A TEST OF CHARACTER

Democratic government is, then, a test of character. Do the citizens vote as we expect? Are they as generous as we expect, as patriotic as we expect? Do they go to the polls in the numbers we expect? These are some of the questions we ask in the democratic set-up. They are not always as we expect. The voter has used up pretty well all the power he has at his disposal. The party that secures the majority—whether it be a majority of two or twenty—can do more or less what it likes until another election comes round. The voter can grow and grumble as he will, but his shrill in the democratic set-up is the coup of his vote. Once his hand crosses that fateful paper into the waiting ballot box, he is functus officio as we say and he's for it. If good Government results from the decision of himself and many others, they can count themselves lucky: if it doesn't, his main reaction will have to be, "Well, you caught me once, but never again."

BY

HON. R. M. ALGIE, M.P.

A TEST OF CHARACTER

by a well worn platitude, those who take part in life cannot fairly claim to be true to their trust. It is just plain hard fact and there's lots of experiences to support it.

This test of character is a two-way affair. It applies, in the first place, to those who prepare the policies or programmes that are to be put before the electors. Promises of a kind will always appear in such policies. After all, what is a politician but a series of promises? But these promises differ in their nature; some make their greatest appeal to the people at large; others aim straight at the pocket and even the greed of individuality of the voter. I can cite three different types:

First, a promise that New Zealand will join the World Bank.

Secondly, the offer of a $16 million railway for Nelson.

Thirdly, a promise to give taxpayers a $100 income tax rebate.

No one could successfully argue that all three promises are of the same nature or quality or that they appeal to voters in the same way. In deciding whether we should or should not join the World Bank, we have to decide which course would be for the greater good of New Zealand. When we look at the second promise, different considerations will apply. Is such a railway justifiable on grounds of necessity? Will it operate for the good of Nelson in an economic sense and can it be said that New Zealand as a whole should contribute towards its cost? Or was it no more than a last minute and a half considered bid to win a seat for a political party? And, lastly, there's the promise of the tax rebate of $10. Where lies the appeal in this instance? A promise aimed at securing the good of the community, or does it come right down to the individual and personal gain of the voter? No one would call that the 60-dollar question.

So much for the party that makes the promises. But what of the electorate? Well, there's a test for him, too. If he can succeed in putting the general good ahead of his personal interest, good government will be as near to a certainty as we may ever get from any human institution.

THE VOTER PAYS

Returning for a moment to my argument that the elector carries his fate in his own hands, let me set out quite simply a few truths that are widely known but all too rarely referred to.

* Election promises are not paid for by the parties that make them.

* If, and when, they are honoured, their cost must be met from the funds of Government, and

* A government can get the funds it needs in one or more of three ways only. Since it can't rely upon magic, it must:

  Go to its Reserve Bank and, perhaps, print what it needs, or

  Borrow what it requires by raising loans locally or overseas, or

  Resort to the time honoured practice of squandering it from its already overloaded taxpayers.

On its election to office in November, 1957, the Labour Party found it necessary to make use of all three methods because the election one of them by itself was insufficient to pay for the lavish promises it had made to win its way to power. It has been said that the price we were invited to pay for a Labour Government worked out at about $45 or $60 million—a tax rebate of up to $100, extra family allowances, increased child benefit, tax benefits, and the capitalisation of the child allowance. A very tidy bid in the way of a temptation. And it worked! Of course, the bill came in a few months later, and what a bill. But it made Labour happy, very happy indeed.

THE PARTIES COMPARE

There are people who say that the two rival parties in New Zealand are so much alike that there's not much to choose between them. They think, it is a very substantial view, and it calls for a measure of examination. Fundamentally, Labour stands pledged to Socialism; and National advances the supreme value of free enterprise and individual choice. Latterly, this distinction has become somewhat academic. During its present term of office, Labour has paid lip service to Socialism but has done little or nothing in the way of taking direct steps towards the attainment of its loudly proclaimed end. Socialism has become, in effect, its theme for Sundays. Nevertheless, a good deal has been done by what one may call the indirect method, and it is argued that given something more than an uncertain and unsatisfactory majority of two, the march towards State ownership and control will become faster and more direct. There is a lot of evidence to support the view that Labour has been changing its coat to suit a change in the political climate. Space will permit me to refer to a few cases only.

* Socialists don't believe in big business because they say, it exploits the workers in its pursuit of profit. But during the last three years, this so-called Socialist regime has been carrying on a most ob


unusual irritation between big business in the fields of oil, coal and steel, and aluminium. In the field of finance, we can discover another Socialist move towards the right.

* Labour said for years that it was stoutly opposed to borrowing overseas, especially in the dollar market. National has now argued that in the face of young and developing country, reasonable overseas all these three moves are very wise and desirable, but necessary.

On its election to office in 1957, Labour easily forgot its pronouncements about borrowing and sent Mr. Northey's overseas—equally to the "dollar monarchs' bodies" of Wall Street—to see what he could do in the way of loans: and only a few days ago our own Government might have to do something along the same lines in the near future.

* Thirdly, Labour used to aver quite stoutly that it would not sell State houses, National believed in selling them, and did so, as part of its policy of home ownership. Labour, in office, has forgotten its pronouncements in opposition, and is selling State houses just as we did.

In all this I see a development of this theme. We have heard the National Party can fairly declare, however, that it is a very real form of political fiction.

Many of my readers will vote for the first time this year. It's not too late.

(Continued on Page 2).
OVERSEAS STUDENT LIASON

Elsewhere in this issue there is an article on a Special Course to be held in February, 1961, for overseas students. This course is designed to help overseas students get to know New Zealand people and places, and to give them a better understanding of the country and its way of life.

It is realised, however, that there may be many New Zealand students who wish to take part in such a course and who, because they do not live in Wellington or cannot leave a holiday job, are unable to do so. A scheme for overseas student liaison has therefore been arranged so that these New Zealand students can help overseas students from overseas when the university year actually opens.

The New Zealand student interested in this scheme is asked to get in touch with an overseas student, where possible at the beginning of enrolment week and at the latest by the end of this week. He can then take the overseas student around the university, help him find his lecture rooms, introduce him to his lectures, and with him to Orientation Week functions, arrange for him to join any club in which he shows interest—in particular introduce him to other students at the university.

TWOWAY ASSISTANCE

Such a scheme will not only be of assistance to the overseas student, but will provide an opportunity for the New Zealand student to receive the stimulus of a culture differing from his own.

Any New Zealand student interested in taking part in this overseas student liaison is asked to fill in the application form available from the Students’ Association Office, Little Theatre Building. Address it to Kery Beley, Chairman, Overseas Students’ Committee. Also, if any New Zealand students are interested in having an overseas student to stay with them part of the vacation or in employing an overseas student , they can apply to the Students’ Association Office.

SALIENT STAFF FOR 1961

If you are interested in any of these positions, please apply promptly to B. T. March, 5th Floor, Students’ Association Office; or Ian Grant, 65 Hautau St, Lower Hutt.

TODAY’S AGNOSTIC TEXT

I think all the great religions of the world—Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, and Communism—belong to one another. —Bertrand Russell, “Why I Am Not a Christian.”

Graduates and Undergraduates in

AGRICULTURE ARTS COMMERCE
ENGINEERING LAW SCIENCE

The expansion of New Zealand’s economy has created an increased number of career positions demanding higher education and ability. The opportunities in the Public Service for accelerated promotion and advancement to responsible positions are excellent.

Further information can be obtained from:

THE RECRUITMENT OFFICER,
Public Service Commission,
University Senate Building,
Bownen Street,
WELLINGTON.
ELECTION ISSUES ARE CLEAR-CUT

The main issue which faces the electors when they go to the polls in November is whether they want increased taxation, a higher cost of living and increased debt or whether they don’t. In other words, do they want to see their local government’s policies bring about those three burdens. There is so little difference between the two parties that there is no likelihood of even promises that will cause any change.

It seems rather stupid and unnecessary that any free Western person should pay more money in interest on its borrowings than it spends in any other field. It is folly to consider that a drain on this is our economy. It means approximately 40 per cent of the Federal tax brought back in return. This, on top of 15 per cent in taxation, is the basic inequity in the current debt system.

Yet, forced to demand monetary reform, but its platform covers the whole range of national life with particular emphasis on individual freedom.

The League is concerned that so many things have happened that gathered the conception that mone-


YOU TOO CAN BE A CHESS IDIOT

Yes, you too can learn how to be-

come a midman of the 64 squares
— go on, admit that you didn’t
know that a chessboard has 64
squares—just send £2.10.10d
in cash to . . . Seriously, though, the
masters of the V.U.W. Chess Club
decided that it was about time that
the rest of the University realized
that we actually exist. So, at the
risk of being told that we are
stickling our necks out, blowing our
trumpets and being generally
eccentric—alright, we admit it,
since we have been told this many
times already—absolutely, we
are going to give ourselves some much-needed and morale-lifting publicity. After
all, we have no respect of anyone
else doing it for us.

ALCOHOLICS UNANIMOUS

One of the ineliminable curiosities of chess is that it is practically the
only sport, indoor or outdoor—well,
there are one or two—where


and we may not have much time to
fight against this insidious en-
croachment on our children. For
that reason, therefore, it is necessary
that the public should realize
that we are in opposition to a
very smart and effective monetary system, but that the credit system
opposes dele-
tigated authority; Credit seeks plan-
ned economies, and government
in secrecy by bureaucracy.

LEVER BRO S. (N.Z.) LTD, are offering STUDY AWARDS
to full-time Arts, Commerce and Law students who are
to keen to make a career in business. A wide range of
interesting careers are available in the Sales, Advertising,
Market Research, Distribution, Buying and Accounting
fields. The successful applicants will be required to at-
tend University for the duration of their course
(Master’s Degree, if desired).

An allowance of £175 will be paid in eight monthly instal-
ments (Max.-Oct. Inc.) each University year. Holders of
the Higher School Certificate bursary will still be eligible
for the full benefits of this Bursary. In return for assis-
tance, Lever Brothers only require a Bond to serve the
Company for six months subsequent to graduation.

Lever Brothers are seeking men who have the potential
to fill executive positions in the near future. They require
intelligent men who have achieved good results in their
studies and who have taken an active part in University
life. The Company seeks men with open and independent
minds, but they have no preference for subjects taken
as they believe that every University student should study
the helpfull subject.

Applications are invited from students who will complete
their degree at the end of either 1961 or 1962. In the
first instance, please write to—

B. D. MERCER,
Staff Development Manager,
Lever Brothers (New Zealand) Ltd.,
Petone.
University Bursaries: A New Deal For Students?

The recommendations of the Committee on New Zealand Universities (the Parry Committee) concerning university bursaries and scholarships have been the subject of intense activity over several years by the University Students' Association (NZUSA). This article summarises NZUSA's position and details the recent negotiations.

The Parry Report has been welcomed throughout the community as heralding a new era in the development of higher education in New Zealand. The recommendations, in their original submission, Assimilated had a deep and full understanding of the rightful place of the university in a developing nation like New Zealand, is evident to all who have read the Report and studied its conclusions. However, in assessing the Committee's recommendations on bursaries, your Association has major reservations.

Two fundamental arguments were made: first, the need for full-time students to be taken into account because of the basis of many recommendations. The first is that a fairer approach would be to consider the proper standard of living for a full-time student, and the second is that a different standard would have to be set for part-time students. With all the general principles and most of the specific recommendations of NZUSA is in full agreement, but on examination it can be shown that the recommendations of the Parry Committee are far from adequate and in many cases are damaging to the interests of students and the University.

The University Grants Committee has since adopted all these recommendations and, with appropriate adjustments, the time and the Minister of Education for implementation.

The recommendations of the three points where the Association disagrees with the Parry Committee.

**THE HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE**

The fundamental content of the Association is that ability and not income should determine one's place at a large number of New Zealand students who are present are unable to take advantage of circumstances under which they study at university.

(a) That the value of the Higher School Certificate award be increased to £500, from £150, for full-time study.

(b) That a special Masters bursary of £125 p.a. be available to students who have obtained a first class degree in arts, sciences, commerce, or in the final year of study in the Bachelor degree in science, arts, or commerce.

(c) That part-time students be eligible for part-time bursary as well.

Before discussing the reasons for our disagreement with these three points, I should first of all, however, speak briefly on two points not mentioned in the Report:

1. The Boarding allowance to full-time students should be raised away from home and holding a full-time Certificate and the Boarding allowance is greatly increased to meet rising living costs.

2. The number and value of University scholarships should be increased to meet present-day conditions.

3. The boarding allowance to full-time students should be raised away from home and holding a Higher School Certificate. The Parry Committee's recommendations were in line with this view.

4. Machinery for a periodical review of bursaries should be instituted, with such a review to be carried out in consultation with NZUSA and other interested parties.

The University Grants Committee has since adopted all these recommendations and, with appropriate adjustments, the time and the Minister of Education for implementation.

Student leaders at Parliament Buildings after seeing the Minister.

THE MASTERS BURSARY

In the Association's submissions to the Parry Committee, we pointed out that at present approximately only one in four students who complete their Bachelor degree study for Masters qualifications. The reasons are straightforward. Graduates can earn higher income in outside employment; in their final years at University expenses are higher than earlier, and the present fourth year: Higher School Certificate award of £40 is inadequate encouragement.

NZUSA submitted, therefore, that a special bursary award should be established to encourage study at the Masters level and that this should be £125 p.a. plus fees for all students accepted for the course.

The Parry Committee has accepted the validity and strength of the argument but would restrict the award to those students who obtain a second-class standard or better in the final year of the Bachelor course.

The Association adheres firmly to the recommendation. As one of the major arguments of the Parry Report—the need for more graduates—still, to a large extent, be defeated by this recommendation. The proposed restriction will discriminate unfairly on those students, and there are many, who under the different circumstances cannot gain second-class honours without having reached that standard in their final Bachelor units. Furthermore, austere and less justifiable, any award will result when, as is very possible, students who do obtain the required standard will fail to obtain honours. We remain convinced that the only fair basis is to award the Masters bursary to all students accepted for Masters degree study.

The reason for alarm is the implication of another recommendation of the Parry Committee whereby the Higher School Certificate award will be restricted in future to the Bachelor course only. If by any unfortunate mistake the Masters bursary is to be restricted in any way, then the Higher School Certificate award must be extended to those students undertaking Masters degree study who do not obtain the Masters bursary.

PART-TIME BURSARY

The Association strongly disagrees with the Committee's recommendation that the part-time bursary be abolished. The overall contentions of the Parry Committee that full-time study should be encouraged, although, as has been pointed out, these recommendations do not take this content into consideration. It is supported by NZUSA. However, many students in New Zealand who study part-time, so not from choice but because they cannot afford to attend the present low bursary assistance or because the demands of professional training and the university curriculum force them into full-time employment.

We are satisfied that if the Higher School Certificate bursary was raised to the adequate level recommended by the Association and the part-time category in the first category will be reduced. Never the part-time students who study part-time bursaries will still be unable to break away from the restrictions at present imposed on them by their professional organisations. NZUSA considers that these students must not be penalised for circumstances beyond their control.

RECENT NEGOTIATIONS

The Report of the Parry Committee was published in December 1959, and closely studied by all student association executives before coming up for discussion at the 1960 Easter Council meeting of NZUSA. That meeting decided that, in accordance with the pronouncement of the Parry Committee, we point out that at present approximately only one in four students who complete their Bachelor degree study for Masters qualifications. The reasons are straightforward. Graduates can earn higher income in outside employment; in their final years at University expenses are higher than earlier, and the present fourth year: Higher School Certificate award of £40 is inadequate encouragement. NZUSA submitted, therefore, that a special bursary award should be established to encourage study at the Masters level and that this should be £125 p.a. plus fees for all students accepted for the course.

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INSIDE RUSSIANS TODAY

It seems that little of the ferment that followed Khrushchev's anti-Stalin speech in January 1956 is still working among Russian students, at least on the surface. Some indication of the forces working beneath the surface calm are given in a little booklet, "Perspectives on Russian Youth," by Yaroslav Bilinsky, a Ukrainian refugee now working at research in Political Science in the U.S. Some of the complaints, patiently culled from Russian newspapers since 1956, sound like echoes of our own.

For example, at the 1959 Kom- somol Congress, one V. M. Ketov said, "The students at Tomsk live in very crowded quarters, the dor- mitories are overcrowded and a significant number of students have to live in private dwellings. The buildings used for teaching are packed; it is hard to study and to listen to lectures in overcrowded auditoriums. . . . We would also like the Education Ministry to take an interest in the provisions of our work rooms and laboratories which have become obsolete." He also complained about the non-availability of certain vital text-books due to faulty governmental planning. The situation in Leningrad, one of the largest cities, does not seem much better. According to a speech by a Komsoomol (Youth Organisation) official, students have to sometimes double as electricians, carpenters and charwoman in order to maintain their dormitories. This saved the administration 60,000 rubles in 1957, a "part" of which was graciously granted for student activities and the support of needy students. He also said that Leningrad students had established the praiseworthy tradition of doing "socially useful work," such as harvesting, during the summer vacations. Some of this work, also done on weekends during the term, on a compulsory basis, has led to a lowering of academic standards and considerable unrest among students.

LIGHT AND SHADE

Apart from these common grievances, Bilinsky notes four other categories of complaints, as mirrored in the Soviet press: dissatisfaction with compulsory indoctrination classes in Communism and Soviet patriotism, Russian demands for greater individual freedom, demands for undistorted information of the outside world, and "basic criticism of the Soviet political and social system."

Much of the last, of course, is kept out of the press and muffled in other ways, but it takes place nonetheless. For example, in 1956 members of a literary discussion group in Moscow were arrested after the soirée got out of hand and developed into "discussion of the government and criticism of the present leadership for delaying genuine democratisation." In the same year a stormy students' meeting at Moscow University resulted in a manifesto demanding the replacement of the Supreme Soviet with a genuinely democratic body based on free elections.

However, this does not indicate that the powerful anti-rebellious crowd living and working in sub-standard conditions. Judging by the Soviet education system is competent; in a few fields it is outstanding. While a university student must undergo some hardships before graduating, educational standards are high in the Soviet Union and the cultural life full—and available at special student concession rates. Government scholarships take care of most financial worries, and students in important professions receive handsome rewards and prestige.

For the average student, however, there remains the problem of avoiding assignment to an unwanted job. During and immediately after the last war it was obligatory to serve in designated "societal" occupation for at least four years after graduation. Apparently this rate later became easier enough to evade, but has again been drastically enforced in an attempt to contain qualified manpower where it is needed.

NONCONFORMITY

The regime has made strenuous efforts to combat symptoms of rebellion among youth, particularly the university crowd who enjoy the modishly non-conformist, "trendy" urban lifestyle. The methods used are to increase participation in sport, and in the D.O.K. (Youth Organisation which teaches its members to shoot, drive cars and motor cycles, fly planes and sail boats) to be found in every dormitory. But for others Bohemian-asking Western girls are a half-way street from everyday dreariness. A more disturbing symptom has been the increased rate among teenagers, both of which the government appears to be without enquiring into the causes.

CURIOSITY ABOUT THE OUTSIDE WORLD

After Stalin's death overseas visits were allowed for those whose work was beyond doubt. Even these, however, have had a disturbing effect in the universities. Newcomers from Eastern and Western countries were openly exploited by the Soviet students as tourists, as true, and Western periodicals and papers began, despite government reluctance, to become more readily available. Even Yugoslav papers were sold as "the nearest thing to an objective account of the outside world that we have."

A poem by Y. Yevtushenko, a gifted and outspoken young writer, expresses the mood of many young people:

"Long live movement
And fervour.
And Longing—
Triumphant longing!
Bookshelves hinder me . . .
I do not like
Not knowing Buenos Aires, New York
I want to read about
As much as I like
In London
To talk to everybody
Even in broken English
Like . . .
Hanging out of the bus
I want to travel through Paris in the morning.
I want art, but different—like my...
ALL ABOUT "SALIENT"

SIR—I am writing this letter in order that this paper may have a little more than the usual 2% of student opinions, which its covers usually contain.

Possibly this 2% could be improved if the strip down the side of the cover were removed and the space used to present some student opinion.

Perhaps at some time in the future we could have some form of Editorial instead of the two articles which appear there and thus purport to be one.

At this stage I would like to say that the so-called questionnaire you which published a short while ago was not fair and unless it is

to your staff has deducted anything from them then they must have read more from the lines than appeared on them.

I have come to think that the proportion of the things students in this University has fallen from a very low level to almost zero. Once again the common room is a place where cards can be played all day and every day, and any intellect that may be present there is not sharpened primarily in the close examination of “hard hands.” Doesn’t anyone realize that it is the third term? As for SALIENT, it’s not even an organ of student opinion any longer. Not even of the Editor. In fact only two things seem to show that there is any opinion left in SALIENT staff.

These are “Today’s Agnostic Text” and the Whole Quotation. The latter has come from a rather inapt quotation to now be almost an answer to the “Agnostic Text.” Both of these things at least reflect the opinions of their Editors.

As for the rest of the thing: With the exception of one or two articles which are only straight reporting or cribbing from other journals, the whole magazine would improve a “raffiti” if we had the opinions of the writers rather than the unintelligible mixture of so-called facts which pass for articles in SALIENT at the present time.

Well, here is a piece of student opinion which you might publish even if only for the one or two replies that it might bring. Yours, etc.

D. A. McNEILL

RETURN TO "SALIENT"

SIR—Criticism of late has been levelled at SALIENT. The editors have been much maligned. Might I suggest that this is an example of scapegoat-finding (psychological) production. How can the editor produce an organ of student opinion when there seemingly is not any opinion around? Surely SALIENT reflects the present “tone” of Victoria. Surely SALIENT is in effect criticism of oneself.

Perhaps however there is plenty of opinion about but those producing it do not consider there is to be any worth in writing their conclusions for SALIENT. Are they ashamed of their thinking? Do they fear being “branded”? Surely if someone throws out an opinion he is not committed to that point of view for the rest of his life. If he is, he is a vegetarian. His opinions will be sprouting, blossoming, evolving, changing. Or maybe the “opinionated” have lost faith in their contemporaries. 

DIANA PICTON

"SALIENT" REVISITED

SIR—The level of awareness of students of this University resembles that of an intoxicated caterpillar. There is little interest or awareness of student politics, or questions of importance in present day world affairs. What are we working for? Are we participating to considerable degree in our national life going to base our opinions on mere vegetating or are we going to formulate opinions? Are we going to have opinions or rather are we going to drift with the stream? An achievement within the abilities of dead dogs.

I welcome the appearance of "Ulysses" as a stone cast in the stagnant pool of University thought, as an indication that not all caterpillars are eating leaves. Surely however, the people behind this publication should rather be pitied for the SALIENT column’s airing of ideas, controversies, pet grudges and prejudices. That is not good enough for us. SALIENT exists for us? Further SALIENT has a far wider coverage of University affairs which, although it may well do with some redaction, does at least offer a more complex picture.

If the distressed protestations of McNeil Stone and Flude we’re valid contributions to an SALIENT it would not only ensure an even more far reaching in its stupor, yet more widely read, and a factor which, I hope the 1961 editor in law, is that outstanding.”

That gentleman is that Exe, not only not only not only, for them, but not only on them.

It is an indication of life. The absence of attention to this column for the past year is an indication that it is time for student thought to be re-aired. At least a bit of vegetable and get weaving!

STEVIE OREGAN

TECHNICAL GRADUATES: 1961 Appointment

Chemists, chemical engineers and engineers are offered ample opportunity to recover and apply individual talents with Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand Limited.

This leading Australian Company, with world-wide affiliations, invites applications now for appointments which commence early in 1961.

Chemists will in most cases enter through our modern Central Research Laboratories in Ascot Vale, a suburb of Melbourne. Engineers are required mainly for our establishments at Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Fares to Australia are paid by the Company.

Early entry into their ECANX staff career appointments will have every opportunity to gain experience and ascertain likely future interests.

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Students completing their courses this year, and who are interested in obtaining further information, are invited to write to:

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IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (N.Z.), LTD.,
P.O. BOX 1592,
WELLINGTON.
OVERSEAS STUDENTS' ORIENTATION COURSE

Earlier this year an article appeared in SALIENT dealing with the Overseas Student at Victoria, and the success and shortcomings of the Summer School held that vacation. The success of that vacation this year was due, in large part, to efforts by External Affairs in conjunction with the Department of En- glish and the Students' Association. It attempted to combine instruction in English, lectures on New Zealand life and cultural and social contact between Overseas and New Zealand students.

Next vacation the Students' Association will organise a course known as the "OVERSEAS STUDENTS' ORIENTATION COURSE." Emphasis will be solely on the presentation of New Zealand culture and history, the providing of means for a friendly and understanding meeting between the New Zealand and overseas students.

The Course will be held at Vic-toria between February 6 and 17, 1961. It will be divided into two parts. From Monday, February 6 to Friday, February 10, the lectures will be given on New Zea- land life and manners. These lectures will be 90 minutes long. Discussions will follow. Two visits will be organised for this period. Two sodal will be held, one a dance and the other a luncheon at the Akatarawa Club between Monday, Feb- ruary 13 and Friday, February 17.

The second part of the course will be held at the University of Colombo, where the students will be free to engage in activities of their own choosing.

It is hoped that students from the other universities will attend. All former students of any New Zealand university are eligible for the duration of the Course.

Because of the necessity to avoid overcrowding, applications, including non-froshers from other universities, will be in charge of their respective Associations.

The total cost for the Course for those students living at Weir will be £8. For those students living at Weir the cost will be £4. However, it is hoped that ap-plicants to benefit from his generosity will mean a reduction in this charge.

SALIENT is showing considerable initiative, and undertaking a large responsibility, in running this Course. It is a testament to the difficulty faced by the Overseas Student during his first vacation at Victoria. If this difficulty is not examined and a solu-tion attempted, it would mean a severe Students' examination chances and appreciation of New Zealand life and thought are seriously pro- duced. An Overseas Student ar-riving in New Zealand must, in a very short period of time, study himself into a completely new social groove. It is felt that such a course, a small, but important, step in the right direction, can provide a basis for solving the Overseas Students' initial difficulty regarding social life.

It is therefore necessary for as many New Zealand students as possible to attend the Course, in an effort to help the Overseas Students with the problems they will meet in ad- justing themselves to a new country. Application forms for the Overseas Students' Orientation Course are now available at the Students' Association Office in the Little Theatre Building.

SCIENCE REPORT

Reports are coming in from people who mention everything, it is a detectable habit. —Anthony Hope, "The Dolly Dialogues.

FARWESTH GALAXY

With the help of the 2.M.1.6.3.6. telescope, Raphold Minkowski of the Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories, photographed a spot of light that appears to originate 8 billion years from the earth, and the beginings of life on earth. The spot is so distant celestial object yet detect- ed, thought to be either a single galaxy or two galaxies in collision on the object exhibits a red-shift indi-cating that it is receding from the earth at a velocity of 90,000,000 miles per second—almost half the speed of light.

According to the evolutionary, or "big-bang" hypothesis, the universe originated in a vast explosion 12 billion years ago. Thus the light now recorded by Minkowski may have started near the beginning of time.

AMAZING TELEPATHY RESULTS

SALIENT's own science reporter has recently revealed some amazing telepathic experiences which have baffled the experts.

"Only last week I was standing in front of a Voraynot electric light when I had a distinct premonition that Mr. Debrusd was standing in front of a Voraynot electric light. Without a moment's delay, I turned around on one heel to find myself face to face with Fred, the student who has been my roommate."

Another remarkable instance occurred in Mercer Street. I was walking past a tobacconist when a voice, as noble and dignified as the Lord's Hummel, said, "Buy an Art Hansing Ticket."" The Hendon, I can imagine, paid over my half-crown. Sure enough, when the results came out, there was an amazing similarity between the winning ticket and mine. If one added the digits of both tickets and subtracted seven from the sum, the results only differed by two!

A final experience which convinced me of the truth of telepathy occurred in a dream of a friend of mine. An angel had appeared and pronounced that "An event of world-wide import will happen on the front steps of Victoria tomorrow at twelve thirty. I shall appear with notebook and camera and I will stand in pouring rain for an hour at the appointed place. I cordially invite you to see this happen.—no result."

The strong moral, of course, is that the scientist do not publish his theories, he has a powerful tool, in fact, is just the opposite— falsification. Neg-a- tive research is often the most ill-m unintentional, for example to us all, for emulation. Enough.

THE SPICE is so called for rea- sons no doubt clear to its founders but lost on me (if someone can help me, I'd be able to remind people of it. It is published approximately bi-monthly by the Students' Association and was once produced at Capping time with the naming of Gradu- ants as its main function. With the rise of Cappidele it became a vehicle for literary and musical activity, a historic record of club activities and also contained articles of general University interest.

This year I hope to publish not a detailed picture of all that has happened at Victoria over the last three years, but articles sampling the work that is being done. The Dependent Instructor's Force is not the most helpful, but students are more elusive. If you are a Cul-tural or Musical Practitioner please sort out what you would like to write up, or report, or select for publication and get in touch with me about it. Dead-line November 18.

THE EDITOR.

THE SOUND OF COCKTAILS

A major theory of group-dynamical psychophysics has been over- thrown. Some months ago William E. J. F. Hinde of the Department of Psychology at the Institute of Brooklyn predicted that noise-level at cocktail parties should show a discontinuity at a critical point, when speech at an otherwise level was rendered intelligible by the arrival of additional guests. At that point each guest would raise the volume, leading to an abrupt increase in noise level.

This prediction has now been put to the test by Leggett and North- wood of the National Research Council, Canada. Their verdict: not true. Large parties, at least, simply turn into a noisy clatter, up to a peak of 80 to 85 decibels; a level "not quite high enough to cause permanent impairment of hearing.

Leggett and Northwood obtained recordings and other data from eight parties given by various social and other organisations. The number of guests was roughly equated to between 100 and 700. Seven were cocktail parties. The exception was a coffee party. "It was exceptional, also" they write in The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, "in that the participants were all musicians, i.e., a group dedicated professionally to maintaining a delicate and refined aesthetic."

Although this handicap, they managed to hold their own with the other party goers.

Data from one party had to be discarded because of the observer's failure to maintain an adequate location. In other instan- ce "to allow observational work to interfere unduly with other duties." Records from the other seven revealed a straight-line in- crease in noise as guests arrived, with no evidence of an abrupt transition.

The two specialists in audio/acoustics concede that the MacLean effect might occur at parties with about 50 guests. The experimenters reluctantly abandoned a scheme to set up artificial parties with this number, because "even assuming that guests and observers would donate their services, there is a real financial problem that has not yet been solved."

GRADUATE TO BEAUTY

"Can you bond this into fish-hook, Miss. Brown?" Dad says you can twist anything with your tongue!"

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THE EDITOR.

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LETTER FROM JAPAN

Sir.—Started in the autumn of 1945, the governmental "AAA" with appended phenomena is the first speaking magazine for the Japanese in our country. I am enjoying since a speedy circulation of 13,000 among cultured circles and the government.

We have just laid out a new plan for the AAA to vividly introduce to Japanese the fine arts of living and thinking of young generations of the world. Any plan of making a literary and visual messenger of magazine, if it is to be pursued at all, needs overseas co-operation, and that is why it is the exception. You can help us by writing for the AAA, a reportage concerning any of the following subjects:
1. Scenery and the way to get a job after graduation in your country.
2. Social and cultural customs and manners particular to your country.
3. What makes the most impressive experience you have ever had in your daily life.

Other than these subjects, you will please write an article inside of 1,000 words, and if possible, send us a photograph which will visualize your composition. We shall be very happy to have you, no matter how brief the personal history too.

When we have decided to publish and send you remittance, you may be assured of getting the AAA with your writing. The cost of one year's subscription will be $5 for return to your correspondence, and additional $1 for every one photo showing the story.

In case we should be unable, due to lack of space and in the circumstance to repay your kindness by publishing your manuscript, we will pay you the postage that will cover the postage you have spent on it.

Please send your article to the following address by October 30, and we will send the one reaching later than that can also be accepted.

We shall thank you for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

SALIENT

Page Eight

The U.S. Presidential Campaign

The MACHINE-TOOL CANDIDATES

It's not often that the two candidates in a Presidential election are sharply contrasted types. They were in 1952, when Eisenhower, the benevolent, fatherly national hero, the amateur politician who had run as a "Mighty-Mouse" underdog, and Nixon, the cold, insistent, and gifted, but probably too aloof and indecisive for the average voter. More often the personality of one candidate has been so strong as to force his rival completely off the stage, or else, rarely, the candidates have been strikingly similar. That seems to be the case this year.

Both Nixon and Kennedy are expert and coldly calculating politicians, with well-oiled organizations behind them. Nixon's was provided by the Republican Party, which has been grooming him during Eisenhower's term, and Kennedy's by the family fortune, but the end result is the same. Both have won, we believe, the approval of things with a carefully controlled emotional content—just the right amount in the right places.

AVOIDING COMMITMENT

Over the years both have shown that they know the first rule for Presidential politics—avoid commitment on as many issues as possible, Nixon has managed to cover himself so as to come out on the winning side on any issue. For instance, in August last year he established himself as "the man who talked back to Khrushchev" in the Moscow "Kitchen debate," and during Khrushchev's tour of the U.S. Nixon kept well in the background and said little. Thus when the inevitable blow-up in U.S.-Russian relations came this year, Mr. Nixon was in a position to attack his liberal opponent, as the tough man to deal with the Russians. He would, of course, have been quick to take credit for the victory.

The Men

The backgrounds of the two candidates are very different. Kennedy grew up in the wealthy socially-selective atmosphere of Boston. His father is a wealthy banker who was once Ambassador to Great Britain. His family's connections, influence and money were at his disposal when he decided to enter politics, and his career since 1952 has been one of steady preparation for the Presidency. He is steaming toward Senate majority, and in the primary elections this year shows that Presidential politics are still a rich man's game for Humphrey's organization and campaign funds were nothing compared with Kennedy's.

Nixon, on the other hand, has the resources of the Republican Party behind him. His origins are the re- or democrat. He comes from a poor Californian Quaker family, and he worked his way through law school against very heavy odds. Nixon's underdog, "poor boy-makes-good" appeal will no doubt be made much of by Republicans. Actually, the distinction is now artificial. Nixon stands to the right, not the left, of the wealthy Democratic candidate on most issues. Both men show an almost pathological humility in regard to their achievements and good luck, although this is especially true of Kennedy. His speech accepting the Democratic nomination showed no sign of his having exploited it. This he accomplished it without even thinking of it. His acceptance speech was carefully prepared, but it expressed no vanity or hope to do more than his due. An acceptance speech by Eisenhower or Stevenson on the other hand, might have been expected to express a great deal of human dignity and emotion to give the parties affection as we respect for their candidates.

The Issues

Foreign policy will be very important in this campaign, and there is little doubt that the parties do not differ at all on this; the dispute will centre around the interpretation of the campaign. Nixon's image as a strong man with the Russians is well established. This is Kennedy's weak spot. Since the Summit failure he has been hurt by the suggestion that he was too young to handle the problems facing the U.S. His suggestion that the U.S. should stop all of the 2-2 flights in a year was not popular. Nevertheless, he showed in his speeches since then a sound knowledge of foreign policy problems, and his call for "improved communications" with North China." Nixon's weakness is farm policy. The Administration policy has been a costly failure, and Nixon's attempts to distinguish himself from it may not be enough to save the farm vote.

The other big issue in domestic politics is how far the government should encourage economic growth. Democrats insist that the economy should expand at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, to be forced by government spending if necessary, and Nixon's economic adviser, in a memorandum, advocates the relaxation of government controls on the economy. Nixon must realize that increased government spending on education and welfare is necessary.

The Religious Issue

No one can tell how Kennedy's Catholicism will affect the election. It is a shadow over the whole campaign. Smith, the Democrats one Catholic nominee, has had to be handled cleverly by Hoover in 1928, haunts Kennedy. Experts are not agreed that his religion is a major factor in Smith's defeat (it could have helped him in some states) and whether the candidate could have won in 1952. Hoover. Kennedy has not been above using his religion for political advantage.

Owning to the promotion of one of their analytical chemists, who has gone overseas for further training, Lever Brothers (N.Z.) Ltd., have a vacancy for a chemistry graduate. Initially, the graduate will be employed in their modern laboratory on process control analyses. Excellent opportunities are open to chemists who are keen to follow careers in production management or process development work and good men can expect early promotion.

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FOUR PROBLEMS WITH ONE SOLUTION

It's weird. Honestly it's a wonder to me that a few of these free-thinking guys around town don't re-orientate their thoughts and get hold of some real problem that's worth solving. Sure we all know that there are plenty of so-called society evils that need solving and losses are rife up in some newspaper columns and being criticised by some small-thinking do-gooders who say a lot of stuff that's worth nothing. Boy, it bugs me. Why don't these eggheads settle down to some creative thinking and instead of criticising come up with some solution and offer it for discussion. That's what I've done, and boy, I've got four problems off the hook. And my bark is raising the school-leaving age to eighteen.

This to me solves some problems you know as well. You know, things like delinquency, school uniforms, the lack of skilled labour, the exploitation of apparently...

By TERRY CHRISTIE,
sometime Varsity student, current aspiring copywriter.

URGE FOR ADULT EXPERIENCES

Delinquency stems from an ado-
lescent psychology. If it stems from envy and an urge for the freedom of adult life. Whether or not statistics agree I cannot say, but it seems from my read-
ning of "Truth" that the majority of teenage delinquents are un-skilled, highly paid workers... teenagers earning adult wages and able to afford the pleasures of adult life. Not only will raising the school leaving age prevent them from taking these jobs, it will keep these junior "Al Capone" within the control of State trained supervisors. And by the time they graduate to the adult world, they will be better able to cope with the influx of money...

As a payment in compensation for the depriving of a chance to enter adult life, it is essential that if the school leaving age is raised, school uniforms must be abolished. Besides reducing narrow adolescent development, school uniforms are a ridiculously expensive rule, a major reason why many of the children of lower class homes leave school at 15. It is expensive not just physically, but psychologically. In the natural adolescent urge for development the youngsters is urged in his appeal for an ad-
ditional set or sets of clothing that he can wear for social acceptance in his pseudo adult world in the world outside the jurisdiction of the school.

The abolition of school uniforms will reduce parent expenses and offer junior an ego appetiser, and removes a great psychological car-
er to the development of many teenagers. And new trends in clothing styles are neat and func-
tional.

This by raising the school leaving age and abolishing school uni-forms three things of importance are achieved:

(a) A major cause of delin-
quency is stemmed.
(b) The adolescent urge of adult-hood is pampered.
(c) Higher educational is made possible.

EFFECT ON UNIVERSITY LIFE

Now the higher education will have an obvious effect on Un-
iversity life. The student at 18 will be far better equipped both men-
tally and in ability to cope with the way of University education. Being well versed in its ways and pampered by pseudo-adult offerings during school life, the new University student at 18 will be less inclined to gamble about en-
joying new found freedom. And dress eccentricities will be mini-
nized.

Now some will argue that rais-
ing the school leaving age will have a detrimental effect on the apprenticeship system at present in vogue. But this of course is due for revision anyway. The State, or private enterprise, at least, would be well advised to establish trade training schools. Here with modern equipment and competent (well paid) instructors high stan-
dards of technical trade training could be achieved, and the use of boy apprentices as cheap labour would become an exploitation of the past. The period of apprentices-
ship would be reduced to a period of not more than two years, and would be a period where the ex-
ample gains practical experience at applying technical know-how. The employer would reap the advan-
tage of knowing the attitude and ability of the boy he has hired and have, more quickly than be-
fore, a really capable and experi-
enced employee. This system in principle is being effectively ap-
plicated to pharmacy trainees.

The boy leaving school and going into an apprenticeship would be the equivalent of the present day matriculation student and their place in society would be equal. Thus there would be more incentive for boys to take up trades and therefore more skilled workers.

As the age of mechanisation advances, the need for a higher education and technical trade training is not only impera-
tive for the survival of society, it is imperative for the individual.

Anyway it seems to me that the raising of the school leaving age is imperative whatever way you look at it.

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- The Registrar's Office, Victoria University, Wellington.
- Vocational Guidance Centre, Wellington.
- Personal Manager, Woolworths (N.Z.) Limited, 57 Dixon Street, Wellington.

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merce and Law.

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PUBLIC SLAUGHTER

Suggestions for additions to this page are welcome. If there is any need of your not being referred to here, it is strongly recommended, please shop a little to the Advertis-
ing Manager for "Advertiser's" Students' Area.

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tively chosen ranges of fashions and lines of fashions.

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ing. Also at 123 Cable Street. For students only—17½. Made to measure, or the generation of Library Card. Discount does not apply to suits.

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in Class
(1) When I recall the point in
my lecture where the main prob-
lem begins to emerge, I will
make signal with my hand. At this
time all students with hidden
pocket radios will please turn
them off.
(2) I don’t mind students glanc-
ing at their watches towards the
end of the lecture, but please don’t
drink (unless you are thirsty).
(3) Those students who are
scared to wake up when I say,
And in conclusion let me say...
will soon discover that I
and I should remark about
a few words in the lecture.
(4) Those who must sleep should
arrange for classes to end at
the end of the period. A bad
appearance is created when one
or more students remain dozing
in their seats after the rest of
the class has left the room.
(5) Please do not leave the
rooms during the classes.
(6) Those who lack the talents
would give more attention to their
dreams. My impulse Monday
evening, peeping around the
room, was to inquire if the
room had burned down.
(7) Instead of doing some
outside work, I wish you would
not consider this request as “con-
troversial”. It isn’t.
(8) In writing papers for
discussion, please remember that “It
link” is not constructive
criticism.
(9) Students seeking self-
advancement by laughing at my
jokes should listen with more atten-
tion. On Thursday, just by glanc-
ing up from my notes and pause-
ning expectantly, I got quite a
laugh from a sentence of Spinoza’s.
(10) Students who wish to take
a short cut to getting terms by
referring in class to a book that
I have written should not call it
the green one.” Learn the
title anyway.

“...And yet I fear this nausea
which makes a man must not be
entangled. A man must move
freely, without these trailing
obedience, which would blind
eyes, or tiring his heart. They
talk about the slavery of the
heart. These are the feeling
compared to the slavery of the
heart. All Ireland for me, is in
and Ruth, a blonde, a deep
fleeting, an airy pig of
a town that I cannot think of
its going as soft as a...”

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With the introduction of New Zealand history a full-scale unit, even though it is only at stage one level, by the History department, New Zealand historical scholarship is at last receiving due recognition. Not that the study by university students of good histories, not to speak of a mass of historical material, is a criterion of their worth, but it does mean that our historical scholarship has reached a point when it can provide adequate material for more or less complete study of our history at the first academic level.

In recent years there have been published in New Zealand and overseas a number of books dealing with our history which, in their quality as well as in New Zealand, represent a significant stage in our historiography. The History department, in planning this unit, is making good use of a number of these recent books as a basis for any essential reading course. There are many early works of course, but some of these books break new ground and others furnish a new interpretation which may replace an older one. The working historian now has available all writings contemporaneous with the events which he is describing. The reader and the student in the first instance forgoes this ground-work and goes straight to the historical research, written from the standpoint of his own time and attitude. The reader may find there is or will be a continuous revision of our history in which older or unconscious interpretations are questioned, or new views entirely are taken. This process of revision is an exceptional one, not found in a country with a history much older than ours, but European nation, there has afforded little scope for these revisionary processes to be developed in our stream of history. Much early material is biased, polemical or even sensational, and where there has been much controversy, although landmarks like Gorn's Maori King book and Hickey's Long White Cloud remind us that there were men of affairs who could write with discrimination and relative fair-mindedness.

A further study of New Zealand history will touch many who have retained happy memories of school days and the history which was taught them then, that New Zealand history does not begin at 1840. We had all heard of Captain Cook and Samuel Morden, but a study of New Zealand in Polynesia is becoming more and more a fascinating ground for theory and research. As historical and archaeological research into Maori history before the advent of the Europeans takes advantage of scientific methods, there will be fascinating and significant facts brought to light. Use of carbonizing techniques is likely to reveal more fully a much earlier human occupation of New Zealand than may have been hitherto realized, Andrew Sharp's theories of Polynesian perigrinations may discount literal acceptance of myth and legend, and a poiter and modern, logical, interpretation of these epic voyages. Coming closer to our time there are two new works which bring different emphases to aspects of our history already much discussed. Tapp describes New Zealand before 1840 as an economic and demographic colony not of Britain but of Australia—New South Wales. Harri son Wright's study of the Maori race before 1840 in its contacts with westerners, brings together into one convenient volume much useful information, with an interesting chapter emphasizing the part played by disease, as apart from the military wars, in the disintegration of the Maori. With its anthropological bias—we expect this from an American—the attitude is one taken from the standpoint of the Maori more than from the old attitude of the settler in which there was always an implicit hostility.

Crowd Colony Government, by the Parliamentary historian, Dr. Macintoch, is a full-scale treatment of the period 1840 to 1862. Michael Turnball's little book on the Wakefield system and the New Zealand Company, The New Zealand Bubble, vigorously attacks Wakefield and all he stood for.

The period of the Maori wars and the provinces is so far not too well covered, although we have Dr. Crichton's masterly Origins of the Maori Wars, Gorst's book The Maori King, a contemporary work, and Morris's book on the provincial governments which is somewhat limited in scope. As always of course there is much material in the way of pamphlets and periodical articles but this often has the disadvantage of not being too well digested for the needs of a stage one student, but if the student is to be a true historian he will treat this lack as a challenge.

A good deal of our history is discussed in microscopic aspects in these, and a number of these could well be made standard reference works for the student until they perhaps become published works. After 1870 there are many more gaps in our historiography. The period of the 80s and 90s is at present the subject of much new research, detailed research which is looking new ground in an otherwise practically unploughed field. What little do we really know about the twentieth century, except perhaps through a flood of periodical articles on economic matters and our parents can recall what little of it, historically speaking, was part of our environment. The depression seems to dominate it, undoubtedly had a profound effect on those who, unlike myself, lived through it. But the history of the twentieth century (in New Zealand) is not the history which culminated in the depression and grew so profoundly altered, out of that experience. New Zealand experienced depression and welfare measures before 1930. The war in the Pacific in the 40s has made much more aware of our position in the world and created the Commonwealth. If Dr. Sinclair (Pelican History of New Zealand) says we need to give security in the harsh economic conditions of the modern world, his book in his Quest for Security in New Zealand traces a significant development of this theme back in the 80s and 90s, and even back to our origins in the Wakefield settlements. Nevertheless, economic history is perhaps the key to all our history in this century.

When one's lecturers in the class-room are sometimes the writers of our history, then the subject can come vitally alive. Dr. Beaclark, the authority on Captain Cook and Pacific history, delivered several lectures including some on this topic, and Dr. W. H. Oliver, who has a book yet to be published (very soon, it is understood on the history of New Zealand delivered many of the lectures, particularly those on political history. Two lecturers from Australia were induced to give our regular lecturers a rest, and one of them was Dr. (Associate Professor) Sinclair, who is probably the first lecturer to lecture on a banking history of New Zealand in the 19th century—and to make it so interesting.

Our Victorian heritage is certainly still with us, as a study of our history reveals, and not only in licensing laws at that, but in our manners and morals and other intangible aspects of life. How much have we moved into the modern world—or to what extent do we retain characteristics planted in our country in the middle of the last century? It is always a moot point just how modern any country is or claims to be, because so much of our heritage is in a very true sense historical.