

# CARRS

And Now!

THE NEW  
"WALDORF"  
COFFEE SHOP  
IN WILLIS STREET

# Salient

An Organ of Student Opinion at Victoria College, Wellington N.Z.

VOL. 9, No. 9 \* WELLINGTON, JULY 24, 1946 \* Price: BY SUBSCRIPTION

## MAJESTIC CABARET

★  
EXCLUSIVE  
DRESS CABARET  
EVERY SATURDAY  
AT THE MAJESTIC

## UNIVERSITY RUGBY ATTRACTS CROWD Sparklings Displays at the Park

With three months of initial pipe-opening and combination-making behind them, rugby players in July each season, usually start to turn on NZ's traditionally entertaining football. July 1946, in the University sphere at least, saw the tradition well upheld.

On Wednesday, July 3, a day of little wind and much sunshine, North Island Universities defeated South Island Universities, 13-9, in Wellington's finest match of the season to date—the cream of the combined teams taking the field against a Wellington representative side the following Saturday, the game resulting in NZ Universities 20, Wellington, 14.

A respite of less than two weeks and Massey College 1st and 2nd XV's met two Victoria XV's, the first of the latter winning under greasy conditions, by 6 points to 5; the seconds' game ending, appropriately, in a draw, 6 all. Victoria's remaining inter-College fixtures this season are with Canterbury and Auckland, no dates having yet been finalised.

### North v. South

Attracted by the Universities' reputation to play fast, open football, some 8,000 spectators saw North Island defeat South Island, at Athletic Park, on Wednesday, July 6, by 13 points to 9. Despite the fact that North Island scored only two tries to the losers' three, their win was well merited on the general run of play. North's superiority was evident in the scrum, the forwards having a shade more life and slightly more speed close to the scrum. The outstanding performers on the day were G. A. Drummond, D. S. Goodwin, H. E. Greig and K. O'Connor. Drummond, the CUC and Canterbury rep. winger, who apparently had not impressed the selectors overmuch prior to the game, as he was emergency only up till Botting's withdrawal through injury, scored three scintillating tries. His pace and fend kept his opposing wing, Stevens, well on defensive most of the time. Victoria's Goodwin, as first five-eighths for North, turned on his best performance of the season, his play in all departments being near to perfect and giving North's back-line a definite sting on the offensive. Another Victoria representative who excelled himself was full-back Greig, his fine kicking actually winning the game for North. All the forwards got through a great amount of work. O'Connor on the back of the South scrum being outstanding for his line-out and general play. R. B. Burke and G. D. Gordon, the opposing hookers, fought an interesting duel, and actually came out about evens. The performances of R. Jacobs and R. Monigatt at half for the respective teams were commendable, the local lad slightly shading the southerner. The game was played at a very fast pace and provided the onlookers with

at times, some scintillating movements rarely seen so far this season.

### NZU v. Wellington

With the wealth of talent available, the NZU selectors' task on Wednesday evening was far from easy, the team which took the field on Saturday, July 6, however, being well up to provincial standard, and including Victoria representatives Greig, Goodwin, Jacob, Burke and Shannon.

Athletic Park was again in good condition and the weather excellent, a crowd of over 14,000 being present. Universities, from the outset, with Burke hooking, had a plentiful supply of the ball, the backs thus having many opportunities and thrusting deep, to be met on most occasions by solid opposition. The general brightness of the play can be gauged from the fact that of the total points

Kelburn Park was far from perfect when the main game commenced, a steady drizzle making conditions worse as the game progressed, and making the ball most difficult to handle. Despite the poor conditions, as one Wellington paper pointed out, "the teams turned on a display of back movements that would not have disgraced representatives under perfect conditions." Victoria's firsts were far from full strength, with five forwards and one back not available but with a number of Senior B players filling in the gaps admirably. Massey were given strong opposition. The back-line mastered the sticky ball and with Jacob feeding the line well the backs made many bright movements. Until injured, Goodwin played magnificently. Radich, outside him, went well in his new position, and the centre, A. MacLeod, and wingers Loveridge and Berry, made a very strong attacking force. Peters, a third-grade player, who replaced Goodwin, further enhanced the reputation of the Third A team by his sure handling, dashing runs and solid tackling. In the forwards Burke, Gardner and Bennett were conspicuous in set scrums, while Barraclough and Coleman excelled in the loose rucks. As the score indicates, the game was by no means

grade team, this ending in a draw, 6-6.

### Teams' Progression

Not only in the inter-College sphere has entertaining rugby been played. The senior XV has maintained its consistent record and enters the Jubilee Cup competition at the top of the ladder, one point ahead of Athletic.

From now on the pace will indeed be "on," but the seniors look with confidence to the end of season function, when they, along with the rest of the club, have every hope of receiving the coveted Jubilee Cup.

Senior B, in its position of 10th equal out of 15 teams, has, perhaps, given up hopes of gaining the Harper-Lock Shield, but at the same time looks forward to a series of wins from now on.

Plodding along steadily, both Junior teams have enjoyed their Saturday canter, the A's still being in a fairly dangerous position to the championship leaders, the B's standing 10th out of 14 teams.

The club's brightest prospects of championship honours, outside of Senior A, lie with the Third 1st and 2nd Division sides. Placed 3rd and 4th equal in their respective grades, both 3A and 3B have worked up into strong combinations. The keenness of the team members is shown by their excellent attendance at practices even under the worst of conditions. 3B was recently alarmed at persistent rumours that one prominent member was considering giving up his rugby to commence training for a less vigorous summer sport.



R. B. Burke



R. T. Shannon



H. E. Greig



D. S. Goodwin



R. Jacob  
*Crown Studio*

## N.Z.U. RUGBY BLUES—VICTORIA REPRESENTATIVES

only seven came from kicking, the remainder being the result of tries, of which there were nine. All of these followed sustained forward and back moves or sparkling dashes by the backs.

### Massey v. VUC

Massey arrived in force in special buses on Wednesday last, their supporters far outnumbering their players and, incidentally, also outnumbering the few evident VUC supporters. Despite the frenzied barracking of the Masseyites their stalwarts could not quite overcome Victoria.

one-sided, and at times Massey were swarming over Victoria's line.

The visitors seemed, however, to rely mainly on their fine pack of forwards, led by Gunnell, and gave their backs fewer chances than Victoria's. Points were scored as follows:—For VUC: a penalty by Gardner and a try by Loveridge. For Massey: two penalties by Wright. Mr. Ian Ramsay's fine refereeing was of great assistance.

An interesting curtain-raiser to the main match was provided by Massey seconds and a combined VUC lower

but it is understood that the rumours were entirely false.

And what of the seventh XV? Well, Third C may not have met with great success but they have given their opponents some excellent games and are improving their individual play each week. More regular attendance at practices by some members might just turn the scales in the team's favour in future games.

VUC's position in overall Club Championship: 7th out of 31 clubs.

In the first match of the Jubilee Cup series the 1st XV defeated Petone 15-9.

# South's for Books

Students are cordially invited to inspect our fine new premises at No. 8 Willis Street. Books of Travel, Biography, World Affairs, Fiction and General Literature.

◆  
**A REMINDER**

South's will have for the 1946 Session stocks of University Text Books.

◆  
**SOUTH'S BOOK DEPOT LTD.**

## S. P. ANDREW LTD.

=====  
PHOTOGRAPHERS  
=====

TELEPHONE 41-693

10 WILLIS STREET • WELLINGTON

## SELF HELP

Offers You

CONVENIENCE OF LOCATION

Plus

LOW PRICES

QUALITY GOODS

COURTEOUS SERVICE

★

SHOP **SELF HELP** WHERE

QUALITY AND ECONOMY

GO HAND IN HAND

Editor: B. MILBURN. Assistant Editor: L. A. PAUL. News Editor: W. J. CAMERON. Literary Editor: K. J. HOLLYMAN. Sports Editor: Miss PRIEST. Business Manager: K. B. O'BRIEN.

Published fortnightly by the Victoria University College Students' Association and printed for them by The Commercial Printing Co. Ltd., Boulcott Avenue, Wellington.

VOL. IX  
No. 9

# Salient

Wednesday,  
July 24

An Organ of Student Opinion at Victoria College, Wellington

## PROFESSOR GOULD

It is with regret that we at Victoria College heard of the death of Professor Gould. We feel that not only have we lost a professor, but also a ready adviser and sympathiser. Professor Gould was always a source of willing and sympathetic advice to any student, and he has put many students, befogged with their courses, on to the right track. And many embryonic teachers have Professor Gould to thank for the timely word of advice that has put them on the road to a live and human attitude to their profession.

But it is not only we who have associated with Professor Gould in the College who will feel the loss. The cause of democratic education in New Zealand has lost one of its chief protagonists. The attitude of Professor Gould to education was one of vital democracy and humanity and Victoria College has been fortunate in having such a man to make his impression on those who studied under him.

Professor Gould was ever a vehement antagonist of any form of authoritarianism in education. His fundamental belief was the sanctity of the individual and his right to live individually. He believed that education should not only be the trustee of our culture, equipping the child with the knowledge and skills necessary for social life, but it should also allow the child a full life. He saw childhood as a time of activity and living which should be quite as pleasant and important to the individual as those phases of life for which childhood is often considered as only a preparation. Nothing was a greater anathema to him than any influence that checked such child activity. He was ever the sworn enemy of any authoritarianism that thwarted the life of the child, be it an outworn psychology, a too-obtrusively controlled education system, or the martinet in the classroom.

But Professor Gould did not believe the child should run wild and uncontrolled. A life of satisfying activity does not preclude guidance, subjection to the penalties which are normal consequences of anti-social behaviour, or even the demanding of effort from the child. These he took to be necessary if the child were to become a sound citizen. But the essential living of the child was to be untrammelled by any avid intellectualism, archaic school or social traditions, or by any ideology that would smother that vital individuality that is the seed from which democracy springs.

## STUDENT CONTROL OF GYM.

It will be a source of satisfaction to all students that the Professorial Board at its recent meeting has decided to transfer to the Students' Association Executive the authority for control of the gymnasium. While it would not be suggested that the powers formerly retained by the Board, to grant or withhold permission for extended hours and so on, were used harshly or injudiciously, it seems a notable advance that the Students' Association will now control its own building. The grant of this authority is a further indication of the good relationship which exists in this College between the Students' Association and Professorial Board—it remains for the student body generally and the executive in particular to demonstrate that the confidence reposed in them by the Professorial Board is justified. The gymnasium regulations will now be the concern of all students.

★ ★ ★

It has just been announced by the Hon. H. D. G. Mason, Minister of Education, that Cabinet approval has been granted for a £2 to £1 subsidy on the Student Union Building Fund with a limit of £40,000. The Government feels that though building difficulties will prevent an early commencement, the announcement of Government support will help the College in its appeal to the public.

## New Bagpipes Sweep Clean

It's no go the smile and run, it's no go the teasing,  
What we want is tea for two, with sugar, and some squeezing.  
Their faces shine like heaven above, their hearts are cold as the devil,  
The halo wobbles around their heads when they try to keep it level.

Lucy Dodder had a daughter, sweet she was and nifty,  
Locked her up in the frigidaire to keep till she was fifty.  
Opened the door to take a peep, thought her face looked rosy,  
Gave her a spray of cactus, to make into a posy.

It's no go the Absolute, and Mary Baker Eddy,  
All we want is a bottle of gin, and a smoke to keep us steady.

Mr. Wordsworth looked at the moon, thought it seemed like heaven,  
Counted his three score years and ten and said, "Now we are seven."  
Looked around and saw the hills, thought they were covered in spots,  
Sat down beside a primrose plant, wrote down some more bon mots.

Annie McPherson bought a car, drove it into the harbour,  
Wondered why it wouldn't go, when she pressed her foot on the starter.  
Sophie Briggs had long blonde hair, thought she'd take up Russian,  
Bought a copy of "War and Peace," and a bottle of Lane's Emulsion.

It's no go the 40-hour week, it's no go repressions,  
What we want is a big enough bed, and scope for self-expression.

Rudolf Steiner went to sea, vomited over the taffrail,  
Said "To hell with the physical plane," and departed for the astral.  
The fishes of the sea looked up, thought it was raining manna,  
Gathered round with folded hands, gave forth a loud Hosanna.

It's no go the Black Shirts, it's no go the Berleis,  
All we want is a bag of sweets, and a film of Jose Iturbi's.

It's no go the motor-cars, with all their b——y seating,  
What we want is a bike for two, without the central heating.

It's no go the milk in schools, no go the apples,  
Feed your child on hard-boiled eggs, and whisky when he rattles.

It's no go my pretty poet, no go your sonnets,  
The world's all Health and Joy through Science, and you won't get the profits.

The glass is draining hour by hour, the glass will soon be empty.  
The breweries are running dry, but the chemical works have plenty.

M. N.Lc.

## Holiday Lover

Does the broken river bend beneath the trees?  
They hang along the water rippling a thousand wakes.  
Do the rounded weeds that coat the tide  
Feel the soft reflection beyond the willows?  
They spread the river and catch the floating twigs.

Take thy boat and row till the rocks refuse you.

Go there underneath the trees, and feel  
The wind like an ancient breath long stored

In a cooled cave. And there you may watch in the water

Till you know every corner of growth,  
each tangle of hair.

The world will not listen while you understand.

There'll be no rest from rocking, no echo to sing.

I would have loved like a glory  
Are the days the same? Are you smiling?  
—P.S.W.

## SUBSCRIBERS NOTE

A box has been placed by the men's notice-board for the reception of articles, letters and all other matter pertaining to "Sallent." It will be cleared once each evening at 7 p.m. Late copy on the Wednesday before publication should be taken to "Sallent" room.

Quiz kids please note:

"Homogeneous oligopolistic oligopsony."

Answer next week.

## Lesson in the Morgue

Revolt is unpersisting,  
since from this flaccid frame  
blood flowed to water.

Abject—  
objective—on a stone,  
emotionless; recumbent;  
dankly dream . . . .

Dawn shivers in the calm  
of after-starlight. He remains  
inert, unmotivated, still—  
his soul a vast oblivion.

"Shall we go?"  
O cataclysm!  
A pointing finger this. And we?  
We shall forget.

MAURICE JAMES

## SPIKE

"Spike" is the annual College Review, and contains short stories, articles and verse by students, together with reviews of student activities—Tournament, Clubs, "Sallent," etc.

Because of the late date on which the editor is appointed (this is due to the Constitution) and the present pressure on the printing trade, only a month can be allowed this year for entries, for which the closing date is August 16.

There are three competitions, for each of which a prize of one guinea is offered. Prose and verse competitions are run by the "Spike" staff, with outside judges. The photographic competition is being organised by the Photographic Club.

The success of "Spike" is dependent on the contributions received from students, and their advertisement of it so that it can successfully be sold. Talk about "Spike," and above all, WRITE FOR IT!

## FILM REVIEW

### ★ Song of Ceylon

The British documentary film was born in 1934. It is true that Grierson had made *Drifters* as far back as 1929, and that other countries had quite an imposing list of titles to their credit—*Nanook* (1920), *Rien que les Heures* (1936), *Moana* (1926), *Berlin* (1927), and *Turksib* (1928), but documentary is the field which British cinema was to make its own, and in 1934 there appeared *Granton Trawler*, *Man of Aran*, *Cable Ship*, *B.B.C.—Voice of Britain*, *Shipyards*, *Weather Forecast*, and *Song of Ceylon*. The director of *Song of Ceylon*, Basil Wright, had been making documentaries since 1931, and in 1933 had given us *Windmill in Barbadoes* with its remarkably rhythmical sugarcane cutting sequence. Not until *Song of Ceylon*, however, does he seem to be fully at home in the film medium. In this he has created a masterpiece.

The historical importance of *Song of Ceylon* is considerable, but no special pleading based on this ground is necessary in making an estimate of its greatness. The problem which Wright sets himself is a huge one—presenting to a Western audience the life, tradition, the method of thought of an Eastern people—a people whose economy, religion and art alike are strange to us. It is plainly too great a problem for the economist, the historian, the statistician, or the scientist. It is a problem for the poet.

The film possesses an elaborate internal structure—a pattern of rhythms and of interlinking visual themes, which are brought together in the manner of a musician. It is a visual symphony, and like a symphony it is divided into four movements.

#### 1.—THE BUDDHA: *Andante*

In the distant past, the whole island was covered with forest, and in the darkness of the forest, the inhabitants worshipped the devil.

Huge palm fronds drift slowly across the screen, and disclose the whirling of the grotesquely clad devil dancers, lit but dimly by the flickering rays of burning torches.

Then, there descended from the heavens One from Whose Body shone rays of light, and from Whose Head proceeded rays of the Seven Colours. When He reached the earth, His Foot first touched the summit of a high mountain where the imprint remains in the rock at the present day—similar to that of a man, but larger—some two feet in length.

The pilgrimage moves up the mountain, and at the summit the pilgrims await the sunrise.

Just as the sun rises, the shadow of the mountain can be seen stretching far across the plains—not on the surface of the earth, but perceptibly above it—for over seventy miles.

The priest at the shrine strikes a bell, and as its sound echoes from the valleys below, a small startled bird leaves its perch on a branch by the lake-side, and darts over the tree-tops, against a background of lake, sky, and mountain. It is lost in the background with the last stroke of the bell.

#### 2.—THE VIRGIN ISLAND: *Allegretto*.

On the plains and in the valleys, the people carry on their daily tasks. Crops have to be planted, fish to be netted, trees felled, fruit gathered, and houses built.

It is not considered degrading for the highest quality amongst them—to labour

in the fields, or to build, if the work be for himself. But if the work be for others, it is esteemed a great degradation.

The laughing children learn from their teacher the movements of the traditional dance.

#### 3.—VOICES OF COMMERCE: *Scherzo*.

"Dear Sir"—"Yours Faithfully"—"We beg to acknowledge"—"Broken Orange Prkoe remained firm at yesterday's prices"—". . . bound for Sydney and other Australian ports. . . ."—"At your earliest convenience"—". . . . Calling at Port Said, Aden, and Colombo . . ."—"Yours Faithfully"—

In the city the flow of traffic, eastern and western continues without ceasing. The radio station fills the air with market quotations. Vessels leave the port for the four corners of the earth.

#### 4.—THE APPAREL OF A GOD: *Andante: Allegro*.

The Faith of the people remains. The peasant pauses on his way to the fields to lay an offering before the Buddha. The pilgrims are still moving in slow procession up the mountain. The Buddha looks down with serenity and compassion. At the shrine the dancers are being clothed with jewellery symbolic of the attributes of the Buddha. The dance proceeds. Buddha looks on. Darkness falls. The palms again cover the screen. The land is covered with forest. —G.A.E.

In view of the contradictory opinions held of the above film, "Sallent" would welcome criticism of the above review. —Ed.

### ★ Henry V

"Henry V" is an artistic triumph. There can be no doubt about this, until one meets either the person who believes in "pure" cinema or his supporter and rival of pure stage views. James Agate, the English critic, deplores this treatment of Shakespeare.

He considers Laurence Olivier a magnificent Henry, while he does not complain of any of those other players who are so faultlessly cast. Harcourt Williams, the doddering Charles VI, Kence Asheron as Princess Katherine and Max Adrian's Dauphin are left alone. Those who, in my opinion, have the most difficult tasks are the humorous players and their scenes are the weakest, but these he does not mention.

Nor does William Walton's superb incidental music, which remains incidental and does not become a Henry V Concerto, come between Agate and his Shakespeare.

No, what Agate does complain of is what he considers a first principle. Shakespeare is a stage play and should be confined to the stage, for once it "flies out the window" Henry V is an historical figure and the film's action takes place on two planes. This, he maintains, breaks its unity and it is therefore no longer a work of art.

Whatever Agate may say, and I do not deny that some of his accusation is true, yet Henry V remains the most successful filming of Shakespeare. The intelligent use of the technicolour camera does not distract the audience from soliloquy, and that is one small indication of the art in this film.

"PARCUS"

## Judges On Trial—

Dear Sir.—I was disappointed with Plunket Medal placings. It seemed the judges were either biased by ideological outlook, or unable to distinguish a moving oration from a well-groomed and fluent recitation. The disappointment probably is accounted for by a combination of these factors.

In all activities some necessarily perform more attractively than others. Some are more gifted with that shade of subtlety and finesse which just makes the difference between talent and skill. As the Very Rev. Father Blake said: "You either have it or you have not." Either you have a niceness of voice and range of emphasis or you lack them—either possess the power of using emotion to create emotion or don't possess it—are able to fire an audience with the conviction that you believe what you are saying—that you are in urgent sympathy with something—that you understand someone's aspirations, sacrifices and sufferings and possess the sensitivity to respond—you can either do these things or you can't. The difference is the difference between an orator and a lecturer.

J. R. McCreary left his audience moved and convinced that his eulogy of H. E. Holland was motivated by conviction. He had not, as had most of the contestants, merely ferretted through a history text for some unusual interesting or arresting fact or figure to talk about. He spoke of a man whom he admired, with whose life he was familiar and whose ideology he had espoused long before he

to those individual subtleties which set the gifted apart from the prosaic, and who may not be unwittingly guilty of allowing their own publicly avowed ideology to perhaps sway their evaluation of the content of a speech. One is tempted to wonder whether the subject matter of Saker's, McCreary's and Collins' speeches prejudiced their chances when a Catholic scholar and a Tory M.P. formed a majority at the judges' table.

Be that as it may, on Saturday night an artist was rated second to a mechanic. R. G. STUCKEY.

## Thank You Please—

Dear Sir.—May I, as an extra-mural but not uninterested spectator at College functions, express my appreciation of the standard of oratory offered last Saturday by Plunket Medal contestants. I regret exceedingly that my "copy" on this occasion was consigned ignominiously to a sub-editor's waste basket. It appeared that the space demanded at present by Parliament precluded more than the briefest mention of academic eloquence.

In his moving vindication of the unfortunate Alfred Dreyfus, Mr. O'Brien deserved high praise for the method employed. With a dramatic presentation of the verdict delivered by the second court martial, he introduced something of the forensic tenseness that must have been felt in that far-off hearing. Then, having captured his audience's attention, he held it with calm, poised assurance.

Mr. McCreary's method was vastly different. Making full use of a magni-

thereby aligning themselves with those whose support had quite other grounds.

For the motion was more probably intended to affirm that politics are essentially irrelevant to the activities of the Association. Now, the fallacious notion that politics are dangerous stuff, to be removed from safe-keeping only once every three years, and then only in approved places, is popular in the minds of the politically immature. It is encouraged, moreover, by that small section whose interests are served by keeping dull minds dull. It is in the historical role of conservatism to relegate politics not only to certain "proper" places and occasions, but to certain chosen persons.

But let us consult recent history as to whether politics should be kept out of the University. Did the students of Fascist-oppressed Europe exclude politics? With their University threatened, many no doubt submitted, murmuring disapproval and condemnation; but a few were alive to the menace, and fought to the death. Such heroism arises not from a moment's thought but the profoundest conviction, not from an aloofness from politics, but vital concern.

For any satisfactory philosophy will so comprise and integrate politics, ethics, culture, all branches of mental activity, that each will impinge upon every aspect of life. Unless we are still children, it is futile to demand for the Students' Association exemption from political influence.

We have carried a motion which not only can achieve nothing, but which smacks of conservatism. Why

## The Rag and the Cloth—

Sir.—In the current issue of "Salient" there appears an incorrect reference to the proposed Wellington Church of England Cathedral, which I consider is out of place in the Ten Point Programme submitted. It is, furthermore, quite contrary to the known intentions of the Cathedral authorities, who have publicly stated on more than one occasion that the building of the Cathedral will not be started for at least five years in order that housing construction might take priority.

I should have thought these facts were common knowledge to "Salient."

J. D. W. RAINE.

## The Star—

Dear Sir.—I wish to congratulate "Salient" for publishing the cartoon which appeared in the last issue. Cartoons in general help to brighten up the paper, especially when such healthy sentiments are expressed.

It has been said that the building of a cathedral in five years' time will not interfere with housing situation but I consider it absolutely utopian to expect the housing question to be solved to any great extent within this short time. We can have no objection to the various religious organisations canvassing their members for donations but the thousands of rationalists, atheists, non-conformists, Hindus, Confucians, etc., strongly object to people being coerced by a public body such as the City Council to contribute to an object for which they will never have any use. Many devout Christians are

# WE STAND 'EM UP—YOU KNOCK 'EM DOWN

contemplated Plunket Medal. He has tasted the acid of social and legal censure as Holland tasted it; he believes in the type of society that Holland fought for—to him basic and essential human rights are as dear as they were to Harry Holland, and McCreary convinced us of this with dignity and drama.

K. B. O'Brien lacked J.R.Mc's. power of conviction, lacked his stage presence, was drawn and somewhat nervous and chose less vital material. His speech was interesting and neat and he delivered it with characteristic fluency. It was an informative, interesting and well-moulded lecture, which, mouthed by one with McCreary's talent for voice production, could have reached the standard of oratory. But his voice was thin; he was not concerned within himself over the injustice meted out to Alfred Dreyfus; he will have forgotten those historic details in a month's time. His speech contained little drama; his voice did not allow him to affect emotion without sounding strained; at best he was only intellectually convinced that a wrong had been done. Any intelligent schoolboy could have been trained to deliver that speech, the structure of which was attractive and skilful, but the effect of which was intellectual, not emotional.

Judges deserve sympathy. Their's is a difficult task, and whatever conclusion they reach, someone will bellyache over it. My complaint is not so much with the judges—they no doubt did their job honestly and sincerely according to their own lights. But I do think more effort should be made to secure as judges people who are trained in sorting talent from skill, who are sensitive

of the opinion that the money could be put to much better use by, say, increasing the salaries of the lower orders of the clergy. —JOS.

of the opinion that the money could be put to much better use by, say, increasing the salaries of the lower orders of the clergy. —JOS.

## —and the Cross

Dear Sir.—We have in "Salient" a sufficiently strong staff to promote and stimulate student activity in every way. There is a definite improvement in the mode of presentation of material and statement of fact.

To the average reader, by the cartoon on the front page of Vol. 9, No. 8, there would appear something wrong somewhere. There is an utter misstatement of truth. The Anglican Cathedral will NOT be built until the housing shortage is relieved. That has been stated so many times that even a most disinterested person knows it. The Church of England has the welfare of the people at heart and knows that it is not until provision for homes is satisfied that architectural provision for the spiritual needs of the community can be given. In fact, the money collected is invested in Government funds which actually assist the Government in its building programme. The campaign also assists to prevent inflation. When we consider the Government circulated eighteen million pounds in war gratuities, a quarter of a million asked for a prototype of St. Paul's is really insignificant.

The cartoon was not true in fact. J. H. Newman has stated a university to be the home of truth. This utter misstatement must be made correct.

PRO BONO.

acent voice, and undoubted histrionic talent, he demanded, rather than subtly pleaded for, attention. At times he bullied his audience, but with a skill that was easy to admire. Mr. McCreary is an intensely sincere speaker—his voice may well be heard above the chorus of our time.

It was evident that Miss Cooch's speech had been meticulously prepared. As an essay on Colonel Lawrence it might not have been surpassed, but in stage presentation of the matter, Miss Cooch was not fully at home. In endeavouring to overcome a certain element of nervousness, she appeared almost belligerent in her delivery. The introduction of a little colouring into what was nearly a neutral monotone would have helped her to gain that necessary attribute of all speakers, the feeling of being in touch with her listeners. G.R.

## AGM Under Fire—

Dear Sir.—At the 1946 AGM of the Stud. Ass. a motion was passed "That this meeting expresses its extreme disapproval and condemnation of any attempt to introduce extraneous political issues into the domestic affairs of this Association." Depending on the interpretation placed on it, and even the mover's speeches left much to the imagination, the motion is either trivial or futile, and was unworthy of the support it received.

If by extraneous issues was meant issues which have no remote relationship to student affairs, such as the movements of the Grand Mufti or the subsidy on mangolds, then the motion was trivial and should be rejected without delay. Unfortunately some who believed the motion to be trivial voted in favour of it,

did the motion succeed? Because motions violent in expression and nebulous in content almost always succeed. By suitable amendment the motion might have been presented in the slightly less offensive but equally effective form—"That this sort of thing has got to stop!" Fewer questions would have been asked, less time wasted, and a bigger majority assured. F. F. EVISON.

## Soh La Me (?)—

Attention. The Glee Club has started again and this time they are catering for full-timers. Thursday lunch-time from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. is the zero-hour and room C6 the place. This year the club is under the capable guidance of Mr. F. Page. You don't have to have a good voice to belong—there are enough people to sing in your ear and drown your feeble efforts. In this club you will learn to appreciate Purcell and Bach's chorales and enjoy singing with a crowd of people who know as little about music as you do. The Glee Club is ambitious too, and hopes to put on an act of "Dido and Aeneas" later in the year. For further information contact Jan Caselberg, 26-182, or Gib Bogle, 45-012, and roll along next Thursday and try it out.

☆ ☆ ☆

THE BLANK THEATRE PRESENTS

"The Lady Objects"  
"Million Dollar Baby"

(DOUBLE FEATURE)

## BEETLE CRUSHED

Dear Sir,—In the learned columns of the last issue of this journal there was a disquisition on a human activity by a member of the animal kingdom which, I understand, has been received among some of our fellows with a certain degree of asperity. In view of the superlative achievements in this realm by another insect, namely, archy the cockroach, I feel that we should be more lenient, in fact particularly so in view of the conclusions I have come to concerning the particular genus of this insect.

After reading the article, I fell to considering exactly what type of beetle would be most capable of not only interesting itself in this particular activity of mankind, but also what type of beetle would treat the subject in the way it was presented in the article. I do not wish to tire readers by giving an account of my studied consideration of all the manifold genera of beetle. Suffice it to say that I found that the only type which could fittingly have devoted itself to a study of this fruitless expenditure of energy, and described a discussion of it in a way so degrading to the normal members of our race, was the sub-family Coprides (of the family Scarabæidæ), better known as the dung-beetle. Moreover, just as archy was the incarnation of a vers-libre poet, I venture to suggest that our Beetle is a reincarnation of an earlier dung-beetle\* who was probably trained to understand human discourse by Trimachio or one of his more decadent companions. In view of the strict limitations this places on any possible literary creations of our Beetle, we cannot blame him for their worthlessness. Rather should we, out of consideration for the demand of beetles to be heard, at least lend an occasionally attentive ear, even though what we hear may cause us to impress a heavy boot on the offending insect.

Don Marquis II.

\*Probably Trox dohrni, which lives in caves in the accumulated dung of bats.

Dear Sir,—Is "Salient" so short of material that it must print "Midsummer Ending" and "Slaves to the Tramp" in an otherwise excellent issue? To the uninitiated PSW's poem seems a meaningless concatenation of fulsome words, with special emphasis on "fish" (used, contrary to custom, as an adjective). The author himself explained the plot to me (something about parting with a woman and knowing you are going back to her, apparently a familiar experience) but I doubt if I should have guessed it alone had I pondered for a week. If you must publish these droppings from the ivory tower, you might at least print a glossary and notes, so that the remaining two thousand of us (apart from the Pleiade who say they understand it) may have some inkling of what PSW means.

As for "Beetle," why the poor imitation of "Stalky"? Kipling could get away with it because he was a great writer and believed what he wrote. If this tramp really occurred, and is not merely a delicious figment of the author's imagination, could we at least have it without de-la-Mare-ish references to sleeping in Brussels (not a word, mark you, about br-ss b-and b-x-s) and swot notes from the Oxford Dictionary? Does "Beetle" imagine, in his

colossal egoism, that the whole College knows the pet names by which he labels his cronies? Knowing the gang concerned, I can guess at their identity, but I am sure that not all of us are in that delightful situation.

VOX ET PRAETEREA NIHIL.

P.S.—"Fish" may be used as an adjective after all, e.g., "one fish ball."

Dear Sir,—That such an incredible group of people as those described in the nondescript article "Slaves to the Tramp" should exist at all is astonishing enough, but that anyone should consider them worth writing about must be beyond normal comprehension. It seems impossible to believe that any good reason, except lack of copy, could have been found for printing this effusion. As a tramping report it is valueless, as a literary effort it is puerile and as a psychological study it is as much a testimony to the intellectual decadence of its author as to that of its characters. If—incredible thought!—this document was intended to be humorous, then its appeal should have been directed to the mentally deficient, not to the student body.

While affirming liberty of expression, I have the honour to sign myself,

"DDT"

## S.C.M. Camp . .

PRAYER was the theme of the recent SCM camp at Wallis House. Different aspects of prayer—its relation to life, its practical applications, and its development through the ages were discussed by the different speakers.

Lively interest in the subject was shown, not only in the regular discussions, but in many impromptu ones. The important points emerging were the great need of prayer, the danger of interpreting it simply as petition and intercession and the necessity of realising that prayer is the seeking of God's will.

But the week-end was not entirely serious. There was plenty of fun—walks, games outside and singing round the fire. It was hard to come back to swot after such an inspiring time.

## . . and Brains Trust

The Student Christian Movement hereby gives notice of its intention to hold a series of Brains Trust evenings early next month. All students are cordially invited to send in questions to the Secretary (care Men's Common Room) on ANY subject whatsoever that directly concerns Christianity. In the event of a large number of questions being sent in, preference will be given to those which are provocative and of general interest to students.

JOHN MILLER (Hon. Sec.).

## CLUB SECRETARIES REPORTS FOR "SPIKE"

Please hand these in by  
AUGUST 16

RECORDS EDITOR  
"SPIKE"

## '... Science Students can't afford to gamble—and lose!'

With 14,000 technical books published each year, your chances of even hearing of the latest books on your particular subject are small, and your prospects of obtaining them through an ordinary bookseller remote. At best it will be a gamble and science students can't afford to gamble—and lose!

We don't claim to hear of all those 14,000 new technical books each year; but we usually know those that will suit you best. That's part of our business—that and to get them for you at reasonable prices.

## TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS LTD.

22 - 24 BRANDON STREET, WELLINGTON. PHONE 45-108

Publishers of the "N.Z. Electrical Journal"

## COLE & CO.

WASTE RAG MERCHANTS

23a Martin Square  
Wellington

★

FOR DISPOSAL OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OR  
WASTE RAGS - - - DON'T BURN THEM.

★

PHONE 50-843

We will Collect, Weigh and Pay  
on your Door Step,  
in City or Suburbs.

## The Phyllis Bates School

HANNAH'S BUILDING

LAMBTON QUAY

★

## BALLROOM DANCING

FOR PRIVATE LESSONS AND CLASSES  
QUALIFIED MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS

★

Telephone 41-684 for full information

# British Proposals for India Thrown Out by Debating Society

Well reported in the daily press, the liveliest debate for some years drew a large crowd to the lower gym on Friday, 25. "That the British proposals for India are in the best interests of the Indian people" was lost almost unanimously. The Judge, Miss C. Forde, said that she could not recall any peak in the past which surpassed the speaking that night. She placed the speakers as follows—Mr. Samuj, Mr. Collins, Mr. McCreary, and, amidst roars of laughter, Mr. Dowrick and Mr. O'Connor. "It was the only thing left to do," she explained.

**Ben O'Connor:** "It gives me great pleasure to move this motion and even greater pleasure to oppose Mr. Dowrick. The Interim Government will supervise the making of the constitution—I do not contend that the proposals will benefit all the people. The Indians have been dependent on Britain for a long time and therefore cannot be expected to be able to govern themselves. Under the interim Government the Indians will rise to a sense of duty. They are united in that they don't want the British. History does not show that they are capable of self-government; in the 562 native states the conditions are worse than in Bengal. Under the type of Government to be set up they will unite to rid themselves of caste distinctions." Mr. O'Connor quoted from Laski ("This must hurt you, Ben") and "India Today" by Palme Dutt (Left Book Club);

"India is a big country with different races—the main division is between Hindu and Moslem; but forces will rise which will sweep away these religions which are hindering progress, and then we'll have a united India."

**Harold Dowrick:** "Mr. O'Connor has been too kind; he has carefully avoided saying anything in favour of the motion but has said several things on our side. These proposals, brought forward by that bourgeois peer Pethick Lawrence and that aristocratic commoner Amery, are based on the existing provincial councils, the assemblies of which are elected by 11% of the people. The central assembly is elected by 5%, who are the wealthy class. Outside these there would be 562 states ruled despotically by princelings who would nominate their own representatives to the assembly. This would create 562 Ulsters in India. The people, not their overlords, should say who will represent them in the assembly. Sovereignty, however, will still remain in the hands of the people with such typically Indian names as Yeats, Jones, etc. The chota-pegging pukka sahibs will still have the real power—not the Indian people."

"The proposed system perpetuates the evil of division between Hindu and Moslem, princes and the people and workers. Freedom will never be realised until they have a freely elected democratic system."

**Mr. Hickey** (seconding O'Connor): "Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Communists"—commenced with an attack on Mr. Dowrick and stated that India was the toughest proposition ever to be tackled. "It is in the interests of the Indian people that the British get out. ('Hear, hear.') The people of India will decide for themselves under the new constitution. In India you have plagues, floods ('and the English for 200 years'). The English must get out quickly. There will be one constitu-

tion-making body and one sovereign state of India—not two, as the Moslems want. It is in their interest to be united and capable of withstanding invasion (murmurs of 'Russia'). India will do this when the British get out. The commission has gone there, not for the benefit of India ('Aha!')—sorry, not for the benefit of England. . . . India came to England—or rather, England took India ('What about Mahomet?'). These proposals are for India's good."

**Bruce Weir** (seconding Dowrick) held up a cutting—the "Evening Post" leader of May 16, and stated that he had followed Mr. Hickey's progress point by point through this article; he congratulated Mr. Hickey on keeping the points in the correct order. Gandhi's attitude was that the proposals gave seeds for hope; the Moslems that the plan has all the weaknesses of a plan made by outsiders. "I'd like to call Mr. Attention ('Paging Mr. Attention!') . . . All Moslems are not interested in Pakistan ('Neither are we') but Dr. Jinnah with a large following says that the Moslems will fight to the last ('Hindu') for Pakistan."

**Dick Collins** (Neg.): "I do not think (loud cheers)—I am not of the opinion that there was ever a more clear-cut subject put up for debate than this one. We are asked whether these proposals are in the best interests of the Indian people—nearly 400 million—the majority of whom are depressed, exploited, and without franchise. These proposals do not contribute to the first essential of democracy—a quarter of the people would be done out of the vote in the princely states, and this cannot be the wish of the people—the proposals do not lead to the independence of the Indian people. What is required is liberty, freedom and humanity. It is stated that the Indian people cannot unite, that the Moslem and Hindu could not work together. Any returned man who has had any experience with the Indian army will refute this. These proposals fall short of the minimum essentials for democracy."

**John McCreary:** "For two centuries there has been a cloud over India—there have been red, khaki, and blue clouds. The British military have dominated India, and the major emphasis of the Interim Government is that it will be chosen and the constitution discussed under the same domination. The Indian people should be allowed to choose their own Government under the United Nations charter. This is not a British problem but an Indian problem. The princely provinces are a mass of ulcers in the stomach of India. So far as the British are concerned the Indian attitude is 'For God's sake, go.'"

**Kath. Kelly** (Neg.) was greeted with cries of "She's changed her coat." "Up to eight years ago Bri-

tain used India solely for exploitation ('Them's hard words'). Britain exploited India, but eight years ago ('India exploited England'). Britain owes India a debt and has to get out without shame."

**Angela Cooch:** "India is a most disunited country with countless religious sects and bodies ('Let's make 'em all Presbyterians'). We must educate the Indian people ('Good'). There are 400 million and only a few thousand know liberty and independence. Gandhi is the biggest bugbear to the unity of India."

**Dorian Saker** (Aff.) in usual parsonical tones: "It is very unwillingly I rise ('Go on, you love it!'). Miss Kelly made a good point as far as dialectics go. Britain has acquired a debt to India of some millions. Britain must withdraw as rapidly as possible but leave business connections. The large illiterate masses cannot have complete liberty."

At this point Mr. Samuj, an Indian student, rose. "The most important question is whether Britain has justified the three divisions of India into Moslems, Hindus and Native States. These proposals will make the country unstable. Once India had a socialistic united state. When the Moslems came, Moslem and Hindu lived side by side. Formerly Hindu and Moslem kings governed well for Hindu and Moslem alike. It is nonsense to say that Hindu and Moslem cannot unite. The idea of Pakistan was originated by Dr. Jinnah—these proposals split the country. The Indians are ignorant, but that is why Indian students are here. Many of these have come from wealthy homes and turned Socialist—they are prepared to make sacrifices because the Indian people need medical and other knowledge and need the types of social and other securities that we have here. It is not with the British but with their proposals that they have a quarrel. The Moslem league was created in 1906 and brought into power by the British. It is the old story of divide and conquer. Mr. Jinnah is a little man making a lot of noise through a loudspeaker, which is the British Government. He

claims 100,000 Moslem followers, but there are only 94,000 Moslems in India and Jinnah speaks only for some of those in British India. There are many in the Native states. Jinnah is responsible for some terrific lies. There is no member allowed in the proposals for the Independent Moslems, and when this was suggested, Jinnah made a lot of noise and had the idea quashed.

"We speak not for Mahatma Gandhi or Azad or Jinnah, but because we want to see 400 million people united with security and food—give us assistance in building a lost empire but leave us to see if we are fit to govern ourselves."

The audience listened attentively and applauded heartily.

**Harold Gretton** (Neg.) quoted Lord Minto ("It's moments like these") in 1906. He had prevented the Moslems from joining the seditious opposition—the Congress.

**Jim Winchester** (Neg.): "Thousands of the best workers for democracy in India are still in gaol. The British must get out. Mr. O'Connor is himself a member of an oppressed race—the same reasons for Pakistan are applicable as for the dividing of Ireland into two parts."

**Harold Dowrick** (summing up for the Neg.): "It is not necessary to recapitulate the negative arguments because there has not been any affirmation of the case. I must disown Miss Cooch for her naive acceptance of the idea of the inevitability of religious disunity. The apologists for the British have been that 'specious cynic Saker' and Mr. Hickey with his stories of plagues, floods, etc. The present plan does not give the Indian people the right to elect their own Government."

**Ben O'Connor:** ("Range 500 yards"): "The opposition have referred only to those parts of the proposals which help their case. If these proposals don't mean freedom for the Indian people then I'll join the Communist Party! (Cheers). I've got an application form here." Jim W. was seen to get a fountain pen from his pocket in preparation.

"There will be a caretaker government of civil service heads. The industrialists cannot in future starve the Indians—they will get rid of their own capitalists under a democratic government. I do not uphold British rule in India." (Cheers.) Winchester's rush in where angels fear to tread.

## SOCIALISTS HEAR CANDID CRITIC

Some sixty people attended a Socialist Club meeting to hear Mr. Gordon Mirams speak on "Socialism and the Cinema." Mr. Mirams approached the subject from the angle of the influence of capitalism on the cinema. Movies were first and foremost Big Business; that they were occasionally a form of art was an accident and perhaps a miracle.

A recently shown example of the Hollywood standard exposition of the American way of life was "Roughly Speaking," whose characters seemed content to follow the cycle of boom and bust till their life's end. The reason for this outlook was, of course, that films came from America, which looked like being the last stronghold of capitalism in the world, and from Britain, whose producers also believed strongly in the virtues of rugged individualism. It was interesting to consider what was likely to happen to the content of British films under the Labour Government. The attitude of a speaker in the House of Commons might be considered typical—"All films are rubbish, but they might as well be British rubbish."

As yet the Government had shown no intention of nationalising the British cinema. They seemed ready to tolerate and even to assist Mr. Rank's monopoly. He is valuable as a producer of saleable exports. It was possible to imagine that if Mr. Rank's monopoly continued until he had swallowed up all lesser film interests, the Government need take only one gulp to swallow up Mr. Rank.

Movies in general tended to encourage the maintenance of the status quo. An example of this was perhaps the constant prominence of Royalty in news-reels—though society was really interested in the Royal Family.

Films could be used as very potent propaganda in a political fight, as they were used successfully by Hollywood in 1934 against Upton Sinclair.

(Continued column 1, page 7)

The Russian Cinema had been nationalised since 1919 when Lenin described the cinema as "the most important of all arts to us." The Russian conception of the cinema as a major culture and educational medium was the direct opposite of our box office control. Apart from Russia the only fully State-controlled cinema was in Czechoslovakia which had nationalised its cinema directly after the liberation.

Mr. Mirams strongly favoured the ultimate public control of the cinema both in New Zealand and Britain, he would like to see Hollywood's present colouring replaced by a socialist tinge, but doubted the possibility of a change of heart. In 1934 the Hollywood Motion Picture Alliance was formed, a semi-fascist organisation which claimed to speak for the whole industry and branded all Liberals as Reds and un-American. To counter this the Council of Hollywood Guilds and Unions appeared. Almost reluctantly the people of Hollywood were being forced to conclude that they were not only Glamour Boys but workers who needed a union.

Control of the film industry might come on an international level. UNESCO's programme to be considered in November might include schemes for an international film staff to provide for such things as better supplies and exchange of documentaries.

There were dangers in State control of any medium of propaganda. Rather than ministerial control, a nationalised cinema should be run, perhaps, like the university or the BBC to retain a certain artistic liberty. Artists, educators and statesmen would replace big business magnates in deciding what were the films we should see.

France and Germany today with very limited resources could not ape Hollywood's lavishness and should produce finer cinema art. An international organisation might enable us to see more of such films.

## Holdsworth Trounces Tardy Trampers

Forgotten what the weather was like on the 13th and 14th of this month? Just ask anyone who went on Varsity's first ski trip of this year if you really want to know.

Just before midnight on Friday, 17 men and 5 women gathered at the road's end at the foot of Mt. Holdsworth. Weighted with 18 pairs of skis, they filed into the bush track leading to the Mountain House and bed, 2½ hours away.

As they climbed, some thought of moonlit views of the Wairarapa from Powell Hut (4000 ft.), of still air, snow, and blue sky: some were already thinking of food. One, speeding to catch up with the main body, tripped, fell, righted himself, sped halfway back to the road before regaining his bearings. What were his thoughts?

Saturday morning was cloudy and windy, but they were heartened by the sight of larger patches of snow as they tramped through the thinning bush. Disappointment was coming.

After lunch at Powell Hut, some went on to the top (4835 ft.). There was an eight-foot icicle on the trig, but no snow for skiing. It rained all that night and in the hut the skiers were snug and subdued.

On Sunday morning they cleared up, and in the afternoon straggled down through the wet bush to the truck.

Early next month they will try again.

# Historical Background of India Supplied by Indian Student

*At the recent debate held on India, one of our Indian students, Mr. Samuj, was placed first and gave us some first-hand information on the caste system and on the so-called communal problem. Mr. Samuj is a moderate Socialist and a keen Nehru-ite. "Salient" has pleasure in presenting the following article submitted by Mr. Samuj.*

It is often said that India has never been united and because of this the future of India will only reproduce the past. Such a statement can only be made by those who have not studied history and do not understand the effects resulting through cultural, social, religious and political influences. Few countries found a semblance of unity in the old world—Greek and Roman history falls short of real unity. Unity has been approached for a primary reason: to defend oneself from the aggression of an invader. Why defend oneself?

The answer is to safeguard material wealth and, in certain cases, freedom. In the Roman and Greek world the people were never conscious of political unity as the masses are today. In India there was a unique philosophy that few understand. The people thought little of material wealth but were interested in spiritual life. It did not matter to them who ruled so long as the intruder let them live their lives without interference. Living in religious austerity broke up any consciousness of political unity. There was for them no need for such unity. Were they not working towards spiritual perfection? Hindu philosophy claims that poverty was the byword to such perfection.

Britain did not find unity with Scotland until the beginning of the 18th century; Germany did not find unity until the end of the last century, and so on. When these countries were fighting for unity, did a foreign power intervene to claim that since Britain was never united she must be governed until such unity was achieved? Nationalism has just recently touched India and wonderful progress is being made. Nevertheless, a great cry is being made by the Imperial Government that communal strife has always been and will always be the obstacle to Indian unity. My task is to disprove this misleading statement.

### Origins of Caste

Manu (c. 900 B.C.), the great law giver, originated the caste system by dividing the people into four kinds: the Brahmin, the brains of the state; the Kshatriya, the King's army and police, who protected the people; the Vaishya, the people who organised and carried on industry; the Sudras, the vast mass of the people. The reason for such a division was not religious, as many claim, but economic. At this period the population of India was becoming so large and disorganised that it was necessary to organise to guarantee economic stability. We find that the people used to migrate from one province to the other and thus upset the whole economic organism. Owing to such disorganisation the learned men with foresight planned to evade this disruption of the village system.

The great economic plan was to protect the system that existed. The men at that time saw that each village or province had a particular trade; thus the Punjab supplied wheat, the cities, industries. It was then authorised that if a village was a producer of silk it was to go on producing silk and thus had a monopoly. Thus a village that worked in hides began to be the supplier of goods made from hides. So the State was organised as a huge

workshop, but as generations passed, people combined every aspect of their life with religion—in this case a religious interpretation was required and the succeeding ages gave it one that in the last two hundred years has greatly damaged India.

Unfortunately for us, we gave the Imperial Government every encouragement—the caste system was a fact. We have been doing our utmost to eradicate our wrongs and start afresh but this has been impossible, for by the existing caste system we have facilitated stronger separation rather than the desired unity of India, and the Imperial Government has exploited every inch of our mistakes and has been playing a ball game; running with the hares and hunting with the hounds. Though the caste system is condemned by all nationalists the Government has made it difficult, nay, impossible for understanding and conciliation. It has played one caste against another and has acclaimed the disunity of India. The recognised leader of the Untouchables, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, says: "I am afraid that the British choose to advertise our unfortunate condition not with the object of removing it, but only because such a course serves well as an excuse for retarding the political progress of India."

The other aspect of Indian disunity is the alleged communal strife. To say that Hindus and Moslems have always been at each others throats is just as great a falsehood as to say that Germany has always been a peace-loving country. When the Moslems established their first organised rule at Delhi in 1206, it introduced a new culture, religion, languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic) and laws but the old form of government survived.

At intervals there were religious persecutions which the Hindus suffered at the hands of the Moslems, but these were not communal disturbances. Throughout Indian history there is not a single incident that qualifies as communal friction. Moslems and Hindus dwelt side by side, conscious of one fact which educated Moslems like Jinnah forget.

### Moslem v. Hindu

Communal problems in India are something new—one of the greatest gifts of British Imperialism. Lieutenant-Colonel Coke, Commandant of Merabad in the middle of the 19th century, says: "Our endeavour should be to uphold the (fortunate for us) separation which exists between the different religions and races, not to endeavour to amalgamate them. Divine Impera should be the principle of Indian government."

Then our divisions were religious, but a twist made by the Government

so easily made it a political division. The Moslem League is a by-product of British Imperialism which few Indians appreciate. In 1906 a deputation was made to the Viceroy by some Moslems to claim some political recognition. In a presidential address made by a Moslem leader, Mohamed Ali, in 1923, it was revealed that it was the British Government that compelled the Moslems to make such a deputation. When Congress was getting too strong for the Government, favours were bestowed on the Moslems to counterbalance the growing strength of Congress. Mr. J. R. McDonald in "The Awakening of India" writes: "... The Mohammedan leaders were inspired by certain Anglo-Indian officials, and these officials pulled wires at Simla and in London and of malice aforethought sowed discord between the Hindu and the Mohammedan communities by showing the Mohammedans special favours."

These special favours were only too evident. In the United Provinces in 1910, the joint electorates, the Moslems of which constituted one-seventh of the population, returned 189 to the District Boards and 310 to the Municipalities, whereas the Hindus, who represented five-sevenths of the population, returned 445 to the District Board and 568 to the Municipalities. Under the Morley-Minto reforms, the Moslems had only to pay income-tax on 3000 rupees to become an elector while the non-Moslems had to pay on 30 times as much. Also a Moslem graduate could vote only three years after graduation, whereas a non-Moslem had to wait 30 years.

### Moslem League Debunked

The Moslem League claims to represent one hundred million Moslems (there are only 94 million Moslems in India). This fallacy was brought to the public eye in the 1937 election and also in the last election, held in April of this year. In 1937, out of a total vote of 7,319,445, the Moslems only secured 321,772 votes or only 4.6% of the Moslem vote. Now what is Jinnah's claim founded on?

Unfortunately I have not all the figures for the Provincial elections, but those who took an interest saw that out of a total of eleven Provinces, the Congress triumphed in eight, has a coalition ministry in two, while the Moslem League in Bengal has to rely on the support of the smaller parties to secure a majority. This is a repetition of the 1937 election except that Congress has become progressively popular. In the legislative assembly, the Congress obtained 59% of the 102 seats while the Moslem league obtained 27%.

To sum up this "communal" nonsense let me quote P. Dutt—"Again and again what is reported as a 'communal' struggle or a rising, conceals a struggle of Moslem peasants against Hindu landlords, Moslem debtors against Hindu moneylenders, or Hindu workers against imported Pathan strike-breakers."

If communal riots are so frequently occurring in British India, that is if it is "communal riots," why is it not occurring in the Indian States? The truth of the matter is that the Moslems and Hindus have dwelt side by side in peace and this division has been made by the present Government.

PHONE 47-508  
ESTAB. 1895

*Sherwood & Sons*

THE  
COLLEGE  
JEWELLERS

103 Willis Street :: Phone 47-508

## College Clubs

CLUB CARDS,  
INVITATIONS, ETC.

PRINTED BY

UNIVERSAL PRINTING  
PRODUCTS  
LTD.

## SORE THROAT? BAD BREATH?

Gargle or Rinse with  
Morsan for quick Relief.  
Buy with Confidence  
from your Chemist!

**MORSAN**  
THE INSTANT ANTISEPTIC

BRITISH LABORATORIES (G. W. Lawrence)  
80 JERVOIS QUAY, WELLINGTON

## THESPIANS (INC.)

Present

Shakespeare's

## "THE TEMPEST"

CONCERT CHAMBER

23rd to 27th July

# High Standard Oratory

The Concert Chamber was well filled last Saturday night on the occasion of the Debating Society's fortieth Plunket Medal Contest. Mr. Cohen, who deputised for Mr. Nigel Taylor, introduced the judges; Mrs. G. H. Ross, M.P., The Very Rev. Father Blake, S.M., and Mr. H. R. C. Wild. Mr. Cohen also mentioned the healthy increase in the interest shown in the contest. There had been many aspiring competitors, and an elimination had had to be carried out, on the basis of success in the college debates.

The first speaker for the evening was Mr. D. Saker, whose subject was "Pere Joseph." Although his introduction was good, his account was a little too disconnected for an audience which probably knew nothing of this monk's life. Hesitancy must have robbed him of some marks, and his change to the present tense at one stage seemed to add little to the address.

Mr. W. T. Hume had taken the founder of the Red Cross, Henri Dunant, as his subject. He gave a clear description of the ups and downs of Dunant's life, which seemed to fall into very convenient sections, but it tended to the emotional, and the speaker could not bring it off. He unfortunately tended to drop his voice at all pauses, and occasionally sounds just like Jimmy Fitzpatrick. His ending could have been a little less abrupt.

Mr. K. B. O'Brien began his outline of the life of Alfred Dreyfus with an account of the second court-martial in Rennes. Employing "flash-back" technique, this led on to a brief outline of his life and then the salient details of the historic "Dreyfus Case." He chose his matter skilfully, and quietly passed it on to the audience. He had a dignity, too, which fitted the sufferings occasioned by this travesty of French justice.

Mr. F. D. O'Flynn spoke on President Roosevelt. In contrast to the previous speaker, Mr. O'Flynn attempted to force his points by shouting. The usual stereotyped phrases cropped up. The speaker attempted to delineate Roosevelt's character by an analysis of the New Deal and Good Neighbour policy, but somehow the character did not crystallise. Poor intonation and complex sentence structure in places were other unsatisfactory features.

Mr. J. R. McCreary put as much fire into his picture of Harry Holland as Holland must have put into his speeches, and the applause he received gave testimony to the fact that he really did impress the audience. Like Mr. O'Brien, he began with a trial—Holland's, for sedition, in 1913. A clear account of Holland's fiery socialist youth followed, leading up to his Parliamentary career and last speech in 1933. The main points were made most convincingly.

Miss Angela Cooch presented her speech on Lawrence of Arabia with an emotion which at times appeared too much for her. She gave a concise history of the Arab question, and the way in which the British Government wrecked all of Lawrence's achievements. The biographical outline, however, could have been less disjointed.

Miss Kath. Kelly spoke on Michael Collins. She gave a good picture of "a tolerant Irishman" and used her pleasant voice to good account. Collins' eventful life adapted itself well to oratory, and Miss Kelly made good use of it, but she lacked the finish necessary to satisfy the judges.

Marshal Tito was the subject of the final speech of the evening, given by Mr. R. G. Collins. Biographical detail was well chosen, but more emphasis seemed to be laid on Tito's achievements than on the man himself. Like Miss Kelly, Mr. Collins must be placed in the "nearly, but not quite" group.

While the judges deliberated, Miss Leonie Pascoe entertained the audience with a group of three piano items.

The Very Rev. Father Blake announced the result on behalf of the other judges. He unfortunately did not give a criticism of individual speakers, but limited himself to the criteria that had been set. He commented first on the very high standard of all the speakers; in all cases, he said, the matter had been good. The judges had watched the audience as much as the speakers themselves, for it was the speakers' job to get the audience in the right mood, pause, and then develop the subject with as much "native fire" as possible. Lack of modulation was evident in one or two speakers, who attempted to bully the audience. Personal appearance is another important factor, as is the apparent ease of presentation.

They had marked according to the following three groups: (1) matter, (2) manner, (3) method, and as a result of their marking the following placings had been determined:

First: Mr. K. B. O'Brien.

Second: Mr. J. R. McCreary.

Third: Miss Angela Cooch.

The evening concluded with the presentation of the medal to the winner by Mrs. Ross.

★ ★ ★

## DIVINE NICOTIANS

Our attention has recently been drawn to the remarkable increase in the number and variety of pipes which are to be seen among students of this college. The outstanding nature of this phenomenon has impelled us to make some comments upon the subject.

If you were to ask one of our pipe smoking comrades the reason for his habit, you would more than likely be regaled with a vague and somewhat evasive discourse to the effect that "pipes have a fine rich, nutty flavour, and anyway cigarettes disintegrate in the mouth." Looking at this matter from a purely objective point of view, we have decided that there may indeed be a veritable wealth of conscious and subconscious reasons in explanation of the fad, which, if known, would give a most revealing picture of the less obvious traits of many of the characters about us. Perhaps a research worker in psychology could profitably consider this intriguing and little-explored field. Such an experimenter could probably answer the following query: "What proportion

of the adolescent smokers were brought up to suck dummies, and what proportion to chew clothes pegs?" Surely it can be safely forecast that the dummy suckers would predominate greatly, for pipes and dummies both are smelly unhygienic appendages, producing the same type of bovine vacancy on the faces of students and babies alike, while pegs, as everybody knows, are only used to solve the specific problem of cutting teeth. It would also doubtless be found that many students' sport pipes because of the superior, bourgeois, after-dinner feeling that bolsters up their ego, when with one hand in a pocket, and the other firmly clutching an illustrative pipe bowl, they stick out their tummies, and mouth those ponderous words of wisdom (?) we so frequently hear at club suppers. On the other hand, the deciding factor with many is that smoking is the fashion of the moment—an insipid and unflattering reason, horribly reminiscent of the foibles and weaknesses of a mere woman in this direction.

This pipe-smoking tendency is particularly noticeable among physics students. While there have been many advances in physics in recent years, the comparatively important subject of pipe physics appears to have been neglected. In an effort to discover the impact of the College's contribution on this branch, we made a study of the types of pipe abounding. We were disappointed. Little initiative has been shown. We are assured by a leading physics lecturer that the first physicist to smoke a pipe did so in order to study cloud effects.

The whole subject of pipes appears at present to be in the very early experimental stage. Most of them follow the conventional common or garden pattern. We should have thought that a physicist with some knowledge of heat engines could have substantially improved the pipe by the addition of condensers, filters, and a self-cleaning stem. After all, even a mere Persian hookah contains an efficient system for washing and cooling the smoke before inhalation. In nearly all cases the examples displayed here do not even come up to the normal standard of working. They appear to be always blocked, leaking or otherwise inactive. Their proud owners, in full manly dignity, empty them, take them to pieces, clean them, fill them, in fact, do everything possible to them before attempting to smoke them. When they are ready, an effort is made to light them, but no—something is wrong, the pipe won't draw, and so it is emptied, cleaned and filled ad infinitum.

We feel that, provided the number of these puffers of smoke remains within moderate limits, and provided that we are not obliged to associate closely with any of them, the matter can be happily ignored. However, to those who appear to be perpetually pouring forth clouds of smoke, we can do no better than quote the following, and sincerely hope their future wives (and etc.'s) will take note and act accordingly.

"It is a great iniquity and against all humanity, that the husband shall not be ashamed to reduce his delicate, wholesome, and clean complexioned wife, to that extremity, that either she must also corrupt her sweet breath therewith, or else resolve to live in a perpetual stinking torment."

Note.—This article has been slightly abridged.—Editor.



An extremely interesting talk on Cancer was given to members of the Biological Society on Monday, July 15, by Dr. Mercer, Pathologist at Wellington Hospital. "It is a subject," he said, "on which it is easy to talk but hard to tell you anything about." However, he succeeded in being very informative about the disease.

Not one disease but many, cancer is as widely diversified as mumps and boils. Cancer cells are those which have lost their function and put all their energy into reproduction, which goes on at a greatly increased rate. They also take on a power of invasion and it is this which does all the damage. In time, the cells of the tumor invade the blood vessels, which carry them to all parts of the body, where they cause secondary metastatic growths. It is usually impossible to cure any person who has reached this stage. As the primary tumor is often easily cured if it is accessible, Dr. Mercer stressed the point that anyone suspecting that they might have cancer should not delay in having the trouble diagnosed. Unfortunately cancer often does not show any symptoms till at a very advanced stage, and for this reason regular thorough medical check-ups after middle-age would probably help considerably in combating the disease.

## BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

There are two main types of cancer, the direct opposite of each other. Proliferating or fungoid cancer replaces the tissues with a large cancerous growth, and erodent cancer travels forward leaving nothing but a hole to mark its relentless passage.

As is to be expected, the causes are variable. Most important is the continued action of carcinogenic agents such as certain hydrocarbons, excess strong sunlight, cobalt and many others. These may have been applied many years before the disease develops, and research in this field becomes very difficult. Repeated blows in the same place may also cause cancer, but it is not thought that a single blow is a causal agent, although it may bring to the surface a developed cancer hitherto hidden beneath the surface. A common cause of death, one in five dies from it, and it is becoming more common due to the sole fact that more people reach the "cancer age" as life expectancy increases. X-ray and radium treatments are disappointing as little can be achieved that is not better done with the knife, and with less bad effects on the patient. It is thought that susceptibility to the disease may be an inherent factor.

Amplified with slides and specimens, the talk was followed by a half hour of questions, all of which Dr. Mercer ably answered. A vote of thanks was carried and supper was served in the advanced laboratory.

## ALL STUDENTS!

### Write for "SPIKE"

THE VICTORIA COLLEGE REVIEW

Prizes are offered for verse and prose (stories or articles).

Photography Competition is being organised by Photographic Club.

Closing date for all copy, competition entries or not, is August 16.

Address copy to The Editor, "Spike," and leave in Exec. Room or "Salient" Room. If possible, type entries, double spaced, on half foolscap sheets.

# "I've Seen Some Big Bangs But This is the Biggest"

Since the new age was ushered in with the explosion that destroyed the city of Hiroshima (and 60,000 of its inhabitants), there has been enough blarney written about it to fill Wellington Harbour. Culmination of this confused campaign of telling us on the one hand that it is only a "bigger and better bomb" and on the other that opponents of the US will be wiped literally off the map, is the Bikini Atoll "experiment." Judging by reports ranging from capsized ships to munching goats, it was nothing spectacular. The waters did not open and swallow the fleet. The ships were not vaporised. There were no tidal waves, volcanic eruptions or earthquakes. Gabriel's trumpet did not give even one little toot. All very tame, and we were most disappointed.

Let's get this straight. What exactly happened? The American Navy anchored a whole fleet, including some of the most heavily armoured ships afloat, at Bikini. Then they dropped one of these new-fangled bombs. It was, apparently, a bad miss, and exploded a few thousand feet too high. Anyway, it was an extremely ineffective way of attacking ships with an atomic bomb. After watching the explosion from a safe distance (say 20 miles) they cruised around for a while and re-entered the lagoon. They found that only some of the ships were sunk, others merely badly wrecked.

But the real significance of the test, when you have burrowed through the mountain of press reports and exclusive stories, is this. Had it been an ordinary high explosive bomb that had been dropped, it is doubtful if the ships would have been scratched. To have achieved such damage to a fleet by "classical" methods (i.e., the methods in use just prior to the "modern" method) would have required a major attack by some hundreds of aircraft carrying thousands of tons of bombs. Now we can put it out of action by letting loose, more or less haphazardly, a machine about the size of a grand piano.

Again, the blast is by no means the most potent effect of the atomic bomb. There was a report that all the electrical machinery of the ships was paralysed. This is quite conceivable, since the terrific Gamma radiation would ionize insulating materials and cause one colossal short circuit. An uncontrollable mass of solid steel is not a very efficient fighting weapon. Nor is it certain that the crews could have long outlived the explosion. At Hiroshima, many of the victims did not perish immediately but died slowly over a period of weeks, since the intense radiation had destroyed the cells in the bone marrow that renewed the supply of red corpuscles. Add to this the effect of the induced radio activity, and one can imagine the extent to which the fleet would have been crippled had this been a real attack.

It is the height of folly to minimise the power of atomic energy, which has increased the potential destructiveness of warfare about one million fold. Compare this with the desolation of the bombed cities of Europe. Think of Hiroshima as Wellington. Add the possibilities of radio active dust, dispersed as a poison gas, capable of destroying life in all countries. Multiply by the effect of rockets, impossible to intercept, of immense range, accurately guided by radio. Sum over all the years of anxiety never knowing when a neighbouring nation may attempt a sur-

prise attack, and express the result in terms of human suffering. It is perfectly obvious (if one has not been too hopelessly confused by soft-peddling of those admirals and generals who do not realise that a tank is about as useful in an atomic explosion as a bowler hat), that such a war might annihilate the race, and at least deal such a blow to civilisation that it would take centuries to recover. We must face up to this undoubted fact and not be ostriches. If we value our own lives, if we wish to see our children secure and happy, we must absolutely prevent any further wars. Otherwise the consequences are indescribably horrible.—J.M.Z.

## U.S.A. Physicist Reports Here On Atomic Bomb

On Thursday, July 11, Wellington was privileged to have two very distinguished visitors, Dr. Karl Compton and Mr. Bradley Dewey, both having just arrived from the atomic bomb test at Bikini. The Royal Society sponsored a lecture given by the two gentlemen at VUC. Dr. J. K. Dixon of the Soil Bureau, presided.

Dr. Compton is one of America's leading physicists, one-time Professor of Physics at Princeton University, and was in charge of radar during the war. Mr. Dewey is President of the American Chemical Society, and is a well-known chemical engineer.

The first speaker, Dr. Compton, gave a brief historical sketch of events leading up to the manufacture of the atomic bomb and paid a great tribute to Rutherford and other brilliant workers such as Lawrence, the inventor of the cyclotron. He stressed the fact that the idea of using atomic energy must have occurred to scientists in many countries simultaneously and it was just a question of which country had the best opportunity. It was significant that the job fell to the US since they were out of the war zone and had the necessary industrial potential. Both Germany and Japan, particularly the former, made considerable progress but circumstances, fortunately, were not favourable enough to make practical use of atomic energy.

Referring to the test itself, Dr. Compton said that the experiment was mainly for military and naval purposes; the other side of the test was considered by the authorities to be of only secondary importance. The

full effects of the bomb could not be ascertained by mere calculation or by miniature experiments; for example, the duration of the pressure wave, unlike that of a TNT bomb, is such that it will envelope an entire ship, and this produces unusual results. From the test made at New Mexico it was to be expected from measurements taken that the effect of gamma-rays would be negligible compared to blast effect. In the "real live" test, however, at Nagasaki, it was evident that gamma-rays were lethal where blast was not.

Dr. Compton then gave a description of the trial itself. Everything within half a mile was sunk or destroyed and beyond a mile very little damage. The actual pressure wave was photographed and was seen to spread out at the speed of sound. The column rose to a height of six to seven miles in about four minutes. Nuclear efficiency was tested by sampling the column for radio-active material by means of remote-controlled planes.

The Doctor concluded by giving a short account of atomic energy in relation to society. Science in America today is in water tight compartments: "well, science just doesn't work that way." He said that if scientists thought that the bomb would be used in a third world war "they just wouldn't have the heart to go on." He stressed the fact that the majority of scientists were very much opposed to the Bikini test because, carried out at sea, it would tend to minimise the horrible destructive power of the bomb.

In answer to a question, Dr. Compton asserted that the recent discovery of the Soviet scientist of effecting complete disintegration of the atomic nucleus by means of cosmic rays would produce a million times as much energy per mass as does the atomic bomb.

The second speaker, Mr. Dewey, gave some interesting "rambling thoughts of a stray chemist." The gap between physics and chemistry, and indeed all sciences taught in the universities, is too great, and our educational system should be adjusted to give young science students a more general course, leaving specialising until very much later. Mr. Dewey has done much to see that as many of the German scientific and technological secrets as possible should be publicised and he advised N.Z. scientists to "yell" and see that we get this information, which is at least our due as reparations.

He was very warm in the tributes he paid to New Zealand and went to some trouble to point out that although many of the huge chemical industries operating overseas would not be economical in New Zealand at present, nevertheless, because of our high standard of living and our high consumption of agricultural requisites, many large scale chemical industries could and should be launched in New Zealand. The "Evening Post" found it expedient to omit this last statement in their report, as they did Dr. Compton's statements on the recent Soviet discovery and the American scientists' attitude towards the holding of the Bikini test.

STUDENTS!

## Modern Books

48a MANNERS STREET

is the

**Bookshop for People  
who care for the  
Quality of Books . . .**

●  
LITERATURE — ART  
POLITICS — PERIODICALS  
NOVELS . . .

## GAS THE MODERN FUEL

YOU EAT  
YOU NEED WARMTH  
YOU NEED BATHS AND  
HOT SHOWERS

OBTAIN: GAS COOKING  
HEATING  
Hot Water Appliances

from

**WELLINGTON GAS CO.**  
For all Gas Equipment

Meet you at

## THE EMPIRE

THE  
STUDENTS'  
HOTEL

★

Willis Street, Wellington

## WHITCOMBES

for

## TEXT BOOKS

This is the Headquarters  
for all University and  
Technical Text Books.

Educational Dept. Upstairs

★

**WHITCOMBE & TOMBS LTD.**  
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON

## RUDE AND RAUCOUS SPEECHES IN IMPROMPTU DEBATE

The Gym was full last Friday for the annual Impromptu Debate evening. The bawdy fare served up seemed to be appreciated by most of those present—male and female, young and old alike. Subjects and speakers were drawn from a hat, although some of the speakers chosen seemed to be peculiarly fitted for the discussion on hand. However, farbeit from us to impute that Mr. Taylor was engaging in a little leger de main. There was much interjection, interruption and one expulsion and some rather unusual points of order were raised. All in all, a rather hilarious evening, more akin to a smoke concert than a staid debate. The subjects and speakers are given below.

### That Polyandry Is Desirable

Aff.: Mr. Collins. Neg.: Mr. Saker.  
Mr. Collins explained to a slightly bewildered audience that polyandry is the holy or unholy state in which several men share one woman or one woman shares several men. Hereupon some of the lechers in the audience burst into "Salome." Mr. Collins referred to the traditional air "A Soldier Told Me Ere He Died" to prove his point that one man might not satisfy a woman after "the first fine careless rapture" and that it might be necessary to introduce the spirit of competition into such an absorbing pastime. Mr. Saker quoted de Maupassant on the threefold character of women—in the kitchen, in the drawing room, and in bed. In reply to an interjection to the effect that one woman was capable of satisfying twelve men Mr. Saker asked the interjector if he would be agreeable to one night in twelve. Finally the speaker appealed for support from the men in the audience by a touching reference to "Twelfth Night."  
The motion was lost.

### That Weir House Makes No Useful Contribution To College Life

Aff.: Mr. Daniell. Neg.: M. Battersby.  
Mr. Daniell opened with a reference to the poor country lads who spend their lives in monastic seclusion over the way, a wit in the audience making an obscure reference to a certain Mrs. Palmer. Mr. Daniell claimed that the torches over the Weir House doorway burst into flame whenever a virgin passes the portals, but that so far this phenomenon has not occurred.  
Mr. Battersby spoke of the beneficial effects of institutional life on the fine young gentlemen of Weir, and instanced their feverish interest in erotic and esoteric verse as a fine contribution to the cultural life of VUC.  
The motion was carried.

### That Red Bluegums Should Be Planted To Further The White Australia Policy

Aff.: Mr. Gretton. Neg.: Mr. McCreary.  
This was one of the best efforts of the evening and though rather unintelligible at times, was a logical *tour de force*. Mr. Gretton went from red bluegums to good red gums, hoped that the working class would never suffer from pale pink toothbrush, and was greeted with loud cries of "Ipana."  
Mr. McCreary's speech was a Rhapsody in Blue and just about every other colour of the rainbow. Claiming that red bluegums were sticky, and barking up the wrong tree was a bad thing, he decided to leaf it alone and not go through the awful messy business again. Cries of "eucalyptus you."  
The motion was carried.

### That Such Action is Reprehensible

Aff.: Mr. Higgin. Neg.: Mr. Wachsner.  
These two speakers took an unfair advantage of the audience by agreeing beforehand that "such action" necessarily meant beer drinking by students. Mr. Higgin let loose a flood of rhetoric against the poor misguided souls who leave the thought of the ages in the library to go down town to drink beer. Even more important than the loss of culture was the weakening of the sperms by excessive alcoholism.

Mr. Wachsner was on his favourite theme of fog and grog, apparently the latter inducing the former in logic lectures. He claimed that no one need be worried about his sperms, as beer contains riboflavin or vitamin B and is therefore a GOOD thing. Loud stag calls from the mob.

### That It Is Time That Men Were Admitted To The University

Aff.: Miss Taylor. Neg.: Mr. Monaghan.  
Miss Taylor claimed that she had yet to meet a real man at the University. (Interjection: "Massive vassals!") What was a girl to do? (Interjections *ad infinitum*).  
Mr. Monaghan thought the subject had been treated with too much levity. He meditated on the whole great scheme of things, and after a lengthy process of logical analysis, concluded that man was "an animal with a reason for a reason."

### That An Executive Grant Should Be Made To Provide Liquor In The Gym

Aff.: Mr. O'Flynn. Neg.: Mr. Coleman.  
Mr. O'Flynn was in reminiscent mood and told an amusing story of the days when men with torches prowled round the Gym, to surprise unwary tipplers. A student dashing round the Gym with a bottle of beer under each arm, a man with a torch in hot pursuit, and a well-known member of the Professorial Board running third.

Mr. Coleman commenced with a strip-tease but the young ladies were destined to be disappointed. He suggested that if Miss Taylor wanted to find some real men she had only to look in a certain hostelry down-town most any evening in the week. Hereupon things got rather involved, Mr. Coleman using the expression "blue nose" and Mr. Collins enquiring whether he knew the exact meaning of the term. Mr. Higgin thereupon moved that Mr. Collins should explain the term to the house. After much double talk Mr. Mitchell suggested that it might be a species of sperm whale. The chairman thankfully accepted the suggestion.

## ROSTRUM

Annual Publication of NZUSA  
Articles by V.U.C. Students

ORDER A COPY AT  
"SALIENT" TABLE

Price 2/-

### That Women Should Say No

Aff.: Mr. Ziman. Neg.: Miss Marshall.  
Mr. Ziman thought that it took religious strength to say "No," and that the word added much to a woman's attraction. If a woman is asked if she wants to go home, or if she wants more beer the correct answer is "No." After all a brass-bound box can't say "No."  
Miss Marshall indulged in logical argument. A woman was not bound to say "No" as silence did not always mean consent. If she had been down at the St. George and had been offered a drink she would certainly not have said "No."

### That All Men Are Blossoms In The Dust

Aff.: Mr. Johnston. Neg.: Mr. Cameron.  
Mr. Johnston's discourse was mainly concerned with illegitimacy. Upon being asked rhetorically what would blossom in the dust, an interjector suggested "pansies."  
Mr. Cameron objected to illegitimate children being regarded as dirty dark secrets and supported the use of the good old English word for them. A young lady in the audience obligingly used the word.

### That French Bathing Suits Are Superfluous

Aff.: Mr. Chorlton. Neg.: Mr. Robinson.  
Mr. Chorlton considered that as Adam and Eve had no bathing suits, or any other sort of suit for that matter, all bathing suits were superfluous. A little overflowing did nobody any harm.  
Mr. Robinson thought that just a little something made a woman more attractive than when she was wholly raw. He found the whole subject very uplifting.

### That Familiarity Breeds

Aff.: Mr. Cohen. Neg.: Mr. Howarth.  
Mr. Cohen went from breeding to begetting and likened the smouldering fire in the heart of the male to a compost heap. He simply couldn't conceive what this smouldering fire led to. Mrs. Cohen from the audience: "You ought to know."  
Mr. Howarth considered himself at a disadvantage as Mr. Cohen had proved his point in practice. The fact that some people did not desire that familiarity should breed was shown by the lucrative business built up on this human failing. Mr. Howarth proceeded to deal with animals, eskimoes and blue noses and finally clinched his argument by citing the case of Joseph and Mary.

★ ★ ★

Overheard this from a young woman who works at the Museum: "It will take several months to get back into shape after the Air Force has gone."  
Well, well, what have they been doing?

★ ★ ★

It is regretted that, owing to the extraordinary amount of material forwarded this issue, "Salient" was unable to print some important reports, including that of the Page-Clair recital. This will appear in the next publication.

Dear Sir,—PSW's poem, "Midsummer Ending" obviously provokes some thought as to whether it and similar works are in fact poetry. The author seems to entertain a certain distrust of intelligibility. To my mind a lack of intelligibility is justified only if the poet has something to say beyond the ability of his fellows to comprehend. I do not think PWS is saying anything that could not be comprehended.

I put the material of poetry into two classes: feelings so vague that they cannot be analysed in their entirety although they can be interpreted and recreated, and ideas which are associated with them, ideas which can on analysis be reduced to actual worded thoughts, although normally they remain a mere vague, unclear succession. A mere statement of this succession is scientific, not artistic—the poet must and can work out these ideas and the value of his thought is in proportion to the depth of these logical ideas and the skill with which he works them out. Admittedly a part remains which cannot logically be formulated and the greatness of a poet largely depends on his success in re-creating this part, but I think, although I cannot prove, that his chances in this direction depend largely on his success with the worded ideas which found an indispensable foundation from which he can pass beyond thought into feeling.

Moreover, this "worded idea" part is not something extraneous. The human mind, faced with any experience, insists on throwing up explanatory ideas and they are, I think, the natural and inevitable accompaniment of any experience, since if a thought can be made intelligible, it should be made so. Intelligibility is not only desirable, it is also, in a poet of merit, natural. Examples of this fusion of the intellectual associations with the emotive experience are very common in English literature—a couple of examples would be Tintern Abbey and The Hollow Men.

The two chief reasons, I think, for the present cult of unintelligibility are: (a) the poet's thought is banal and he prefers to preserve the illusion in his reader's mind that he is worth reading by concealing his banality in unintelligibility, (b) he is too lazy to work out his ideas. I do not consider that good poetry can be written without effort or thought; it demands far more from the writer than the most clearly-reasoned prose. The poet must see clearly; if he is confused and his work is confused, his thought is valueless. I said before that thought in poetry is natural—it is, but worked out thought does not fall from the lap of the gods. Only very rare geniuses, e.g., Keats, have their mind in a permanent, clarified ecstasy, and with them the thought is just as clear, although the process of clarification does not offer the same difficulty. I do not think PSW recognises this; he seems either to distrust thought or not to bother to work it out.

If he has worked out his thought (and I do not think he has) it is possible that the obscurity is due to his choice of symbols. If a poet employs obvious symbols obscurity presents no difficulties, but he will be reduced to employing more synonyms, not symbols, which can gather up in one word a group of related concepts. His symbolism must, therefore, be new and fresh, but he must enable the reader to comprehend it through the context. Symbols no doubt have a permanent psychological background but the meaning of each is largely conventional, e.g., white is to us a symbol of purity, to the

Chinese of mourning; a red rose conventionally signifies nobility: apart from the convention it could, I think, admirably symbolise hunger. PSW's symbolism is largely personal and not generally intelligible. Eliot employs fresh symbols but they are far easier to comprehend in their context than PSW's, and I think even Eliot's are often unnecessarily obscure.

Accordingly it seems to me that the writers of obscure poetry are creating nothing of value. If their own thought is not clear they have nothing worth saying: if it is clear they should endeavour to master the technique of expressing it clearly. Until they do their work is valueless.

W. H. MABBETT.

## Students Assn. at last Controls Gym.

At the meeting of the Professorial Board on Monday a deputation from the Students' Association, Dick Collins and Harold Dowlrick, attended to put the Executive's case for complete student control of the gymnasium building. It was pointed out that as a principle it is important that as the Executive is held fully responsible for the conduct of student activities in the gym, it should have full control over the building. Matters like extension of hours, permission for dances, week-end functions, should, it was asked, be the responsibility of the Exec.

As a result of this representation the Prof. Board has decided that the Exec's proposal be accepted, the condition of transfer of responsibility to be settled by conference between Sir Thomas Hunter and the Executive.

## Mathematics Without Tears

An interested twenty students turned up to hear Mr. Patterson, M.A., M.Sc., unfold the mysteries of "Astro-Navigation" at a meeting of the Maths and Physics Society on Thursday, July 4.

Despite the rumours of the Hons. Maths' aspirants that "Spherical Trigonometry" is just as ABSORBING as "Plane Trigonometry," those present could not deny the familiarity of Kelburn Park and its environs.

"The whole subject," it was remarked, "depended on the solution of one spherical triangle." About four methods were outlined for "solving this triangle." Even if the individual steps in each method did not sink home with conviction, the thought of Mr. Patterson roaming the precincts of the College at 1946 July 1d 10h 24m in an attempt to shoot ACRUX with an unfamiliar sextant, did kindle a very definite flame.

Later we were shown how to fill in the appropriate form. One might emphasize here, that although the navigator's job has been highly simplified, he is still called upon for a minimum of intelligence. Quite a minimum at that, too!

Finally it was agreed that X marks the spot. Although the altimeter reading did not appear, the height of the object can be assumed to be that of Victoria University College with little probable error in such an assumption.

A short discussion preceded the supper, which was kindly provided by Professor Miles.—R.R.G.

# MINSTER SUITS

exclusive  
to

## FRANK PETRIE LTD.

39 WILLIS STREET • WELLINGTON

★ Our ENRICHED Bread

## VIENNA WHEAT GERM BREAD

Supplies Two Important B Vitamins

Both WHEAT GERM and YEAST supply vitamins B.1 and B respectively; in each instance the maximum quantities are used in the manufacture of this HEALTH BREAD

## DENHARD BAKERIES LIMITED

TELEPHONE 15-100 :: WELLINGTON

# DB LAGER

The  
Great Favourite

from the

## WAITEMATA MODEL BREWERY



## Soccer Club— Team Criticisms

**Senior.**—The team sadly lacked the services of Colin Richardson at centre-half in their match against Seatoun. However, Mike Spiers played a sound game in Colin's absence, and very effectively kept close watch on the opposing centre-forward. The backs, Roy Dickson and Brian Sutton-Smith, played their usual sound game. Roy's heading was outstanding, while practice has considerably improved Brian's first-timers. Ken Johnstone and Harry Priddy (playing his second game of the day) worked hard but could be of little service in feeding the forwards, as Seatoun's strong attack forced them on the defensive. Of the forward line, Ted Simmonds and Bruce Mackle played well. Ted scored Varsity's only goal with a low shot in the corner. Varsity were unlucky with a second attempt by Jack Walls, which was just saved. The score, 7-1, was by no means an indication of the relative merits of the teams. Tiny Moore in goal had one of his off days, and is not reproducing his last season's form. A little more practice and less attention to the side-line.

**Second A.**—Dunedin's gain proved to be the Second A's loss on Saturday against Marist. The team only appreciate Ewen Drummond when he's gone. A total of six goals against was the sad story.

**Second B.**—Even with a full team Second B don't seem able to click. However, their match against Tech.

O.B. has been one of their most enjoyable despite the score. The forwards found it remarkable in that they had a few more shots at their opponents' goal than usual.

**Third.**—Another win against Rangers gives the Thirds 10 points in the competition. Despite the fact that they were too strong for the opposition, the team lacked cohesion and many good moves broke down in front of goal. The score, 5-0, should have been doubled on the chances that were missed. Of the forwards, Ashraf played well, being unlucky with many fine shots. Marshall on the right wing has a tendency to centre the ball too close to the goalkeeper. He should also try to control the speed of his centres a little better. Ray Trott should also concentrate on bringing the ball under control before feeding his centre or wing. Harry Priddey was outstanding at centre-half, but has a bad habit of wandering up among the forwards. The defence had a very easy time and were in no way tested. The team is sorry to hear that Reddy is in hospital and wish him a speedy recovery.

The club hopes to gain the services of Haig Whiting shortly. Having played senior football in Wellington for many years and having represented Wanganui, he should prove a valuable asset to the senior team.

Colin Richardson, after his return from Dunedin recently, tells us that Otago University has a strong team this year. Prominent are Stuart Houston and Clem Hill. We are looking forward to meeting them in Auckland at Tournament.

been better than one all, but the forwards often failed to follow up shots at goal. However, they are showing better combination and Maureen Watson, right wing, was able to make several profitable breakaways.

## TRAINING COLLEGE DRAMA CLUB

PRESENTS  
"THE PETRIFIED FOREST"

By  
ROBERT SHERWOOD

IN THE T.C. HALL  
THURSDAY, JULY 25  
FRIDAY, JULY 26  
SATURDAY, JULY 27

ADMISSION, TWO SHILLINGS  
FRIDAY IS STUDENTS' NIGHT  
Admission 1/6 to T.C. and Varsity  
Students

## Haka Party Wanted

VUC hopes this year to send a Haka Party to the Winter Tournament to be held at Auckland. Any person interested in the formation of such a Haka Party is requested to notify either of the undersigned without delay. Tournament dates are from August 28 to September 3.

VIV. RICH  
(Exec.: 40-726).  
J. B. WEIR  
(Weir House: 45-012, or  
Business: 40-080).

## Eight Women in Hockey Rep. Trials

Eight representatives were chosen to play in representative trials: D. Holden (goal), G. Rowlands, B. Altken, J. Saselberg (halves), M. Ross, G. Simmers, B. Morris, T. Marwick (forwards). The two Senior B teams are playing teams from Canterbury this week in Christchurch. Congratulations to the Senior B (1) team on their victory over PTOG. Both these VUC teams are improving steadily and should do well for the remainder of the season.

**Senior A v. COG (2).**—Playing excellent hockey Varsity held the advantage over the COG team and deserved their first win of the season. The half line are to be congratulated on their play, especially Joy Jewett, whose play throughout the season has been very sound. The forwards played with dash, Nancy Fyfe and Mary Seddon giving good exhibitions of wing play. Colleen Murphy in the goal has made some excellent "saves" but should not run out indiscriminately.

July 13: Varsity 4, TOG 3. The result of this game was certainly a surprise in hockey circles. The game was very even throughout and the whole Varsity team is to be congratulated on its play. The full backs played soundly and their clearing shots showed great improvement. Frances Fyfe, left half, is tackling well, and her play is improving every game. Margaret Ross, playing her first game as left inner for this team, gave a sparkling display.

**Juniors.**—The Juniors played good hockey in their match against Training College. The score should have

## Tournament Delegate Declares All is Not Lost

Sir,—The disgusted students whose letter appeared in your last issue have made an energetic attempt to deal with the reasons for our Tournament showing, but have not, I think, evaluated the position as well as if they had had more detailed knowledge of what was involved. After Tournament I asked the captains of all clubs concerned to let me have their views. These have not yet been received, but here are some interim comments.

1. A hostel can be a great help. It is no coincidence that in most sports Weir House—88 students—are equal to or better than the rest of the College put together. The Ruru Shield matches give clear evidence of this. Otago and Canterbury each have four or more hostels.

2. The fact that we are a part-time College should help us in summer sports, not hinder us.

3. The statistics quoted are inaccurate and misleading. They are inaccurate because there were not 1,125 male students attending VUC in 1944—this must include about 200-300 extra-murals. There were not 362 men students at Massey, but only about 20 degree students and a limited number of diploma men. The rest were doing six weeks' courses in special subjects, etc., and were not by any stretch eligible as University students.

The figures are misleading because they ignore the high proportion of fourth, fifth and sixth year men at the other Colleges who have special schools. You cannot expect a boy of 17 or 18 to be in the same class athletically as students of 23 or 24.

4. The clubs (and there are several) who have consulted the membership cards have benefited thereby. Your correspondents are right in calling on more clubs to use this service.

5. The policy of putting pressure on students to play for VUC clubs is taking effect and the results will start to show next year.

However, there is one phrase in the letter which I do indignantly object to: "our recent pitiful attempt."

The teams sent were the best available, and everyone gave of his best. They made a gallant attempt, not a pitiful one, because we knew we were beaten before we went there, but there was not one of our team who did not contest his sport right to the very end, and the defeats received were narrow ones. The standard in the athletics was fully up to a National meeting in all but one or two events. The swimming was the best ever seen in the University.

It is not surprising that, although we had a number of past winners competing for us, they were mostly unsuccessful. Consider, too, that the shooting club had been in recess for six years, and the boxing and swimming clubs for nearly as long. That the athletic club had only two members in 1942. That the basketball club sent all its eligible members. The foundation of a Tournament team is a strong club. Our clubs are coming back into their own, but it takes several years to build up champion athletes.

All is not lost, as many seem to think. Students forget that at Winter Tournament we were fully up to standard; that our cricket and football clubs are probably supreme in

the N.Z. University at present. Because in 1946 a combination of mediocre talents on our part, and outstanding performers for other Colleges left us with a new low in Tournament points, does not mean that there is anything radically wrong with VUC sport.

The suggestions made by your correspondents were good ones, and I trust that by following these precepts, and by studying the more technical reasons for our defeat, such an inadequate training, next year will see VUC with the Tournament Shield. Already the boxing club, for one, has a large team in training.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. DANIELL,  
Tournament Delegate.

for SNACKS  
TEAS  
MILK-SHAKES  
the  
ROSE  
MILK BAR  
222 LAMBTON QUAY

If it's  
Sports Goods  
You'll find them at  
THE SPORTS DEPOT  
[WITCOMBE & CALDWELL LTD.]  
45 WILLIS STREET,  
WELLINGTON.  
"For All Good Sports Goods"

## For Sports Clothes?

Why —

## Hallenstein's

of course!

278 Lambton Quay,  
Wellington.