CULPT BY ASSOCIATION, SACKED WRITER CLAIMS

By ROGER WILDE

A 21-year-old writer, Rhys Pasley, has resigned from his position in the Public Relations Office of the Wellington City Corporation because of his association with the national satirical publication "Cock".

In its most recent issue (November, 1968), "Cock" referred to the Mayor of Wellington, Sir Francis Kitts.

On November 21, Rhys was asked by the Public Relations Officer, Mr. J. G. Thomson, if he was associated with "Cock".

Rhys said that he was, whereupon Mr. Thomson referred to the paragraph concerning the mayor.

Rhys said he was aware of this, but that he had nothing personal to do with the reference.

Mr. Thomson did not challenge this assertion but reminded Councillor John Skerret that he had seen the Mayor in the company of a woman at a party.

Mr. Turk had seen "Rhys" with her and had mentioned it to Mr. Thomson.

The following day, Mr. Thom-son called Rhys into his office and asked him if he had anything to do with the paragraph.

"This is very bad," he said.

At that point, Rhys told Mr. Thomson he had not written anything about the mayor.

"If you happened to be associated with a particular story, I would like to know," Mr. Thomson said.

"I told him again I had no influence over editorial policy or decisions of "Cock".

"I am quite sure that had I merely contributed to "Cock" by mail I would have still lost my job." Rhys said.

Mr. Thomson told him he would have been prepared to stand up for him if he had done something defensible.

Rhys then resigned from the position and returned a complaint against Mr. Thomson's action to the Public Relations Committee.

The following Monday Rhys learned that the Labour Councillor, Mrs. D. Davie-Smith-Kennedy, had asked the corporation to re-consider the decision.

"We know when to see her, she suggested I see the Town Clerk." Rhys said.

"As far as she was concerned, we could return to the corporation.

Mrs. Smith-Kennedy told Rhys that she had suggested Rhys re-open the case. "I thought his resignation was premature," she said.

Rhys said he had been asked to resign immediately and that he had been fired.

"I replied that I would be glad to resign," Rhys said.

"I wrote out my resignation and delivered it to Mr. Thomson, who said I should have resigned from "Cock".

"I told him again I had no influence over editorial policy or decisions of "Cock".

CONTINUED ON P. 3

Bookshop at last

AFTER 25 years' agitation, Victoria is to get a bookshop near the University campus.

An application by Sweet and Maxwell to turn 15 Mount Street into a bookshop has been allowed by the Wellington City Council.

Speaking on behalf of the application, Mr. Keyes said that a bookshop would probably open by the middle of the year.

He said it would include a large range of university texts.

It has been 25 years since a bookshop was allowed in Wellington City Council.

A Bookshop editorial in 1944 says "it would be of great assistance if the University had a bookshop nearby".

"In order to supply the students with all the necessary books, a bookshop should be established," said Professor J. J. Roberts in a written submission to the Council.

The venue of the bookshop will be in Kelburn Parade, Saddle- mania Road, or at the top of Mount Street.

The Vice-Chancellor of Victoria, Dr. Gulliford, said: "It will enable the students to have a wider selection of books, and to buy them more conveniently."
Close down the varsities

A LECTURER in political science at Victoria University, Mr. Chris Wainwright, believes that a possible solution to the problems faced by universities would be to close them down for a year.

His remarks followed an address on the role of universities in society, to students at Curious Cave.

A questioner asked Mr. Wainwright what solution he saw to problems facing the universities.

“One method would be to close down the universities for a year to have a look at them,” Mr. Wainwright replied.

He envisaged during the shutdown period an exchange of ideas between students and staff as to the best method of changing the university system into an institution motivating the human spirit and not existing only as a service industry to the economy.

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EASY SELECTION DISPLAYS, EDUCATIONAL BOOK DEPT., FIRST FLOOR

NEWZEALAND universities must choose a peaceful path and, if necessary, refuse to serve the prevailing dogma of this society, Mr. Chris Wainwright, said at Congress.

He called the “preferential neutrality” by which universities refrained from criticism a “hypocritical device” supporting the present social system.

“It is not a violation of a university that some part of its actions serve society, but the university must determine through its own critical agency that the society it serves is a place in which the spirit of man can be nurtured and advanced,” he said.

“Today the university is required to consider the Government for its collusion with the United States in its war against the people of South Vietnam.”

Mr Wainwright said that universities had come increasingly to serve technology, and this led to the rise of innumerable specialists.

“Today the university is increasingly to be populated by specialist researchers who more closely resemble ideologues than men of wisdom.”

The effect of this division was to stifle social consciousness and the need for radical change.

PUPILS COOL ON ARMY

A representative survey of New Zealand's sixth forms show that only 24 per cent. of sixth formers are prepared to support a national army for New Zealand.

A final result from the survey has yet to be correlated, but uncorrelated evidence indicates that at Victoria University—Mr. Jack Shalesness gave a preliminary glimpse of the result to students at Curious Cove.

The survey is an international one of the "Mankind 2000" and is designed to establish the likely attitudes of people in the future.

It was implemented in New Zealand by Mr. Shalesness, who decided sixth form opinion would be among the more useful in presenting what attitudes might prevail in the future.

The results of the survey, which is being carried out throughout Europe and Britain among the 16-18 age group, are due to be published at the end of this year.

“General reaction to the question of a national army was: ‘Well, who does it frighten?’” Mr. Shalesness said.

On social questions sixth formers generally hold fast to established values they seemed to think were slipping. They believed that they seemed to the younger generation that there were more cultural changes going on in this country than in any country they could think of.

“Semi-literate” teaching

Producing qualified secondary school teachers is now more urgent than producing specialists like economists, Mr. Jack Shalesness said at Congress.

The survey showed that 70 per cent of sixth formers planned to be semi-literate person of the future.

Feather half the staff at secondary schools were new graduates or had post-graduate qualifications.

“An increasing number have no curriculum qualifications,” he said.

“One can’t just say we want more economists, under-planning for the continuing flow of people with a broad education from the universities who can put back into the universities from which you are the cream.”

Mr Shalesness also said the role of the sixth form in secondary schools could be made more terminal at the fifth form and the school certificate examination could be eliminated. This would free the secondary schools from the job of giving a broad general education—a process of exploration of the individual, not domination and destruction by an examination system which failed students at a ratio of two to one.

As part of that, the university and intellectual requirements should be made more detailed, and demanding in the academic tradition as the curriculum pressures. Teachers within these colleges should help every student understand the type of talents were best suited to technical institute or to university.

THE CONGRESS reports on this page were compiled by GEOFF CHAPPELL for the New Zealand Student Press Association.
Report on Exec

Applications are now being called for a number of newly created positions for student representatives. These have arisen from the recommendations of the Joint Committee. Any student may apply and should read the Exec notice board for further details.

An Arts Congress is to be held at a week end in April organised by Cultural Affairs Officer, Helen McGett. It will centre on music, poetry and drama.

Applications are now being accepted for two student representatives on the Professorial Board. It is not necessary, in fact some openly prefer it, for students with no connection with Exec to apply.

A decision is soon to be made on the possibility of a licensed restaurant on campus for students.

Caroline McGreal was appointed to arrange student concessions in city stores. As soon as confirmation of the various discounts are made a list will be available to all students.

Nevil Gibson was appointed Technical Editor of SALIENT for 1969. He will receive a bursary of $500 which is a $200 increase on last year. He will now be responsible for the technical side of the newspaper.

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HERBERT MARCUSE is social philosopher and Marxist. He was born in 1898 in Liebertowitsch, and is one of the founders of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Frankfurt. His writing has been a strong influence in the West, and his ideas have been influential in the development of social theory. He has written extensively on the nature of society and the impact of technology on human life.

The terms of his death have been called into question, but it is generally accepted that he died on March 9, 1979, in New York City.

The term "technological imperative" was coined by Herbert Marcuse in his book "One-Dimensional Man". It refers to the idea that technology is becoming the dominant force in society, and is shaping the way we live. Marcuse believed that this was a dangerous trend, and that it was important to resist it.

Marcuse's work has been influential in the development of critical theory, and his ideas continue to be relevant today. His writings have been translated into many languages, and his works are widely read and studied around the world.


text
Tender Roots
or
Mature Dwarfs

ROBIN MACONIE has specially prepared this article for "Salieni" based on his discussion of New Zealand music at Cursin Cove in January.

THE CLAIM RECENTLY advanced over the NY network by a free-lance PR music and sundry gossip commentator, that New Zealand had ten composers worthy of the name—eight of them actually resident in the country—attracted about as much sympathy as its incorrigible naivety deserved. Fond notions of a seedling are flourishing in the excremented dust of provincial review have been dismissed often enough in the past; if the current load of old compost has excised fewer flies than usual perhaps its nutritive value should be questioned. Perhaps the tender shoots, after all, mature dwarfs.

Actually the evidence is very close to hand. What New Zealand composer has made it overseas? How simply made a contribution to European musical literature as significant as that other individual New Zealanders have made to other arts or sciences? The question is rhetorical. It's fair, too, if you have a penchant mind and have lost all respect as well. But I was talking about evidence; as close to hand as the New Zealand Encyclopaedia, section headed MUSC. This country must be one of the few which has not yet developed to the primitive level of distinguishing between musical activity and musical art. A lot of criticism has been directed at parts of the Encyclopaedia devoted to the arts, but in the case of music, the inverse reaction is unwarranted. For once, it is the arts which have merited this attention. The musical evidence of this country is set in proper order, with brass bands and chorale societies at the head, composers ranking hardly a mention, and their music not a word. All together an accurate exposition of New Zealand's traditional attitude; lacking only the conclusion that professional musicians, including semi-professional components, are superfluous to this country's cultural requirements.

The history of the local composer is one of individuals struggling to find a role. In a history of compromise and defeat. We might have produced ten composers worthy of the title by now if the ground had been more fertile, but even in an unchanged environment one or two might have survived with dignity had they not been totally seduced by the small-town lagoons of the daily press.

The history of New Zealand's musical attitude is also perfectly clear, though it has never been clearly expressed. Music comes to this country with the military, and has remained a paramilitary activity. Law and order was once followed by culture and religion, giving colonial social brass band, light opera and concert oratorio, each cultivated for a sense of community, not out of musical virtue. New Zealand is still dominated by these three forces, and remains in the grip of a valid amateurism and a passion for vulgar display. Private music did occur, and still flourishes, but it has never, as chamber music or solo performer, successfully gone public. Compositions, Festivals which, like Band Contests, continue to manifest our military obsession, offer the concert soloist some kind of a forum, but hardly a healthy one. By and large he is treated as an expendable commodity. This is the treatment we reserve for individuals and composers are no exception. To become a composer here means the long road to the sea, and eventually the composer has had to compromise his art to its grave disavantage.

One can discern three stages in New Zealand composition. The first, with such figures as Vernon Griffiths and Victor Galway, succeeded most easily with the prevailing attitude of colonial dependency, and has perhaps brought the greatest damage. The second, movement, headed by Lilburn, attempted to institute a National style line that proscribed for poetry by Allen Curnow. The third, and present, was driven from the LP explosion of around 1950, is one in which some composers in other fields call Internationalism but which I prefer to interpret as the start of a trend among composers simply to write good music and to hell with superfluousness. Tues Thorne, movement of this period of New Zealand composition, which also includes Tom McDougall and a lately converted Lilburn (though Return still reflects the past in an eclectic revisitation minor).

Vernon Griffith's principal achievement, the institution of a school music programme modelled on the disciplinary functionism of colonial music-making, was an admirably sound way of providing every school pupil in the country with some musical education, but instrumental training as well, still animates Educational Department policy on the subject. It is also rea- sonably immaterial whether this is music or musicalness. The culminating discord of yesterday's policies is the clash between music with football and adopting hopla-hoopa the same critics for both. Not long ago I obtained a draft copy of the Department's Exempter, which is the Department's Exempter for Teaching Music in the Primary School (1964, Government Printer), "de- signed primarily for the class teacher who has a minimal knowledge of music" in the words of Mr. W. W. Melville, one-time band conductor and present National Advisor on School Music. New Zealand has dealt with the contents of this obscure little booklet elsewhere. (Friday Stream 5 March 1964). As an end-product of Griffiths' ideal, it espouses an intimate art reduced to a listless and punishing discipline. Two years ago the National Unit produced a news feature about a secondary school combination band and marching team. Its success, according to the school principal, lay in disciplinarity, teamwork, development of marching and school pride. The music was horrible, but he wasn't concerned with it. In other words, it has been an unqualified success. But it's not really very much. As "surprise surprise" around the 1940 centennial the idea of a National Music would cause the coming of a body of younger composers whose distinguished study in England had resulted in an authentic New Zealand identity. Griffiths had always been keen to push the English tradition of church music and no matter that the English tradition had been morphed and hobbled, there were certain principles laid down which could be effectively translated into a New Zealand context. The onset of the new wave, with Lilburn and Heenan riding, was then put on its own right. As surfing pelligrine behind, was far harder to determine; it was just surfing, sense of an English musical tradition was discarded at once. For some years now (1965-66) controversy with composers (Copland and pseudo-folk (Laverton, Wallace, Willcocks), there was virtually no poster imagery seems curiously juvenile today, and it was sometimes carried on to continue collaboration Copland's Howdown with Heenan's Caedus, for example. But there is a school of thought that where it matters these composers were no slower in coming to terms with their 19th-century predecessors. Lilburn, Lilburn was an, I think, a slow breed of mind that young composers today have no time for. The history of New Zealand composers is long enough to pursue nationalistic ideals, it is certainly possible, though I'm not sure, that the modern or some cultural isolationism is no longer necessary. We have a relatively recent past, a relative newness to our own life, but through recording and broadcast music, Narrowcasting, we are finally at the table. Participation and dialogue will begin as our composers come into being, as we develop the means of animating New Zealanders in anticipation of such ideas. There is a lot of talk of this, I'm not sure of the context to try simply to write good music and to have good music heard by others, it is of course, but no composer's life has ever been this easy; the previous generations were at all times in danger public taste long enough to find a public, I think, is something other musicians, with no practice in the music business, are unprepared for. For very different reasons. But there is a difference, whatever the vagaries may be, there are no composers among them, between a reading-over of the past in the light of the present, and a genuine performance. Our orchestra, our composer simply writes what he wants to, as well as he can. While the end result of music that philistinism requires, which we have some sympathy from some composers. His attitude towards change there will be a store of music to cater to our nation's interest and the Society needs composers, they will emerge.

Not the same thing being conceived or mislaid, the composer or performer in New Zealand has been treated as a community figure. The kind of society we are in itself one, for them, this kind of role, some have accommodated in informal offset to that fact that Lilburn never really had a whole lot of ideas. Evidence of diffusion is not too much a limited horizon as it appears in the largest scale, as when a certain Mr. Bruce Mason wanted to establish an orchestra in Auckland once it was known as Haydn. A sign of maturity is the capacity to judge, not to judge, there needs a large dose of self-awareness.

---Salieni, March 4, 1969

This is election year, and Mr. Amos is in, some books, a favourite for the sticks of the election portfolio, and his major competitor will not be Mr. Kinna.

Mr. Amos is regarded by his relatively progressive approach to social and educational questions (witness his concepts for the 1964 Labour education policy).

Thirdly, and most important, is an exaggerated view of the situation—Mr. Amos was the answer to Mr. Hutton. The翰 unaries and the accountant. The man who refuses to put a price on education, against the man who "considers all that is involved in the whole of everything", and the thing of value and nothing of value".

Mr. Amos made two suggestions totally virginal in a political context. They were the establishment of Junior or College united to replace both forms, and the suggestion of a V.S.A. type organisation through which leading music and football and adopting hopla-hoopa the same critics for both. Not long ago I obtained a draft copy of the Department's Exempter, which is the Department's Exempter for Teaching Music in the Primary School.
SOCIETY IN TRANSITION:

Koonibba Aboriginal Reserve

ROSS SUTTON, Victoria University
honours student in Political Science, joined 11 other students
on a work camp in South Australia
—organised by the National Union of Australian University Students.

Koonibba is one of the several reserves controlled by the South Australian government, and is nearly 500 miles west of Adelaide. Ceduna (pop. 3,000) is the nearest town from where supplies are brought. The reserve itself has about 150 inhabitants most of whom are not full-blood Aboriginals. For the Australian census anybody with Aboriginal blood is counted as Aboriginal, but it is estimated that there are 45,000 full-bloods and 120,000 of mixed race.

There was no evidence of racial hostility at Koonibba. Our group of eleven students were welcomed most cordially. Attitudes differ however depending on how the Aboriginal has been treated in the past. The Koonibba Superintendent was very conscious of the fact that the majority of his people were not full-blooded. He was prompt to show his pride and was always in a friendly mood.

The leader of the camp was Dr. Ross Sutton, a political science student from Victoria University. He had been selected for the trip by the National Union of Australian University Students, which organizes work camps in various parts of Australia.

The Koonibba Reserve, which covers 2,200 acres and is about 25 miles from Ceduna, is under the supervision of the Lutheran Church. The reserve has a large number of houses and a school, but the main occupation of the people is farming. The main crops are wheat and barley, and there are also a few cattle and sheep.

The reserve is divided into two sections: the white section, which is mainly occupied by the Aboriginals, and the black section, which is occupied by the whites. The two sections are separated by a fence, and there is a strict rule against intermarriage.

The Aboriginals are very proud of their farming and are trying to improve their standard of living. They are also very much attached to their land and are not willing to move to other places.

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MALUYU: A child of the desert.
NOW THAT the kids are back at school the traditional Christmas binge of family entertainment—a term so loved by the film industry—has subsided. It is sobering to reflect that most of the big Christmas attractions flopped and that more money taken by films with an R rating. Soon some theatre executives will realize that things aren’t what they were and that tastes have changed. Wellington still has many films to catch up on that have been floating all around the country for the past year or so. One such example which showed up recently was the Journey’s End. A Hamlet Night, Dear Heart, The Champagne Murder, and The Reckoning, which had a December 1967 certificate. But to some extent we have been compensated by some first class releases only a matter of months after their overseas release.

Of the pre-Christmas releases the most notable were several generally successful attempts to stretch the framework of the normal commercial films. The Swinger (Columbia) and The President’s Analyst (Paramount) were both highly original pieces of cinema from directors who had made only one previous film and are now making films for major studios. . . . Taxi Driver (United Artists) which was directed by Martin Scorsese and his previous directorial effort was a film

The Lie for a Shrunken Diamond product and has reverted to a solid continental production method. The result, however, has satisfied many who have seen how dramatically its answers the To My Son (Corin) which is an updated version of the Africa (1937), a failure from which he has never been able to recover.

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RAGS AND BONES

TREVOR JAMES, LITERARY EDITOR

The start of a new year. My problem, that of any literary editor, is to find suitable copy. I may either set my standards high and wait in some literary Never-Never Land for the brilliant student poet or I can humble myself and take the best of what comes along. However, I will not feel bound to publish material that I consider rubbish. If students don’t want to write then Salient will get material from other sources.

I think of the literary role of Salient as being a minor but worthwhile struggle. Tongue-in-cheek it’s a bit like John the Baptist trying to rouse a flock of sleepy peasants. In fact it is to demand that people truly come to love art rather than perverting the conventional, base posture affected by the so-called “arty” set who, it is believed, are so acceptable to common taste.

Art is not to be played with. By this I do not reject the purchase of casualness or the so-called dilettante approach. Those who affect this posture are quite often among the finest artists but they have, as it were, the right to appear casual because their lives and their art testify more than adequately to their integrity within their art. Such appearance of ease is occasioned only by the rigorous intimacy.

On the other hand I definitely object to those people who assume a false ‘reverence’ or artificial intensity toward art. They compare most unfavourably with someone like Wilde who treated his work with a quite Pirandellian integrity and devotion while still retaining a sense of some of the social graces.

From this I hope some, at least, of my pre-dictions will be made clear. Salient is going to follow Paul’s advice to Timothy quite closely and I will hope be “instant in season and out of season. Refute falsehood, correct error, call to obedience —but do all with the intention of teaching”. Finally, this “art” of which I have so gaily talked is never something to be used lightly, it is always a pale image of something else, viewed “through a glass darkly” a premonition of the Beautistic vision, infinity in complexity but entirely beautiful in its truth.

RAGS AND BONES

LITERARY LAZARUS

I SUPPOSE apart from the regrettable fact of returning to the scene when everyone thought that it might have breathed its last, Argot has not committed any very severe breaches of propriety. Unfortunately.

I was quite delighting about reading the review copy, marking the margins, underlining good lines, etc., but the total effect was to feel that while this was a better than average collection of predominantly student verse it showed the same weaknesses that cause me to indulge in angry and unceasing scribbling.

Most of the poems seemed just too “dickensy”, as if the writers were unwilling to admit that they were not prepared to sit down and grapple with the problems of language and insight until they found a visible way of expression.

For example, “Thyde Park” by one Tom Smucker might just as well be told in prose rather than being a verse arrangement. I admit a certain erotic and personal vividness of expression that shows sensitivity and talent but it could be channelled more effectively.

I enjoyed “Stone Tablets” but thought that the poem could have been more directly creative and I was just dissatisfied when it became too personal. A particular image that I delighted in was almost accidental in the last three lines.

Now these aren’t even a clumsy bouquet of snakebite reminiscence to rest above their faded stones.

This very simple image could relate to the poem better but it is as example of evocativeness that student poets could do well to emulate.

“The End of Wolves” was unconvincing but most particularly at the end where there was an inability to give any final whole-

Both of Dennis Liu’s poems were superbly executed and demonstratively unusual.

My love of honey coloured hair whose cloudless sheen, disrupting thought by tenuous filament so fast.

against my burning cheek, I sought: Smiling, elusive to be unpacked.

This sorriness is not aimed at you Pale incision stands behind sifting thought to try what true.

My eyes, my heart, will not resolve for fearfully desire is chilled as tenuous dreams, by you, dissolve fraught, uncertain and thus are killed.

Desire, from this, too, is born.

Wished-for love becomes forlorn.

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Violence, Action, Spectacle, Tragedy, The Seven Samurai, Sam Neill, Thursday 7.30 p.m.

Housewife Today, by the author of "The Spy Who Came In From The Cold", E. S. Croft.

Jasper Hope, R. Raoul Andersen, Maximilian Schell - The Sealed Letter, starring Trevor James.

Maurice Andrew.

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Salient, March 4, 1969—9
Inconvenience to end soon

By DAVID CROPP

Inconveniences to students—caused by the alterations to the Student Union—should be ended within a month.

As the moment most of the second floor of the building is affected by the work,

The common room and the nearby corridor are closed completely, and access to the Memorial Theatre is severely limited.

The new S.A.I.L. office will not be in use for at least a week.

Mr. Boyd, the managing secretary of the S.U.D., estimates that it will be four weeks before this area is open.

He said the contractors had been very cooperative and were concentrating on these areas while the dry weather continued.

Simon Arnold, the House Committee chairman, and the president of the Association, are trying to make alternative arrangements.

They are negotiating with the university authorities for the use of the new lecture block for a temporary common room.

This would also solve the important problem of furniture storage.

The president of the Students' Association, Gerald Curry, asked for a "large degree of toleration from the student community".

"When finished it will provide good facilities for relaxation away from student life."

Six of the inquirers said that resistance to students by landlords this year than was usual about the public image of students.

She felt that the public were missing the word "student".

A dozen students answered a S.A.I.L. advertisement about student accommodation in a newspaper last week.

Of these 240 had been suitably accommodated.

That's forty-four of the 91 flats needed had been acquired satisfactorily.

If the 118 people requiring full board 100 had been housed last week.

In 1967-68 27% of the accommodation offered to the service was declined as being "unsuitable for students" after the improvement in the country's Accommodation Officer had been made.

Second hand book sale

Books will be accepted until Friday for inclusion in the S.C.M. second-hand book sale in the foyer of the new Lecture Block this week.

Aats fac students can buy today, our productive Commerce students tomorrow and Thursday, the latter day to be shared with the Law Faculty, who will also be served on Friday.

All students will be entered in blessed fellowship during the next week books for sale also including science books received since last week.

All unsold books and cheques must be collected from the prep room, off the foyer, on March 19 and 20, between 10 and 5.

Stop SALIENT Squandering

WE WANT A BUSINESS MANAGER, a 2nd or more years' acquaintance student who wants to earn a useful reference. Must be sufficiently responsible to make up for the rest of the staff. If no objection, he becomes Hon. Treasurer of N.Z.S.P.A.

We also require a mass of staffage.

It doesn't matter if you are inexperienced in any of the following fields—so long as you're keen we are interested. It costs nothing to inquire.

REPORTERS (generally, especially), SUB-EDITORS, PHOTOGRAPHERS, PROOFREADERS, REVIEWERS (books, etc.)
There are almost 6,000 people at Vic who could use a swimming pool. Yet no plans exist to build one.

An idealised perspective of the present and future of Vic turned out some years ago proposed a pool by Rankine Brown. The site is the one that has been proposed.

In the past two years there have been three references in SALIENT pointing out the need for swimming facilities on the campus.

A sub-committee of the Vic swimming club has long been studying this need. This, broadly, is what it has to say:

It would not be the standard school or park type pool. The main population classes occur mid-year during the winter months: the pool needs to be covered, an indoor pool, and located by the Freyberg.

The size of the pool would be determined by the numbers using it at peak times. This can be worked out from standard formulae such as 10 square meters per swimmer or thirty square feet per swimmer which can be easily estimated how many will be users at peak times. Usually there are about 1000 people on the campus at any one time.

It would seem that the common 110 ft. x 6 ft. pool (the size of most community pools in Thorndon) merely ideal and cheaper than any Olympic-sized pool such as Nunnal.

The shape and depth of a pool could be determined by the different types of activities, recreational swimming, learn-to-swim, competitive swimming, lifesaving training, water polo, underwater swimming, water polo, synchronized swimming (swim), diving, and, often neglected but an important consideration, physiotherapy.

All these branches of aquatic activity can be accommodated in a flat bottomed pool of modest dimensions 'with the exception of diving and polo.'

For all but these last two a shallow pool would be in safety and prudent in construction cost.

The standard design pool could be deepened for water polo but there is the fear that diving might place an intolerable expense in depth requirements which might double the construction and maintenance cost.

The swimming club possesses figures and dimensions and has knowledge of pool technicalities.

Let it suffice then, that we know of the requirements for lane widths, swimming depth, diving board, and draught requirements, and the advantages of various lengths and widths and we know the problems of galvanage and filtration plant and water heating.

We have listed the main bathing/swimming uses but there are other aspects.

We are not too puritanical, with proper respect to our own timetabling and requirements for others to share inside pool facilities.

Pools need supervision and we have a physical welfare team on the campus for the job. A professional coach is a possibility, based upon university requirements and terms, and could be a source of revenue from the professional fringe if desired.

A shallow pool, equipped with a simple edge roof and with filtration and heating, covering seating, lighting and a club room like the famous efficient little Wherham indoor pool in Christchurch (above) would cost $50,000.

Such costs are staggering but as with the other facilities the gym and the union building there are subsidies that would be available.

The intramural sports programme is designed for students and staff who want regular exercise in a team game but do not seek the seriousness of "big" competition.

All that is needed is the desire to take part—the degree of skill of the participants is not considered important since players of all levels of ability, particularly the lowest, are welcome.

All equipment for the intramural games is provided free. There is, however, a small hire charge on towels, shoes, etc., if these are borrowed from the gym store.

All competitions take place in the gym. Matches are normally played, at times convenient to the players, between 12 noon and 2 p.m., as follows:

Monday: badminton—Tuesday: table tennis, Wednesday: squash, Thursday: indoor baseball; Friday: volleyball.

Booze money for dropouts

STUDASS has donated $100 to the Wellington City Mission Night Shelter Appeal.

In its second last meeting last year, Exco decided, on the auction of Dan Bradshaw and Caroline McGhie, to drop the already planned cocktail party in favour of a donation to the night shelter.

There was one dissenting voice, the President, Doug White.

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MULDOON QUIZZED ON FINANCE

By GEOGR CHAPPELL

CRITICISM of university education by the Minister of Finances, Mr. R. D. Muldoon, must be answered, and must also be seen as part of a radical change in the exercise of politics in New Zealand, senior lecturer in education at Victoria University, Mr. Jack Shal- lert, said at Congress. The Minister of Finances had asserted at Congress two days ago that if university expenditure kept expanding along present lines it would reach a point where the share of resources demanded could not be provided by the Government. Mr. Shal- lert said that political figures, particularly the Minister of Finance, were now going to the public and bidding for support.

"If we don't take up the argument, he will win by default," Mr. Shal- lert said. He had welcomed the higher level of public debate being fostered by the Minister in the National Party, particularly by the break-down of the closed-circuit decision-making process, a powerful bureaucratic bound it now to not publicly oppose government policy, and a locked-door cabinet.

Media, particularly television, public committees, and expert groups like the National Development Conference were drawing the community into the decision-making process and eroding the centralised decision making that Ministers were putting their case to the public. "Policies are being opened up. The decision process is being thrown open to the community," Mr. Shal- lert said. "We must share in this. We have opinions and are able to express them."

Mr. Muldoon's criticism of the universities must be care- fully assessed, Mr. Shal- lert said. He dismissed the image of the Minister as "a hostile and diabolical" force. This was a short public life. He has turned into a professional Prime Minister." Mr. Shal- lert said that his "image of the Minister is that he is honest and sincere."

Mr. Shal- lert said the Minister's economic measurement of the worth of the universities was "patently weak" and "a substance of government's argument."

"G.N.P. and profit and loss take an account of personal whim and changes in expecta-
tions," he said. "The processes of feeling of emotions and imagination are as important as the intellect," he said.

Mr. Muldoon was saying that entry to university must be made more selective even than the present "savage" system under which only 140 students out of every hundred entering secondary school pass the university entrance examination. "I think this is going to happen by force of circumstance," Mr. Shal- lert said. He considered an examination be- tween secondary school and university likely for some univer-
sity departments.

Mr. Shal- lert questioned whether the measurement of the ill-
deed was easy. The Minister's criticism would be achieved in fact as a reliable method of measurement for human beings. He quoted one American study which showed that the ability of an individual to use known mathematics was predictive of development of reasoning. If measurements of "worth" were too easily calculated, people could be chopped out. He was inclined to agree with the Minister that some things can be much more easily calculated than others. "Universities could save a number of students by discovering what was going wrong and doing something about it." - Congress Coverage P.2

MULDOON... university ire

CONCIE DEBATE

A seminar on Conscientious Objectors, organised by the S.C.M. will be held near Oaki at the end of March.

The seminar intends to cover all the questions concerning Conscientious Objectors. A notice has been issued, including Rev. Garth's letter to the Associate Secretary of the Inter-

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