. Unfortunately, they don't run for the university club. This is mainly because of the lack of competition. Our club prefers to stay with our own club rather than take a part in university clubs. "Oh, how they

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Protest

Teachers' Colleges To Join NZUSA?

NZUSA: At the latest meeting of the Resident Executive M. J. Mortarty, NZUSA President, said he hoped to raise the matter of teacher college inclusion in NZUSA with members of the existing council privately before the August meeting was held. Mortarty first raised the question of training colleges being incorporated in NZUSA's structure at the last President's meeting. Since then, there has been a reaction from Otago and Canterbury. It is understood that Canterbury is also likely to be opposed, when the issue comes up at the August meeting. The Provincial Secretary, however, was oppose because increasing the size of NZUSA, its political and pressure power would be increased, which would be of great advantage. For example, when making representations to the Government concerning salaries, Pacific executive member, Pichforth, who was opposed to the meeting, said that in view of the inclusion of teacher training Council and Executive meetings, it would be disproportionately taken up with their problems.

President Mortarty, spoke strongly against these objections. He claimed that student interests in general would not be distinguished in this way. There were many more problems common to all higher education students than 30 per cent of university students realised. Although the majority of the students who went to teacher training in common with teacher training. This was merely prejudice. It needed to be discussed and settled.

Mortarty pointed out that as there were 3000 T.C. students and 20,000 university students, there would be little fear that university people would be dominated by T.C. delegates.

He stated further that the setting up of a separate body would add greatly to expenses of duplication in work. Most important, this separate body, being more representative, would have the ability to work sampling. NZUSA would lose all its status. However, if these branches joined NZUSA, the organisation would be much strengthened. Matters would be considered and confirmed after observing the activities of National Unions overseas.
Government's Do-Nothing Budget

ONCE AGAIN the Budget has come and gone, and hardly been noticed. Once again Mr. Lake has steered an unadventurous middle course between a budget that would meet the country's real needs and a budget that would please the voter. A few changes have been made, but a few minor concessions given away, but nothing either very constructive or very controversial, goes down well with the man in the street.

BASICALLY, Mr. Lake was faced with three serious problems, some of which he can be said to have done much about.
(a) The current rate of spending. In the long run, the country is running ahead of the level of production, with ominous possibilities of inflation or a balance of payments crisis within the next 12 months.
(b) Over the long term, New Zealand's economic growth has only been proceeding at a mediocre rate.
(c) Both the Government and the private sector have been relying on short-term overseas borrowing to keep up the present level of consumption and investment.

To deal with the first problem, the Budget had to be more constructive rather than nothing, except perhaps in retaining increases in some forms of Government spending. That the Government recognised the need for short-term restraint was evidenced in the tightening of the purchase controls and the wool restriction in the current budget period. The logical follow up for this should have been a temporary increase in taxes. Instead, some were cut.

We were assured that this was not a permanent cut, but a temporary one. We were also assured that the Government was committed to curbing inflation, and that by reducing consumption the economy could move to a new level in which inflation was lower.

In the immediate term, however, the Budget did little to ease inflationary pressures. Inflation is now at 20%, and the real interest rate is at 21%. A move to reduce inflationary pressures should have been made.

Mr. Lake's efforts were a colourless document which changes the economic scene very little.

SCHROEDER POETS REVIEWED

BY RUSSELL SCHROEDER

SCHROEDER'S efforts at being funny last week were, by all accounts, hilarious. This time, however, his efforts were less successful. His poetry is not as humorous as it was last time, and his poems are not as well written.

Mr. Schroeder's work is often compared to the work of other New Zealand poets, such as C.J. Campbell. However, Schroeder's work is not as good as Campbell's. Campbell is a much better poet, and his poems are more interesting and well written.

SCHROEDER'S work is not as good as Campbell's, and it is not as good as his own work last week. Schroeder needs to work harder to make his poems as good as his own work last week.

PROFESSOR BAILEY (Chairman) Professor Bailey (Chairman) of the Department of Music at Victoria University College. Professor Bailey is a well-known scholar in the field of music.

ARE WE DIFFERENT FROM THE RUSSIANS?

Professor Bailey (Chairman), President of the Russian Musical Association. Prof. Prof. Mr. Nikolay Blakov, 1st Secretary, Russian Legation. Mr. Parkinson, Secretary, Australian High Commission.

SALIENT

TOTALITARIANISM: ISC looks behind the Berlin Wall

THE Soviet Union opposes the application of the right to self determination and holds sway in East Germany. How many East Germans are free to express their will and the conference for-
APARTHEID JUSTIFIED?

SOUTH AFRICA, with its officially supported apartheid policy, is constantly challenged by many. Not all, however, are prepared to condemn her outright. They feel that there are justifications for this racial policy. An N.Z. correspondent, aware of some of these views, at the Eleventh International Student Conference, Christchurch, New Zealand.

THEY WERE:
- That if the whites won't keep their own race pure, the blacks will.
- That the two races were so far apart that they had to live in separate areas.
- That the South African Government was really doing a lot for the Africans.

The policies of the South African Government are leading to violence, commented the South African student. "The only time when there will be peace and tranquility is when the Africans are respected as people and not as a race." The conflict between the blacks and the whites was much more explosive than the South African Government was "prepared to admit," he continued, and despite the efforts of the Government, "the black and white are not so unfamiliar with each other."

It is particularly true in the urban areas: the Johannesburg native, for example, would go through modern surroundings and have leave to live in the 'bushes.'

The white prejudice against the South Africans was not always racial prejudice. In addition, there was a definite feeling amongst the Dutch that they must preserve their way of life. They were existing, although they would not admit it, in very comfortable conditions.

South Africa was very rich, probably the most stable in Africa, he said. It was not surprising that many white people were better off than peasants in other areas of the world. When one compared black with white, one saw that many safeguards had given themselves.

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“The Possessed” Well Worthwhile

Kirsty Northcote-Bade

NOLLA MILLAR’s production of The Possessed for the Russian section of the Modern Languages Department was an achievement which reflected the visible enthusiasm of those concerned. It is hoped that the innovation will become a permanent and that the department will undertake a major production as an annual project.

THE FIRST night’s full house was wasted by a bad demonstration of all the acts of violence, intrigue, compassion and pathos which could form part of life in a small rural town. The production of the sustained support despite the lateness of the hour.

COMPLEXITY

But was the insidious feeling of disillusionment once the spell was broken caused by faults in the play, or faults in the production? A play must be judged on its own terms, adhered to in its text and dramatic form—but this play proved a large production with a brilliant character and even before the problem of “success” production could be considered.

Some of us are tuned in to Dostoevsky, determinism, Russian allegory, and realism, others know Comus’s existentialism, dejavu, politics and corruption in modern society, but what are we to make of this play which seemed to be about nothing?

English translation of a French play and dramatic adaptation of the selection serving two separate purposes from the Russian novel. On this well-worn surface of literature, we are given another look at the Cherevichnyi Smyshliy, the type of Russian who is a sly, calculating, ambitious and often deceitful, a very unsympathetic character who might be described as a Rasputin, a type of Russian who has a way of getting his own way.

The mood of this is A Chekhov-like play of the Everyman with a kind of Russian style characterized by a highly sophisticated manner of speaking which can be seen in the acting style which could become a good thing. It is unfortunate that the actors avoided this opportunity and had to resort to a more naturalistic acting style.

TREASURER Ashendon makes a point at SGM.

Whodunnit?

Salient was edited by Anthony Haas again, technical work was done by Steve Chadwick assisted by Margaret Cooper, the secretary was Ann Stone who was helped by some new staff, Frances Lipson wrote the NZUSA reports, executive and NZSPA correspondent Dick Shorter kept his usual eye on events, the student arts publication and political editor Russell Campbell kept the copy flowing in. Opinion surveys are in the hands of Martin Dawson, and Hugh Renne wrote the election survey article in this issue. Our special feature is Geoffrey Rushbrooke. Pat Norris, who is features editor, found us the cartoonist, and Don Lai took the photos. Administrative work was done by Glynne Twynham. Advertising was sought out by John Harlow, accounts are kept straight by Ian Galloway, the business manager, and secretarial work was done by Anneliese Harlow.

PROFESSOR ABROAD

SALIENT apologizes for the delay in publishing this issue. It was held back after our reporter handled the story, and then the normal procedures were followed, and the printing was delayed. In addition, the printing was delayed due to the printing of the issue, and the printing was delayed due to the printing of the issue.

PROFESSOR W. H. HOLMES, Professor of Economics at Victoria University and Chairman of the Monetary and Economic Council, recently returned to New Zealand after spending ten months overseas.

Professor Holmes spent 7 months in the United States, and also visited Delhi, Paris, London, Brussels, and Ottawa during his trip around the world. He made this trip with the assistance of a Fulbright Fellowship.

Naturally more conservative were the members of the political parties, who were not interested in the issues.

Other sections of Salient’s survey showed that law students were a group too, but not quite 40 per cent supported public elections for the police. A large majority of students were definitely opposed to such elections, but many students in the survey made the issue clear. Professors were more likely to support the idea of elections than were students. Some of the students were opposed to elections, with only 25 per cent of students, and the effect of the law and commerce faculties on these figures is being considered.

Part-time students would not appear to be so clearly convinced of the value of the university’s role in public affairs. Salient is at present conducting a survey which will involve a number of part-time students opposed the suggested statements.

WHILE in London he attended the Commonwealth Universities Conference in Cambridge, and was a delegate from New Zealand to the Commonwealth Universities Conference in New Zealand. During his time in the United States, Professor Holmes spent 7 months in the United States, and also visited Delhi, Paris, London, Brussels, and Ottawa during his trip around the world. He made this trip with the assistance of a Fulbright Fellowship.

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