

Salient

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JOWITT ::::

THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR . . .

Persia—Painting—Peace Housing and the Lords

MEMBER of the Judiciary, of the Legislature and of the executive, hence a complete anachronism, like the duck-billed platypus, quite an historical mammal—thus the Right Honourable Viscount Jowitt of Stevenage, Lord High Chancellor of England, described himself at the beginning of an informal Press conference at which the writer was privileged to be present. So it was that "Jowitt, L.C.," so familiar to law students, immediately stepped out of the pages of the Law Reports and became Lord Jowitt the man—matter of fact, drily humorous, exceedingly intelligent, uncannily perspicacious, not condescending or domineering but polite and quiet, and withal tall, imposing and handsome, with a cultured but unaffected English manner of speech.

His Lordship first made brief reference to the origin of his office—the keeper of the King's conscience—and to his multifarious duties and powers of presiding over the House of Lords, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the Court of Appeal, of making appointments to the County Courts and King's Bench and to the many ecclesiastical livings under his patronage. The keeper of the King's conscience was originally always a clergyman and was in fact the King's confessor. Nowadays such was not the case, and he found the task of keeping the King's conscience often a good deal easier than keeping his own. People have remarked, he said, that if by any misfortune His Majesty were to die and Princess Elizabeth to ascend the throne, then surely the Chancellor would not be expected to keep her conscience! Smiling from a comfortable chair and addressing his questioners as "my dear boy," or "my dear friend," he then proceeded to answer our queries in a clear, laconic and thoughtful manner.

REARMAMENT AND DUFY, UTRILLO ETC

The rearming of Germany (and Japan), he said, must be handled with great care, for the question was: which side would Germany take in the event of another war? On the one hand was the fact that Europe would never be strong until Germany were rearmed, and on the other the need for Germany to behave as a good European nation; at all events it was imperative to satisfy the French—they have much to remember: 1870, 1914, 1940—and we owe much to France, a large part of modern culture; and no mistake was to be made: France was still a great nation even though suffering from something of a malaise at the moment; and indeed in his opinion she was worth recognition if only for the impressionist movement which she engendered. (Viscount and Lady Jowitt are both enthusiastic lovers of painting).

BRITAIN THE PEACE FIGHTER

Adverting to the question of Britain's power to defend herself and her dominions, he stated that they in Britain of course have conscription, that their inventive genius was as great as ever, that much development was now going on, and that there was many a kick in the old dog yet. He said that a war with Russia was possible but not probable, and it was his belief that there was not going to be one. There was no getting away from the fact that the Russian army was strong, but if the next three or

four years could be got over without war the danger would be very considerably lessened, provided that we are prepared and armed, so that it would not be worthwhile for anyone to start a war. It must be remembered, he added, that we cannot see over the wall into the Russian garden, and that everything there may not be too lovely. The Russians would have no hope of success in war at the present, he stated. As for Communism within Britain, he explained that there, as he supposed was the case here, the danger lay in the communist element in the Trade Unions, and the difficulty was that Trade Union people are happy-go-lucky people and are thus easy prey for the extremely active Communist interests which are present. However, he said that that trouble was now definitely receding in Britain, and was not worsening.

BROKEN PROMISES IN PERSIA

Lord Jowitt then turned to the topic of United Nations and Persia. He believed that the fundamental difference between the solutions to world problems of today and those of the past was that we must now rely more and more on International Law, and that reliance on the Rule of force as in the old days was not now possible. Under Clause 32 of the Treaty between the Persian Government and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (to which incidentally the U.K. Government was not a party) the Persian Government agreed not to interfere with the operations of the company. Now, any Government, he said, is perfectly entitled to nationalise what is its country's own property, but it was not entitled to break its pledged word—and that's what Persia was doing. Nationalisation, he said, is like a drug and goes to the head if not controlled. He added that he was wanted as mediator in the Persian crisis, but was already committed to go to Australia for the Legal Convention; when he got to Sydney, however, it was so cold he would almost have preferred to be sweltering in Abadan.

NUREMBERG—SOUND PRECEDENT

Referring to his onerous task of setting up the Court for the Nuremberg trials, Viscount Jowitt intimated that his was the unique accomplishment of having drawn up an agreement between the Russians and the Western Allies (formulating the Constitution of the Court and the procedure to be adopted) which had been com-

(Continued on page 6.)

LINKLATER

THE CREATOR OF ANGELO

No Fizz in Avant Garde But Plenty in the Lecturer

ERIC LINKLATER'S address to a crowded C3 was interesting for more things than the subject, the Modern Novel. In the first place he was introduced by Professor Gordon who was making one of his very rare appearances on the lecture platform (for further news of rare appearances see: Van Deusen) and in the second place it was not necessary for Eric Linklater to use a microphone nor was it necessary for him to shout. Students and, we hope the English faculty staff learned as much about lecturing as they did about the novel.

After the routine complimentary introduction and deft reply the lecturer began by saying that:

"Note taking is a disgusting habit. It rots the memory and ruins the faculty of reading." These severe strictures were repeated and should benefit any other staff members who happened to be present. Salient, nevertheless, took notes.

By way of introduction there was an interesting little story about a Chinese tea house in Shanghai which emphasised the point that the purpose of the novel is to entertain, because it had its origin in the art of storytelling. From this it was easy to criticise the extremes of seriousness which characterises the novel and its critics in modern times.

For this falling one must blame, at least in part, compulsory education and the amount of harm done by this innovation "can hardly be measured for it is not only wicked but futile." It has made Wordsworth a lantern jawed old bore simply because it has been thundered at us since birth that he is not only famous but important.

CHAMPAGNE AT THE RAILWAY BUFFET

The modern novel also reflected the curious divisions of modern industrial society, the specialisations, the divisions and it is now possible to say that many of the novels of the 19th century are better novels than those of this century. Cyril Connolly once said that "the only function of a writer is to produce a masterpiece." This type of intellectualism Connolly himself has lately deplored when, in a review of a novel by Stendahl, likened this last century writer to champagne found at a railway buffet.

BAD NOVELS HAVE USES

There were, of course, good and bad novels and these latter have their uses. They tell us a good deal about the popular mind and demonstrate the tiresome interest in sexual activity which is a reaction against Victorian prudery. This reaction is similar to that of the Restoration Drama after Cromwell's puritans. In the bad novel our regrettable interest in physical cruelty and violence is also clear.

GOOD NOVELS—NEW APPROACHES

The part of the lecture devoted to the good novel began with a diversion which deplored the effect of Hollywood as an obscurer of the good

things in American culture. Lionel Trilling one of their good critics whose recent book of essays "The Liberal Imagination" and excellent novel "Middle of the Journey" are available in Wellington, has had some interesting things to say about the novel.

He has pointed out the difference between the novelists of the Age of Confidence: Galsworthy, Wells, Belloc, Chesterton and others sure of themselves and the solutions they offered. By comparison the modern novelists are tentative, interested in technique and the approach best known in the works of Virginia Woolf. They can be criticised because they lack intellectual authority as comparisons with such masters as Balzac show.

GENERAL TO PARTICULAR

Once he had placed Somerset Maugham and E. M. Forster as survivals from another age, but no less remarkable for all that he used Elizabeth Bowen and Graham Greene as his two modernists who have least of the particular faults he had outlined. Both wrote with emphasis on individuality, both fulfilled the Trilling ideal by involving readers in the moral life of the world. Bowen is inclined, unlike the incomparable Jane Austen, to intrude her personality while Greene, preoccupied with the problem of evil, attracts an audience because he always tells a story, surely a virtue missing in some other modern novelists.

IN CONCLUSION

One could only hope that the tentativeness of approach, the tendency to isolation and intellectualism, the over specialisation and the interest in techniques would be modified and restrained, that the division between the highbrows and the lowbrows would not be widened. Sir Eric Linklater hoped that novelists would come back into the world with better techniques as a result of their interest in technique, to tell a story, to entertain as he had been entertained in the Shanghai tea house by the story of the judge and the beautiful woman accused of murder.

Lecturing quite clearly is an art which too few people possess. It may be an art that comes with practice in which case it behoves those whose lectures we have to make notes from to study the masters. Sir Eric Linklater came in that class. —M.

INSIDE:



VAN DEUSEN—DR. BUCHMAN

Salient

Thursday, September 20, 1951.

DOES YOUR FACULTY NEED A SHOCK

ARE you satisfied with your faculty? As a student do you leave your lectures satisfied that they have been worth attending? As a professor or lecturer do you finish a lecture or mark an exam. paper knowing that your work for your students is as good as you can do it?

At Massey College recently three members of the Students' Association Executive were invited to meet the staff members with criticisms of the staff and their methods. No holds were barred and no quarter given. Each staff member was commented on individually. After their dissection of the staff the three were thanked—cordially thanked—and it was agreed that such meetings were excellent and constructive.

Many students of this college and many members of our executive are dissatisfied with their professors and lecturers, with the use of the lecture platform, with the material presented and the remoteness of the staff. Are the Executive willing to take the initiative in the matter Mr. Horsley? Is this within the scope of good student Government?

IS THERE NO OTHER WAY MR. H.?

Salient notes with regret the decision not to postpone military training for university students. The Government could consider some way of enabling students who earn their keep for the year during the university vacation to attend. Special bursaries may assist.

PEACE TREATY FOR JAPAN

Something had to be done but to judge by the published treaty draft what was done could have been done better. There can be no squeals from the Soviet which did exactly the same thing in regard to the Danube Treaty. Cast thy bread upon waters. . . Commerce appears to have raised its head but there is element of reality and a thought for security. Previous experience convinced the free powers that round-table conferences with Russia are usually fruitless. The USSR has been fully compensated for seven days of war against Japan by her looting of Manchuria.

—M. F. McL.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR FROM MUNZ TO MUNZ MEAT

SIR.—Dr. Munz suggests that I acquaint myself with the meaning of the word "logic." Instead, I shall harvest the new crop of fallacies he has produced in his latest letter, and thereby help to acquaint him with the thing. "I took my stand," Dr. Munz declares, "with Schweitzer, Loisy and Klausner. Surely this is plain enough." How one can take a stand in three places at once is not clear at all; it is a feat of intellectual acrobatics which even Dr. Munz would find difficult. That these men hold three different views is clear to anyone who knows anything about them. Thus Loisy holds that the mystery religions deeply influenced Christianity, whereas Schweitzer holds that their influence was negligible.

"As a wise Catholic the author of the first volume (of the "Church History" of Martin and Fliche) does not discuss the historicity of the N.T. at all." This statement of Dr. Munz's calls for several comments. First, if Dr. Munz had really read this work he would surely know that it has two authors—Lebreton and Zeller—not one. Second, using his favourite tactics, he insinuates that Lebreton, the author of the first chapter, is either an insincere Catholic or a dishonest historian. For what else can "wise" mean in this context? It must mean either that Lebreton was wise enough to know that the N.T. is unhistorical, even though the Church holds that it is; or omitted to discuss the question because he knew he could not make a good case for the historicity. Third, Lebreton devotes three pages to the historical Christ and the Gospels (pp. 63-65) and concludes that "if the facts which the apostle relates were not real, he was a lying witness, and the faith of Christians would be vain." The reason why he does not discuss the question more fully is very simple. The plan of the whole work called for a volume of about 500 pages to cover the history of the first two centuries; a long discussion of the historicity of the N.T. would have been a waste of valuable space, when a full treatment of the subject is readily available in such works as De Grandmaison's *Jesus Christ*, to which the reader is referred in a footnote on p. 63.

Dr. Munz declares that the first three paragraphs of my letter were pointless because he does not "call himself a rationalist." Surely what matters is not what Dr. Munz calls himself, but what he is. He argues that because he is a disciple of Schweitzer and Klausner, and "neither Schweitzer nor Klausner are rationalist. We'll let Schweitzer and Klausner pass—though one could reasonably call them rationalists—but what about Loisy? If Dr. Munz "takes his stand with Loisy," he is certainly a rationalist. Dr. Munz would be easier to argue with, if he had done some independent thinking and had some firm convictions, instead of hitching his wagon to three different stars.

Dr. Munz writes as if his decision not to accept the compatibility of faith and reason proceeded from a judicious weighing of St. Thomas's arguments, which like a conscientious historian he has read, presumably in the original Latin. Actually, St. Thomas has very little to do with the matter. If you admit that the Christian faith is divinely revealed, and that human reason comes from God, it obviously follows that faith and reason cannot contradict each other. The whole question is: Is the Christian faith divinely revealed? And to find the answer to that question it is better to consult a modern work of apologetics than read St. Thomas, for St. Thomas does not discuss it at length.

OPEN DOOR—CLOSED MIND?

SIR.—In view of the fact that Dr. Munz stated at one of his lectures that his knowledge of Thomas Aquinas was second hand, and also in view of the fact that the *Summa Theologica* is 22 volumes long, and in view of the learned Doctor's omniscience in other fields it does not surprise me that his necessarily scanty studies have failed to convince him.

Copies of the *Summa* are now available in England and a Companion to it is available in New Zealand. The way remains open.

THOMIST.

GLEANED . . . AND STAFF WIT . . .

Physics Prof.: "There will be a few lectures on the slide rule. This will be mainly of use to those students advancing physics but should also help the doctors compute their income tax."

Physics Lecturer: "Static electricity may be generated by running a comb through the hair, stroking fur or by turning a nylon stocking inside out."

Heard at the Internal Affairs Dept. Ball—in the Gents Cloakroom:

"Hello, what are you doing here?"
"Oh, that's my internal affair."

Prof. introducing a new lecturer in Maths: "This is Mr. W— from the Met. Office."

Interjection: "He's bound to be wrong in that case."

Prof. (after 5 mins. of equations):

"And therefore X equals O."
Student: "Have I been sitting here all that time for nothing?"

Physics Prof. during his inaugural address: "The effects of radio-activity were observed when girls were employed painting the faces of luminous watches. Within a few years all of the girls were in serious trouble."

It remains true that Dr. Munz's statement that Loisy had good historical reasons for disagreeing with the Pope is simply a non-specialist opinion, worth no more than the next man's. As for his statement that "Loisy was an honest man," it is ridiculous. Loisy pretended to be a loyal Catholic long after he had ceased to believe in the Divinity of Christ. Loisy's *Memoirs* make it clear that he was no longer a Christian, and probably not even a theist, as early as 1892. Excommunication is not, as Dr. Munz seems to think, "a way of dealing with the likelihood of error," but a way of preventing dishonest persons like Loisy from teaching as Catholic truth that which is actually erroneous.

"I know quite enough," Dr. Munz declares, "in order to say that transubstantiation was not part of the beliefs held by the primitive church, because the very word is first met with only during the 12th century." What an argument! The word was coined only in the 12th century; therefore people could not have believed in the change it designates until that date. It is just like arguing that no one before 1700 knew wood burned or iron went rusty because the term "oxidation" was not coined until the 18th century. To prove that "transubstantiation was not part of the beliefs of the primitive church," Dr. Munz will have to undertake a close study of the teaching of the primitive church on the Eucharist, to see whether it contains implicitly what is formulated explicitly and precisely in the doctrine of transubstantiation. In the meantime, his non-specialist opinion on the subject is worth no more than the next man's.

—LOGICIAN.

COMMUNISM-ANGLICANISM DO MIX A Challenge Accepted

IN answer to Mr Hurley's challenge to prove Anglicanism and Communism are not incompatible, I would first like to comment on his wilful misrepresentation of Karl Marx, as is typical of people who quote from penny religious tracts.

Religion has been a weapon of the ruling class for centuries. On one hand it is used to preach the sacredness of the established social order: "Grant that we may serve Thee with one accord in duty and loyalty to the King, in obedience to the laws of the land and in brotherly love towards each other." On the other hand, it is used to comfort those that work and are heavily burdened, with the hope of everlasting happiness in a life to come: "Fail not to remember and comfort one another with these words, that in heaven ye have a more enduring substance." Used in this way, it serves to excuse social justice. This is what Carl Marx meant when Mr Hurley described it as "the opium of the people"—the phrase out of its context, which is as follows: "Religious misery is, on the one hand, the expression of actual misery, and, on the other, a protest against actual misery. Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the kindness of a heartless world, the spirit of unspiritual conditions. It is the people's opium."

At the present day, the Catholic Hierarchy is committed to the doctrine that private property is based on natural Law and divine Right and accordingly it has consistently supported fascism—the most brutal tyranny the world has ever known—against socialism and communism. The Anglican Hierarchy has recently joined with the Catholic in giving divine sanction to the anti-communism campaign of the

American Government, whose war preparations are being directed against the Soviet Union. There are of course, many devout Christians, Catholic and Protestants, who reject this betrayal of Christ's teaching; but that is the policy of their accredited leaders. These clergymen faithful to their real masters, are using all the resources of the pulpit, press and radio to persuade their flocks that Communism is anti-Christ. But Communist propaganda exposes the real function of religion, as they use it, which is to protect the privileges of the working class.

The truth is, there are two Christs—the Christ of the workers, who worship him as a symbol of their own sufferings and their hopes of emancipation and the Christ of the ruling class (and Mr Hurley) which uses him as a means of reconciling the workers to economic exploitation and social and spiritual degradation.

Therefore Mr Hurley's challenge is accepted. Christianity (of the workers) and Communism are not incompatible. These two trends—the progressive and the reactionary are always present in Christianity and time will show that these ideals of Christian workers (in which Communists believe as firmly as they do) of peace and goodwill, love of your neighbour, and service to the community, can only be attained through an organised struggle of the working class leading to a transformation of the existing social order. —L. B. Piper.

MUSIC HATH NO CHARMS

VISITS to concerts convince the observer that the same old University crowd go to them every time. At poetry readings (see next issue) it is the same. Of 2000 students few appear to take any interest in the arts.

One evening in the Opera House "gods" for "Twelfth Night" about fifty of the usual people turned out. With a huge English class (Stage 1) and the claims of our educators one would expect students to flock to the live arts rather than the films.

Blame has been placed on the University itself which, as an organisation or community, gives little lead to its students.

Even the staff are not always notable for their presence. Biggest accusations are made against first and second year science students, the commerce faculty and the medical students. The degree comes first and whether or not intellectual activity is worth it when it shows no monetary return they have doubts.

At the College debating attendances are low, poetry readings call out no more than a hundred. Now that frantic and often juvenile political activity has died out can it be that intellectually our apathy is deeper than ever? If this accusation is true it is a harsh criticism of students and of the education system. Platitudes and well meaning lectures will not help but the question is—who is to provide the remedy and what is it?

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JUDGING BELOW STANDARD

Bridie Misunderstood

MR RON KENNEDY and Mesdames Grace Douglas and Barbara Manton judged Drama at Tournament. It was an odd sort of judgment emphasised by the primary school approach of W.E.A. drama tutor Kennedy.

V.U.C. Drama Club who are given to ambitious and different productions presented "The Disappointed Evangelist" by James Bridie. The cast included, Gay Orwin, Anne McLeod, Bill Sheat and Gerard Monaghan.

Their performance satisfied producer Paul Treadwell who is as hard to satisfy as Salient's dramatic critics. Unfortunately the serious play followed two screaming farces and the Tournament audience were unable to make the adjustment. Bridie, Herbert and W. W. Jacobs were ill matched.

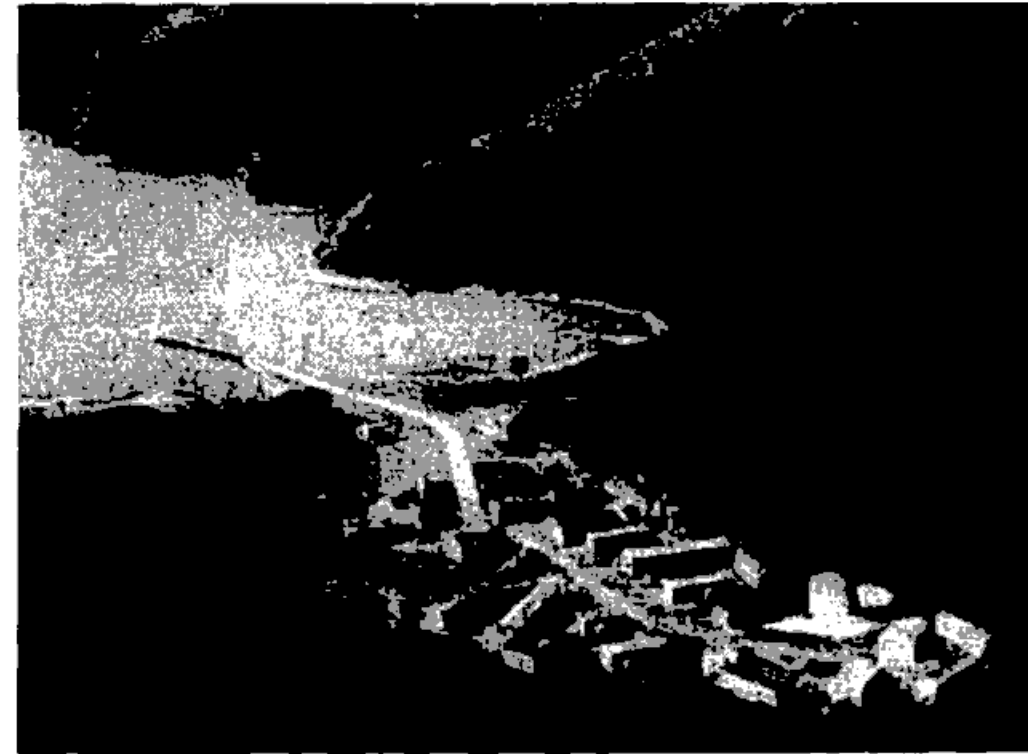
The standard of Mr Kennedy's comments can be better appreciated in the light of his statement:

"It is bad to choose anything but the easiest play to do."

This sort of proposition led to suggest that a Scottish witch had to be dressed a la Mother Goose's tales i.e. peaked hat and broomstick. By the same reasoning Mephistopheles in character would do for the devil and nothing less. Mr K. knows little about Scotland past or present.

Witches have supernatural powers and it was therefore natural for the witch to lift a very heavy bag very easily—"No" said Judge K. "Ridiculous!"

This sort of naivete is not good enough for University drama. Might it be hard to suggest that Mr K.'s view of Mr Bridie would be better called 'misunderstood' rather than judgment? Is V.U.C. to see The Disappointed Evangelist? —D.



FITZPATRICK SPEECHLESS: THE CONGRESS SITE

Sun, sea, air and sunbrowned lovelies, fishing and singing, intellectual exercise at Curious Cove Congress—1952.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER REFUGEES FROM THE TRAGEDY OF HUNGARY

IN Salient there have appeared many appeals for material aid to students still suffering from the disaster of the last war. Most of us know that many millions are starved, without clothing and probably without hope. But judging by the stories of the two students from Budapest material hopes are only a beginning.

Two Hungarian students, one of whom is married and has a child, arrived in Wellington the other day having come by devious ways from Budapest. Their full story appeared in the Evening Post with details of their escape from the political police and the scheme which will result in their new life in this country.

THE IDEA

The idea for bringing two students to New Zealand was first suggested at a Pax Romana Congress at the Hague when students were discussing practical ways of helping people still suffering from the war. It seemed sensible to assist two students and because the immigration scheme helping displaced persons in the first stages of their journey was due to cease it had to be arranged quickly. Three adults and one child—not many people—but it is something done. A trust has to be raised to ensure that there is money for the four of them while the two men study.

THESE PEOPLE

These people were pleased and grateful to be here. Their first looks at New Zealand had pleased them and they thought that Wellington looked like Buda—not Pest which is flat.

Stephen Sziranyi could speak our language well and after a tiring morning with reporters was still full of energy. They have both done four semesters at the Technical University of Budapest and some work at the Technical University of Bavaria and while in New Zealand are to study Civil Engineering.

HUNGARY

Thomas Paulay's wife is an Austrian whom he met after he had escaped from Hungary in 1948. Their comments on Hungary were most interesting after the tale of their escape.

They made a distinction between the Nazi and Communist occupation.

The Nazis were there but only in the high places so that the ordinary people felt little and knew little, but Communist domination is everywhere. "The Germans wanted food, food and more food, but the Russians want everything, food, industry and your own clothing."

In Hungary when they left there were continual rumours of war, in cafes and in street cars people whispered about armies which were about to drive out the Russians and change the Government. "Hope, hope—in days, in weeks, in months and now in years. And when we got out we found that there was nothing to hope about."

After their escape it was not easy to get out of Hungary. Until 1948 perhaps 2000 people crossed the border every week, but even then it was necessary to have a black route for sending uncensored mail to friends outside. From that time onwards the authorities began to build the border fences, with barbed wire, searchlights and guard stations. Every few yards or so there are mines and now the people who cross the border number about 10 to 15 a week. There is no peace they said after so many years of war. We knew there wouldn't be as the Russians got further into Hungary.

THE FIRST . . .

These are the first students sponsored by a student organisation as far as we know to arrive in New Zealand. Having spoken to these three people we can only hope that other student organisations decide to do likewise. Our kind of freedom and peace appear to be quite wonderful even if some people judge them as imperfect. It makes us realise even more clearly how fortunate we are. —Pax.

OFFEND NO ONE – APPEAL TO ALL

Plunket Medal Speech . . .

BUCHMAN OF M.R.A.

By D. GARRETT

JUST 2000 years ago Caius Julius Caesar was defeated. But what defeated Caesar was not an army, but a problem. He left behind him in Gaul what has never since been quelled. The French have always feared and hated their German neighbours across the Rhine, and Caesar could do nothing with this.

Yet last year, a French statesman forgot this ages old tradition of fear. Robert Schumann offered a plan which would have called for complete co-operation between the French and Germans. Who is this Robert Schumann who can succeed where Caesar failed? We need not look far, because the only significant fact about Robert Schumann is well known. He is a follower of the Moral Rearmament Movement, a disciple of Dr Frank Buchman.

Then who is this man Buchman, who can persuade French and Germans to co-operate? Indeed this looks like a new spirit of understanding in international politics, and we need men like this.

Dr. Frank Buchman is the founder of the Moral Rearmament Movement. Some of us may remember him as the founder of another Movement in the thirties—the Oxford Group. But if Frank Buchman is little known, it is not for want of praise: because Mahatma Gandhi long ago praised him highly. And among his current followers are not only Schumann of France, but Adenauer of Germany, Chiang Kai Sock in China, and leaders in every other country in the world.

BUCHMANOGRAPHY

His own life has not been eventful: his fame will rest in his ideas. Dr. Frank Buchman is an American, born about sixty years ago in Pennsylvania. Like many other Americans, he went to college and later, because he was a Lutheran of Dutch stock, he became a Lutheran pastor. The other positions he held tell us little about him: he was for some time a YMCA secretary in Pennsylvania, and later a teacher in a Lutheran seminary.

What was significant was that, about the beginning of the first war, he went to China as a missionary. For Buchman has always been the true missionary: the man with a fierce conviction that he is right, and that his beliefs should be known to America, his message was clear. Where was he to sew the seeds of his ideas? Well, Buchman was a wise man—not for him the highways of tomorrow. This was fertile ground, because in a few years, Buchmanism was raging through Princeton and Harvard and Yale; later Oxford and Cambridge fell to his missionary onslaughts.

Why was it so successful? In the twenties, Frank Buchman gained his first popular title. He was called "The Soul Surgeon." And a soul surgeon was just what Buchman aimed to be. Because he knew that in our day, men's souls are sick because they carry a cancerous growth of sin and guilt. Like other surgeons, Frank Buchman had to invent his own instruments for surgery, but they were ready at hand. For by happily mixing Freud and Catholicism, he produced the Group Confessional. They certainly were not haphazard, because the technique was perfected. Seen, in house parties all over America, students in their thousands were led to confess away their sins, to the greater glory of Frank Buchman.

SETBACK AT PRINCETON

But Buchman soon met the first of his setbacks. He was asked to leave Princeton by authorities who simply failed to understand him. Of course, it was true that he himself had estimated, scientifically, that between 80 and 90 per cent. of all

sins were sex sins. But surely it was grossly unfair to suggest that students were more interested in the sex than the confession? Certainly Buchman himself could never overstep the narrow line between confession and boasting: for he has never married. And who could possibly suspect this benign, upright gentleman of anything unhealthy? Was he not, in his person, so perpetually neat and fresh and scrubbed? But at Princeton, the authorities suspected this curious odour of sanctity . . . and bathsoap. Of course, it was also true that the star at a group confessional was he with most to confess: and there was a temptation to fabricate confessions rather than be insignificant among your friends. But are not any surgical instruments double edged?

At least in England his success was unqualified. The Oxford Group took the house party confessional to the summit of its achievement: all the best people confessed! So, in the bitter years of the depression, it remained, even when Buchman found his houseparties islands of spiritual—and physical—comfort. But we must be wholly grateful that he was spared the burden of want and poverty. For it allowed him breadth of vision. He could see the problems, and he knew their answers. What the masses needed, he knew, was not more food, or full employment. They needed spiritual uplift. The danger lay with those materially minded people who disagreed: and they were all Communists. Dr Frank Buchman would soon provide plenty of spiritual comfort, but not a defence against Bolshevism. But he knew the answer. Let us digress for a moment to see why he can be so positive.

Dr Frank Buchman is guided by his Maker. He tells his followers to do just what he does: every day he takes time alone—his Quiet Time, he calls it and like a worthy subordinate, receives his orders. And this is why Dr Frank Buchman has never needed to think: he knows! That is why he knew the answer to Bolshevism. The answer was Adolf Hitler: For Hitler was not only a great man . . . but he was anti-Communist.

BUCHMAN: SALESMAN

But once again Buchman met irony. For the rest of the world remained unguided. The result was war, and Frank Buchman could only return to America to try, desperately, to keep war from her shores. He failed . . . for the unguided Japanese struck at Pearl Harbour.

Lesser men might have been broken, but not Buchman. By now his mission was clear: it was to sell spiritual uplift to the masses, and though the demand had changed, it was still there. In wartime, it just happened to be called "National Morale." So he and his followers started in to sell their goods in the wartime package. And once again their success was astounding . . . so much so that by 1945, they were being called "The Shock Troops of Democracy."

This was the real birth of Moral Rearmament, and Buchman was soon travelling once more with his message: we must again bless the force which so wonderfully provides him with money so that he can take his mission where he sees the need.

When Aldous Huxley wrote his famous "Brave New World" he saw the tremendous effect which one man, Henry Ford, had had on our civilisation.

MODEL T RELIGION

Future generations will link with Ford the name of Frank Buchman. Because what Ford did for the motor car, Buchman has done for religion. When Ford went into the car business, making cars was a luxury matter. The cost of satisfying the mass demand was too great. But Henry Ford saw that it could be done. He had only to eliminate some inessentials, make the car cheaper, turn out a standardised model.

But this is just what Buchman has done in his own field. He is great, because he has arrived at a standard model for spiritual uplift.

At last the mass demand can be met, because at last spiritual consolation is there for all tastes. Moral Rearmament will appeal to every man in the world. Of course, what appeals to all must offend no-one. And to appeal to everyone, Frank Buchman has had to eliminate all the inessentials. He has had to find a common denominator. It does not detract from his achievement one jot if this common denominator is also the lowest—common—denominator in spiritual thought.

Dr Frank Buchman has often been misunderstood. Lesser men have criticised him because, they say, Moral Rearmament means nothing. This is true! But what these lesser men do not realise is that this is just its greatest strength! By meaning nothing, it offends no-one! By offending no-one, it appeals to everyone! This is the true mark of the achievement of Dr Frank Buchman.

A SELLING PRODUCT

Buchman is a great man. He is an even greater salesman. For he knows just what will appeal, and his Moral Rearmament has one major feature to sell it. It stresses the need to abandon false pride, to admit our faults, to break down the barriers of hatred and suspicion in this way. And, ladies and gentlemen, it works. It works between person and person: in families and in social groups. It works between union and employers. It works so well there that American businessmen praise this new Force which abandons materialism and at the same time increases their profits. But most of all, think what this spirit can mean in our international relationships. Just think how the present tension could be broken down if the nations would abandon false pride and admit their own faults, if they would truly co-operate. This would have been the most profound truth Frank Buchman ever uttered—if he had uttered it.

SUPER-CHRISTIAN?

But Frank Buchman is above being merely Christian. He is a genius who knows that he will never sell his goods in this way. And just as he has surpassed Caesar in his achievements, so he has surpassed that other man of 2000 years ago who could offer no better solution for the problem than that Ye Love Your Enemies.

It is because Frank Buchman is great that he knows that this needs to be brought up to date. Dr Frank Buchman knows that the answer must be "That Ye shall love your Enemies—so long as they are not Communists."

This is the true greatness of Frank Buchman, and we must render unto Buchman the greatness that was Caesar's. Dr Frank Buchman is a man who has never married—but he knows that sex is utterly sinful. Frank Buchman has never known want, or hunger—but he knows that strikes are always utterly evil. Frank Buchman preaches co-operation—yet he knew that he must give performances of his plays in South Africa to segregated audiences. Frank Buchman has seen the poverty of the East—yet he knows that Asia needs spiritual comfort, not social change.

Frank Buchman preaches the abandonment of false pride—yet his Movement is called a new Ideology for the West. And Frank Buchman, the Christian, has improved on the teachings of Christ.

Ladies and gentlemen, these may seem to you inconsistent. But is a man who is guided by a force greater than reason, to be stopped by merely logical considerations? Is Dr. Frank Buchman to be defeated by a syllogism?

If these are inconsistencies, then so much the worse for logic. For has not Dr. Frank Buchman told us that he KNOWS because he is divinely guided? And we cannot doubt that this is so, for Buchman is an honourable man.

TOURNAMENT QUIZ

DID you know that Easter Tournament, 1952, is to be held in Wellington, and that Victoria will be the host College?

Did you know that it will be a "Jubilee" Tournament—the 50th. to be held?

Keep these facts in mind, and play your part when the time comes, to make this a Tournament worth remembering. It will be the responsibility of every one of us.

SALIENT EDITORSHIP 1952

APPPLICATIONS are called for the position of Editor for Salient, 1952, and should be in the hands of the Secretary, together with a note of qualifications, no later than November 30, 1951.

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The Exec. Sleeps . .

Salient Never . .

READERS will recall that at the beginning of the year we made some suggestions to the Executive and will probably remember that we drag them out for a fresh airing every now and then. We would not need to do this but for the fact that the Executive are used to very slow action.

Take that matter of wet and dirty towels. Charta started it at the beginning of 1950 and here nearly at the end of 1951 15 months later—nothing has happened. Letters have been written but what good are letters?

And again, the Common Common Room—look at it—bare, dusty, badly lighted, unused. The line of broken furniture continues to grow. That's our money in there and our relations with the College Council both wasting away. Do something! Shut it up! Turn it back into the lower gym or finish the job. Don't just sit.

Something did happen down in the Siberian Railway carriage which now looks like a well lighted Siberian railway carriage but . . .

But the noticeboard.

Now there they go again. We suggested a method: Wooden divisions, painted wooden labels and strict rules as to use. So much hard work went into dividing it with black tape—a great improvement, and pinning up labels on pieces of paper. It simply will not last. Drawing pins and pieces of paper never do. Why waste the time and the pins? And, while Bryan Green was coming three notices appeared on the noticeboard—one much outside.

Rubbish boxes? Well, a letter was written and something is to be done. When, no one knows, but in the meantime summer approaches and after the horse has bolted the door can easily be shut.

Perhaps the Publicity Officer, Mr. J. D. Dalgety—one letter so far—would care to tell us all—when are these things going to be done? Salient has more important matter for the Executive to get to work on. See the editorial.

It is hard to believe that the Executive do work hard and in spite of it all they do. Probably they need a couple more members.

VAN DEUSEN ON FOREIGN POLICY HIST. FAC'S PUERILE-??

CHUNKY, greying Professor van Deusen (the most respectably dressed member of a history Department that has ever been seen at V.U.C.) addressed an interested audience of about 55 the other evening on the subject of "American Attitudes to Foreign Policy." Research-fellow Beaglehole, making one of his rare appearances on a lecture platform introduced Professor van Deusen by telling us that everything that could be possibly said about Pvd by way of introduction had already been said before his previous meeting . . . well here he was anyway. There was no applause. Unfortunately I had not been present at the previous lecture and so was left in the dark about the speaker. As it happened this did not matter for Pvd in the first few minutes of his address clearly showed that he was a highly qualified historian, an excellent speaker and one whom New Zealand was fortunate to have in our midst thanks to the Fulbright Grant which has made his visit possible.

In the first place the Professor is quite clear that anything he had to say would in no way bind the United States Government and further that he was going to interpret the subject "attitude to foreign policy" as the "Attitude" to the cold war.

He told us that the basic point of view of the great majority of the people of the United States could be stated as follows:

A conviction that now and in the future for a considerable time we must face a hostile Soviet Union.

A belief that the U.S.S.R. is hostile because of the adoption of the following points of view by the Soviet leaders:

That conflict between capitalism and communism is inevitable.

That all means are justified to soften up the Capitalist states and hasten their decay.

That a Communist victory is inevitable.

That the U.S.S.R. does not want war now but that the controlled rotting of Capitalism can be done without war.

That the Communist theories of hostility have added to them the age-old Imperialist drive of Russia.

THE THREE FORMS

All these points of view are of the utmost importance in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy.

Pvd then showed us the three main forms in which foreign policy in the United States express themselves. The first is that of the State Department as expressed by Acheson ("He is not perfect but we must remember the tremendous difficulties facing him") for the administration. This is the policy of developing "situations of strength" throughout the world (e.g. Marshall Plan, Atlantic Union, Jap Peace Treaty etc.). The necessary follow-up to this policy is that of striking hard when aggression has actually taken place.

The second Neo-Isolation (1951 model), also has its supporters and this takes two forms. The Hoover concept of hemispheric defence . . . "Let us stop waging perpetual war for the sake of perpetual peace" . . . but it must be remembered that this policy

is also based on the premise that U.S.S.R. policy in the future is certain to be hostile.

Another form of Neo-Isolationism at present with a certain number of supporters in the United States today was mentioned by Professor Van Deusen. This is the Taft Freedom of Movement Policy which is opposed to any further commitment of land forces. Taft sees any future battle with the Soviet Union as a world-wide fight and he would support the U.S.A. taking up the battle wherever the U.S.S.R. attacked but without the use of land forces. Professor Van Deusen pointed out the tendency of the Republicans to be more in favour of security measures in the Pacific area than in Europe but he left us with the idea that this was just a logical conclusion of the political maxim that it is the business of the Opposition to oppose.

He told us that the reason why the U.S.A. is so vitally concerned in the European area is that the makers of foreign policy realise that even if Communism completely overran Asia it would not get at once the vastly increased industrial potential which would fall to it if it could take over the rest of Europe.

Before asking questions we were given two predictions. The first was that the basic outlines of the Foreign Policy of the U.S.A. have been laid down now for several years to come by the present administration, and the second was that next year will be the crucial year in Russo-Chinese relations because Russian promises made to China regarding the handing over of certain strategic land areas will all fall due next year.

QUESTION TIME

Question time saw the staff of the history department with the ball right at their feet. They asked a series of provocative questions but the Professor would have nothing of all this and even refused to admit that the United States had never had a good word or action for the U.S.S.R. since the Revolution. In fact he even mentioned the little matter of the many millions of dollars worth of military supplies which were given to Russia under Lease-Lend. The littlest

Beaglehole asked where the Americans got their ideas about Russia which made their foreign policy. Pvd said the Eastern European drive of Russia and the fact that North Korea would never have dared to attack without an O.K. from the Kremlin, were just a couple of facts which formed a basis for U.S. public opinion. It then appeared that this was not the answer that young Tim wanted . . . what he really wanted the Professor to say, was that the wicked Capitalist Press in the U.S.A. fabricated lies to feed to the Emotional Hypnotised American people. The Professor didn't think so however and further said that he didn't think that the U.S. Press had a great influence on public opinion.

Professor Wood said he thought that the fact that some people in the U.S.A. agreed with others was a negation of Pvd's assertion that the U.S.A. was a nation of individualists. Professor van Deusen said that he thought that the fact that American individualists agreed in their views on Russia was a very remarkable thing, but . . . (we felt he would like to add) not quite such a remarkable thing as Professor Wood. After prompting by Kevin B. O'Brien, Pvd said that he did feel that foreign policy could become an issue of sufficient importance in U.S. politics as to be of major importance in the decisions of the electorate.

And that was that. We all applauded Pvd very heartily and went home feeling just a little ashamed of their puerile questions but grateful to them for having given us this opportunity to hear a very gifted speaker on a very important topic.

PAUL CHARLES.

P.S. For the sake of the record and to save taking up any more of his valuable time it would probably be just as well to mention that Dr Peter Munz did NOT appear to be present at the meeting.

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JOWITT RHYMES WITH POET

(Continued.)

pletely adhered to. He did not consider the Trials a dangerous precedent; they had been a great thing; if you had been there you would have agreed that the punishments meted out were the outcome of fair trials and were only just reward for the most terrible crimes that had been perpetrated. Hence the notion of creating a dangerous precedent for say the Russians to follow was not worth considering; and in any case, "Would they need a precedent?" he asked.

IN THE LORDS: FREE SPEECH

The Chancellor would not comment on the question of an Upper House in New Zealand, but in Britain, although the House of Lords had lost some of its power, it had gained in prestige, and was still very valuable indeed. It was in its origin and formation a unique institution, but its value lay in the fact that its members have no constituents to whom they are answerable, and accordingly they can, and do, say what they like. It contains sufficient members of great standing to provide experts on almost any subject, and thus, if properly reported, can be a great factor in instructing public thought. It would still be great even if more of its power were taken away. There was much talk at Home of reforming the House of Lords, mainly in the direction of reducing its numbers. He was definitely opposed to an elected Upper Chamber and as far as he could see, why not, in the traditional manner, leave well alone?

What was essential to the House of Lords was its power of delay. He instanced the Capital Punishment Abolishment Bill, which the Lords threw out, and in the delay so caused the Government realised that public opinion was with the House of Lords and accordingly shelved the Bill. In "Money Bills" the House of Lords had no say, and indeed there is no need for it.

NOTE FOR MR. GOOSMAN

Lord Jowitt touched briefly on the town from which he derives his title, Stevenage (pronounced Steevenage—as one person present discovered too late) which is the model town-planning experiment and in which he, as head of post-war reconstruction, has a particular interest. He explained how London was growing too large and it was decided to throw a ring around it, on which there was to be no building, and outside are towns which are not to be "dormitory" towns with masses of people swarming into London each day, but having their own factories and places of employment.

The plans were all prepared and "a hell of a lot has been done, a hell of a lot"—but it was all damned slow and there was "a hell of a lot to be done." For in Britain, as indeed everywhere he had been so far on his world tour, there were two

major problems—one of which was the housing problem. The other was the cost of living. He expected to find the same in the United States—where he is going after leaving New Zealand. Incidentally, on leaving the United States at the end of his exhausting world tour, he is travelling via the Queen Mary and intends to lock himself up in his cabin to rest for two or three or maybe four days. Yes, he said, in response to a reminder from one of his listeners, he was fully aware that his sailing date coincided with the equinoctial gales.

ELUSIVE EQUITY

So neared its end a memorable 45 minutes with the man who adorns the office of virtual head of the British and Dominion Judiciary, but whose appointment, unlike that of any other member of that Judiciary, is a political one. Asked earlier if the political nature of his appointment ever embarrassed him, he replied that it could be avoided by common sense—that is, he does not sit on cases having a political flavour—for instance he did not take part in the Australian Banking case. Two things, however, he does regret. One is that on his retirement or resignation or (more important) on the collapse of his political party, the Chancellor is not allowed to return to practice at the bar. Apparently one of his predecessors, Viscount Haldane, had the same regret but no pulling of strings was successful in overcoming the rule. What was more, he was allowed to retain his status of "King's Counsel," but was not in actual fact allowed to be a counsel at all. It was quite possible, he didn't mind saying, for him to earn far more in practice than he receives now (£10,000 p.a.). The other regret is as much Lady Jowitt's as his, and that is that although he sits on appeals from the Scottish Courts and although Lady Jowitt is of Scots descent, he is called the Lord Chancellor of England.

One further observation the writer cannot refrain from recording. Earlier Lord Chancellors, as law students will know, were the original fountain-head of that elusive body of rules known as Equity and administered by that home of good conscience the Court of Chancery, and as those unfortunate gentlemen who mark exam. papers in law subjects are no doubt informed many times each year, Equity has been said to vary with the length of the Chancellor's foot. Rest assured then that the Courts of Equity are today ready to beam on all who there seek remedy and relief, for this Lord High Chancellor, this Viscount Jowitt of Stevenage, this erudite lawyer, this quietly shrewd and humorous legislator, cabinet minister, judge, mediator, planner and lover of the arts, is, in more ways than one, a truly great man—from the feet up.

—A. G. KEESING.

NZUSA Meets in Solemn Debate With What Results?

THE August Council meeting of NZUSA was held in Dunedin from August 25 to 27 inclusive and during a strenuous series of meetings covered a wide variety of topics of interest to students.

Winter Tournament: The Council was agreed that such an institution as Winter Tournament was most worth while and beneficial, but that, as at present constituted, it was in need of a complete overhaul, and the result is that a sub-committee will take a stocktaking of the position at the Easter AGM next year. The difficulties of administration, in particular with regard to billeting and finance, have greatly increased with the increase of the numbers of competitors, and there are persistent demands from other clubs for inclusion in Winter Tournament. Unfortunately, there must be a limit placed somewhere, and it may even be necessary, although possibly undesirable, for some of the larger, more self-supporting sports to secede from Tournament and to conduct their own separate inter-College competitions.

Winter sports clubs are asked to give this matter their serious considerations and to co-operate in the drawing up of a college report in an endeavour to solve these problems.

An Otago remit endeavouring to have golf included in Winter Tournament met with little support, since few of the colleges had an established golf club as a basis for competitions.

Examination Marks and Grading: This most controversial topic provoked considerable discussion amongst delegates, the preponderance of opinion being that the advantages of such a grading system as envisaged by the University Senate were not sufficient to warrant displacing the marks system which is probably no more artificial and misleading than any grading system.

Although no formal opinion was expressed on the question, and the Council contented itself with asserting the right of individual candidates to ascertain their marks privately if they so desired, it may be that the question is not yet closed.

Boxing: Boxers will no doubt be interested to hear that in future stricter compliance will be insisted upon with the conditions as to the medical examination, fitness, and case history of participants, in order to minimise the likelihood of serious injury or concussion.

Cheaper Books? Another point of general interest is that the Resident Executive of NZUSA is to undertake negotiations to obtain discount when ordering or indenting textbooks. Canterbury have already instituted a scheme, and a similar arrangement at Victoria would be welcome.

Military Training: NZUSA is to take active steps in negotiations designed to protect the interests of students affected by the compulsory military training scheme, in order that their studies may be affected as little as possible particularly in regard to financing the year's work by seasonal employment during the long vacation.

Debating: Of interest to debaters is the "talk" of a prospective—but still highly tentative—tour of N.Z. by a team of American debaters in 1952, and possibly a reciprocal tour of America by a N.Z. team. However, it appears very much "in the air" at the moment, and we can but await the outcome of negotiations.

NZU Blues: A matter of considerable interest to sporting enthusiasts is the outcome of a diversified and intense discussion that took place on the question of NZU Blues and the Blues Panel. The present system was attacked by Canterbury in an uncertain manner, but after the issues had been made clear and discussed the Council affirmed its support in the view that a Blue should be an award for a meritorious performance

in University sport, and that it would lose its significance if awarded without maintaining a high standard; confirmation was also given to the system of awarding the Blues through the medium of competent selection committees for each sport working in conjunction with an independent Blues Panel. This is to apply uniformly to all sports.

There was some doubt as to whether the standard being required was too high, but it was pointed out that the system has been in operation only two years, and that it is a little early at this stage to weigh up accurately the results of the change.

A Final Word: It appears that the rising cost of living has caught up with NZUSA too: College levies have now been increased from £2 to £3 per fifty (50) students.

POTTED PARS

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(Or Political Science for Beginners)

ALL OVER—BAR SHOUTING

TENSELY watching final election figures were some prominent Salient and Socialist Club members for whom some drinks hung in the balance. It seems that an M.P. had invited them up before the House rose, but the thirsty students were dismissed with a handshake each rather than the milkshake or whatever it was they were hoping to get in Bellamy's. There WAS a promise of drinks after the election, a promise which looked like being voided by "subsequent impossibility" as our legal department puts it.

PHONY EXCUSE

A regrettable by-product of the election was the introduction of telephone numbers into the Wellington Central campaign. The Socialist Club used their usual missionary zeal and their associated Student Labour Federation produced a "horror" pamphlet showing a soldier whose face had been blown away. (It was not clear if in a "just" war or an "imperialist" war.)

However, the organiser quoted his (Government) office telephone number on one of the pamphlets and eventually lost his job over it.

This writer looks on elections as good, clean fun and both incidents seemed regrettable.

POINTS OF VIEW

An interjector at one of the meetings of the Hon. J. R. Marshall (LL.M. and B.A. from VUC) stated: "I went to the same university as you did and I'm ashamed of you."

PROMISING

A candidate who was just as "promising" as his Party leader but in a different way was Mr. J. Bateman (M.A. from VUC). This young school teacher created a very good impression during the campaign in Karori and it will be surprising if we don't hear more of him in three years' time.

CONSOLATION PRIZE

Charter Club stalwart Bill Bransgrove, who unsuccessfully sought National nomination for Wellington Central, moved the vote of thanks at the riotous Paramount Theatre meeting addressed by the Minister of Labour.

FENDALTON GOLD

The accounts of the Charter Club show a donation from its patron, a Mr. S. G. Holland. Naturally any connection with the National Party (see previous paragraph) is purely co-incidental.

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A Play TREASURE HUNT

THERE would have been several ways of improving this play which was recently done by Repertory. A first would have been for the three characters who spoke stage "Irish" to have spoken it comprehensibly: then we wouldn't have had to wait for the next person speaking and try to deduce what the high-pitched gabble had been about.

A second would have been to have had all the cast speaking in a similarly incomprehensible fashion. Admittedly this would have meant that none of the dialogue could have been understood, but we are persuaded that this is by no means a disadvantage: nor could the dialogue have been more incomprehensible than the so-called plots nor than the reason why Repertory chose the play at all (or for that matter why the authors wrote the play at all). But let us not be too hard: there were redeeming features. One was the inconsequentially mad old aunt (all the best Irish whimsies have a mad old aunt) who was the only convincing character. She at least behaved like someone sane but acting mad: all the others were quite the reverse. The other redeeming feature was that recurring scene in which everyone milled wildly round the stage playing "Hunt The Thimble." This seemed to be in the plot, and its inclusion saved the play from passing peacefully away in its sleep. We would otherwise have been forced to the (kindly) conclusion that the whole cast likewise was asleep in this dullest of plays though they continued to talk restlessly: but the movement in those scenes dissuaded us, because surely so many people could not be sleepwalking at the same time.

A third way of improving it, would have been to show it to an audience of children visiting the city from a school at Waikamukau. Seven year olds might have been sufficiently inexperienced to be taken in by the publicity which (shamelessly) called this "farce."

And a fourth improvement would have been to show it elsewhere because while the Paramount's seats are excellent, they aren't quite as good as our David McRae.

We suggest the formation of a Dramatic Euthenasa Society to put plays and players like these quietly out of their misery. —D.G.

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ENTERTAINMENT?

IT seems quite clear from the second rate to puerile fare at present generally showing in our theatres that our theatre organisations unload all their poor films at once. By this method the public, restricted in their entertainment as it is, is forced to see and pay for cowboy epics (three showing in one week), second rate romance—The "Mating Season" was a new low—and American funnies—"Bedtime for Bonzo."

Good films which have been to other centres months ago are nowhere in sight. "Seven Days to Noon" which was showing in second run theatres in Australia last Christmas has not been here yet. There are others which show no signs of arriving. After all we do pay and one would think that the payer would sometimes pipe the tune with one decent film in a bad bunch, but no, they all arrive at once.

Here are some comments on a film and a recent play.

THE FILM:

DESTINATION MOON

FOR the first 20 minutes, this film is played in a key strongly reminiscent of Texas Doug MacArthur and his ol' Western Democracy band, though the tune is certainly arranged by the US Associated Chambers of Commerce. In fact it consists of a pot-pourri of "God Bless America," "Don't Fence Me In," and "There's a Gold Mine in the Sky"—but of course in the 20th century it is a uranium mine.

Seriously the first part of "Destination Moon" is almost enough to make one despair of humanity. The perpetrators of this nonsense could see nothing incongruous in projecting their petty little political squabbles into the vastnesses of space. They could, with straight faces, add to those ranks already filled by Bao Dai and Chiang Kai Shek, Franco, the Japanese democrats, another obedient ally—the man in the moon. Has our race become so insane that when the trip to the moon happens (as it must before many years) it will not be as a culmination of the strivings of humanity, but as a smart, fear-impelled move to defend the (doubtful) blessings of the American Way of Life against the Red Peril?

"Destination Moon" can seriously preach that "we must get to the moon first in case any nation other than ourselves can thus dominate the world" and in case this alarming lesson in inter-global strategics is not clear enough, we are offered the lure of uranium (then presumably we can blow our satellite into fractured atoms when we have finished with ourselves) as a knockdown argument. Admittedly the explorers on landing claim the moon "for the benefit of all mankind"—in a strong American accent.

If one could forgive this ultimate in terrified chauvinism, then the rest of the film would be good. Technically, it is surprising how much is accurate: especially the colour and the drawings generally. The problems involved in space travel, in acceleration, for instance, are shown with care. Would that the crew had appeared half so probable—it consists of an aged general, a quite moronic Bronx radio man, one hustling self-made American, and a self-made American, and a scientist who is qualified to visit the moon because he is an engineer and rocket designer. Ye Gods! But of course they had to stampede out into space one atomic jump ahead of the interfering inefficient government, to prove that American enterprise is way ahead of the whole universe.

The trouble with "Destination Moon" is that it is so unsure of its own destination. It will insist on mixing accurate and quite admirable studying of space travel problems with its own peculiarly banal brand of flag-waving Moral for Modern Morons. Looking back, we gasp to see by how little we missed seeing the Stars and Stripes raised on the surface of the moon to the accompaniment of an exalted eulogy on the virtues of free enterprise. It is two kinds of film: of the good kind (scientific conjecture) it is very good. Of the bad kind it stands out, even among the thousands already cluttering that category, as an all time low in inanity.

In fact we were immensely relieved when we gathered from the sound track that fuel chambers of the rocket were filled with water (heavy?), because after the even heavier handed hokum of the first 20 minutes, we feared that they contained enough pure moonshine to blast the thing clear out beyond Betelgeuses.

Certainly see this film—if you can get a friend to tell you when the worst has finished. No-one told us. —D.G.

Captain Hornblower: In Captain Hornblower Virginia Mayo—as an actress is a perfect bust.

Father's Little Dividend: Film Blurb: "Same Company, Same Actors, Same Humour"—yes and same story.

Queen of Spades: Even if it is at the Opera House—Trumps.

Kim: Not for the anti-imperialists but good for those who like that sort of thing.

But you ought to see Private Angelo (who is no Angelo) and Love on the Dole, particularly if you have had a sheltered life.

Music COLLEGIUM MUSICUM

THE first Collegium Musicum concert was one of the most important musical events at V.U.C., and one cannot but be glad for the initiative and hard work that must have preceded the first concert given by the Collegium Musicum. A small group of string players, together with three soloists, all demonstrated the joy of music making and the charms of chamber music in an intimate setting. Hans Knoetgen is a sensitive and understanding conductor of this small ensemble; he is free from showiness and holds his group well together. Robin England as leader of the small orchestra plays firmly and well.

The programme was devoted to 18th Century music. A newly discovered Vivaldi Concerto for strings in d-minor was, after the initial nervousness had disappeared, extremely well played. Balance, rhythm and delicacy—they were all there. Perhaps a second viola would contribute to the effects. Maureen O'Carroll's playing of four movements of the solo sonata No. 3 by Bach was, of course, not flawless. To play such music at all takes courage, to play it as well as the young soloist did was astonishing. I would like to hear Miss O'Carroll play something less technically exacting next time, because the tone of her cello, whenever she felt sure of herself, sounded beautiful.

Eric Girvan, in a Barbirolli arrangement of Corelli themes for oboe and strings was, as a soloist, easily the best of the evening. Also the orchestra was very good in accompanying him in these charming, short movements. There was less certainty and some hesitation in the orchestral part of the Bach d-minor Piano concerto, which, to me, seemed to be under-rehearsed. Beryl Richardson played this concerto with great vigour and mastery; why the soloist had to play her part from a pocket score I do not know, but it proved no visible impediment to her playing. I felt least satisfied with the orchestra in this concluding item, not merely because of the slackening discipline, but also because I felt that in interpretation Miss Richardson was at variance with Hans Knoetgen, and, as far as I could judge after one hearing, I think the pianist was nearer the unassuming simplicity of the composer. I would be glad to hear this concert once more at the next recital, if at all possible.

That there should be not only one, but many more recitals must have been the wish of the audience who filled C6. If there was doubt among us before we decided to "give it a try," there was only genuine enthusiasm at the end. The Collegium Musicum is a very fine thing, indeed, and something long overdue at the College. We'll look forward to their future development, and they can be sure of our support.

—H.J.B.
Editorial Note: Re God Save the King—God Save the King!

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Victoria Foil Victory

THE prestige of the Victoria College Fencing Club has never been higher. It has won its sport in four university tournaments out of six. It has provided provincial university and national champions, both men and women, and the standard of its judging is respected and admired.

This reputation was well upheld at the tournament just completed. The team, led by Win Stevens (you can't have forgotten his Extrav. dancing?) included Eric Flaws, Ray Michael and Ian Free. The women's team: Olga Brooke-Taylor and Mary Ellis. The top three men had gone down to Dunedin last year so hopes for success ran high.

On the Monday all the men's foil events were fought, with Otago as the first opponents. Captained by Alan Simmance, a national-class fencer, they were hard to beat, but they went down 11 bouts won to 5 lost. Canterbury were next; with a team of more even ability and experience they looked like the people to beat. So they were beaten, 12-4. Auckland went down the same way, exactly the same way, 12-4. Victoria had won the Men's Fencing and scored the first points for Victoria for the Tournament Shield.

On the Tuesday the girls fought—er, er, fenced, and Olga Brooke-Taylor proved herself the best university woman fencer in the country. She and Prue Lusk, the third member of O.U.'s team, fought a barrage for first place after they had eliminated everybody else. And Prue had her early training at Victoria.

Win Stevens and Eric Flaws were picked for the NZU team to fight Otago-Southland. If Ray and Ian had won one more bout each they, too, would have led to have been considered for the team. A NZU team entirely composed of Victoria fencers is the hope, nearly realised this year, which will spur next year's representatives Alan Simmance and Norm West from CUC completed the team which beat the province 9-7. The women's team, including Olga, were beaten 13-3.

Win was awarded a Blue, for the second well-earned time; one of the two which were given. Eric, Olga and Norm West all deserved them and it was felt that as a NZU fencing Blue signifies provincial standard, all members of the team which had done so well against one of the strongest provinces in New Zealand should get a Blue.

To restrict a report of the fencing tournament to the official functions is to leave unstated the "strength, body and flavour" of the fencing crowd. A more sociable and non-cliquy crowd would be hard to find. But why not go along and see for yourself? Tuesday nights and Saturday mornings in the gym. Good point there. STOP HIT IN TIME.

—Ian Free.

WOMEN'S OUTDOOR BASKETBALL

THE two teams entered in the Saturday competitions are doing very well. Scores of the 1st team playing in the Senior B Division are as follows:—

- v. Taupo—Taupo 14, Varsity 9.
- v. Marist—Marist 14, Varsity 18.
- v. Seatoun—Seatoun 15, Varsity 18.
- v. Taupo—Taupo 14, Varsity 15.
- v. W.E.O.G.—W.E.O.G. 12, Varsity 13.
- v. Wai-Ata—Wai-Ata 24, Varsity 10.
- v. Kia Ora—Kia Ora 7, Varsity 17.
- v. Eastbourne—Eastbourne 13, Varsity 15.
- v. W.E.O.G.—W.E.O.G. 18, Varsity 10.
- v. Soma—Soma 12, Varsity 24.

Grass 'em Cads! The Muddied Oafs

UNFORTUNATELY the Rugby Football Club's Senior XV has again this year been unable to bring home any trophy to brighten the interior of that rather bare cupboard in the main lobby. This despite the predictions of the club's supporters after two rousing wins at the beginning of the season (there were quite a number of supporters at that stage) that the team would be well in the running for the Jubilee Cup. Thus we still gaze with awe at the photo of the victorious 1946 team, so honoured as to be included among the inspiring pictures, that adorn the Men's Common Room, and we can only hope that within the next two seasons another competition-winning Varsity team will gaze down on the harried occupants of the train seats. However, after this season's disappointing display, most people would put their money on the seats being changed before the club again wins the Jubilee Cup.

However, both the Club, and I am sure the rest of the University too, were proud of the performances of Ron Jarden during his recent prolonged tour of Australia. We actually heard their were some other footballers travelling with him too, at one stage! It was even suggested that he should satisfy the fans back home by making a few solo appearances prior to his first game at Athletic Park. However, his establishment of a personal points record for an All Black tour of Australia, combining with his scoring of 14 points for the Club in the final club game on Kelburn Park, made us realise that it has been Varsity's misfortune not to have had this outstanding player on our side more often.

The club has also been unfortunate during the season in the loss through injury of promising full-back Peter Osborne and hooker Clem Shannon and the transfer of George Nola, a highly aggressive breakaway, now a member of the Waikato team, the present Ranfurly Shield holders. Losses, combined with the tour of Australia by the university team, of which Hutchinson and Clark, as well as Jarden, were members, caused the side to be unsettled over most of the season and it was only in the last few games that the mere handful of diehard supporters, still loyal enough to cling Saturday after Saturday to the rails beside windy Kelburn Park, were rewarded for their patience by some consistent play and, what is more, some results.

By winning the last four games the team brought its total of wins for the season to seven, which gave it second place in the Hardham Cup. Thus, after overcoming the initial difficulties, it developed into quite a promising team with a very strong young forward pack, of which six have played for Wellington in one or other of the representative teams. Although it was unfortunate that the team took so long to settle down, a good team spirit was built up. This usually took place on Saturday night and, although one young lad had to follow the tram lines home one early morning, when the direct route would have saved him some miles of weary staggering, attendance at practice the next morning was usually fairly good, although many couldn't sight that ball very well.

The team is indebted to Dr. K. F. M. Uttley and Mr. H. E. Moore for their keen and enthusiastic coaching, and it is to be hoped that now the Uttley garden will receive some attention—before the cricket season starts, that is.

SOCCER AT TOURNAMENT

THE team was:—
L. Bateman, G. Ward, D. L. Robinson, B. K. Reddy, E. A. Harris, J. Reece, G. Watson, A. H. Preston, R. W. Gray, C. E. McCann, S. A. Webster.

Reserves: E. Tompson, V. Howell.
v. OTAGO—Lost 1-0. Otago were lucky to score early in the game. Thereafter they concentrated on defence and managed to play out time in the face of determined onslaughts by the V.U.C. attack. The strong right flank showed fine form but received little support from the left wing who failed to finish off some fine openings made by the brilliant Preston playing as inside right.

v. MASSEY—Won 7-0. Massey played one man short but even with a full team they would have been no match for the superior combination of Victoria. After running up 5 goals, the team eased up and Preston changed places with the goalie, who had had little to do so far. The Massey boys showed great courage and fought valiantly to the finish but their ball control was appallingly weak.

v. AUCKLAND—Drew 1-1. This was a keenly fought match. Victoria showed good teamwork especially on the right flank but the shooting was weak. Ernie Harris at centre-half played a great game displaying a sound knowledge of positional play. Preston was once again very prominent combining well with Reddy and Watson. Auckland played their usual kick-and-rush game but met with little success against the superior positioning of the V.U.C. backs.

v. CANTERBURY—Won 1-0. The score flatters Canterbury who never looked dangerous. Their bustling and energetic tackling upset the teamwork of Victoria. Play was almost entirely confined to Canty's half but V.U.C. could only score once. From a fine corner kick by Watson, McCann was on hand to head the ball into the net. It was obvious that the unbalanced forward line was not working well but Watson was responsible for some fine centres.

v. LINCOLN—Won 10-1. As the score indicates this was a field day for V.U.C. Lincoln had lost to Auckland by one goal and were confident of beating Victoria. The V.U.C. team was told to get cracking at once and Thompson started the scoring with a tremendous "carpet drive." The virile and solid Lincoln boys found the ball control and positioning of Victoria too difficult to handle but they tore into their opponents with gusto whenever the opportunity offered. At the interval the goalie again played as a forward and he too enjoyed the run. The margin could have been even greater had Victoria tried but the boys were all tired and were not keen to take any risks against the vigorous play of Lincoln.

V.U.C. was placed second, equal with Auckland. Otago had broken A.U.C.'s monopoly of the last three years but it was to the credit of V.U.C. that they were the only team to have displayed any knowledge of positional play and teamwork.

Four members of the team were chosen for the N.Z.U. team. They were Preston, Watson, Harris and Reddy. They all performed well in the N.Z.U. v. Otago game but Preston, was the outstanding player of the tournament and was the only one to be awarded a blue in soccer. He showed great promise and had a good understanding with Reddy and Watson. Harris was unlucky not to get a blue. He was greatly handicapped by a foot injury but worked tirelessly throughout. Of the others Robinson was unfortunate to have missed selection for the N.Z.U. team, but once again he proved his versatility. Bateman was a capable goalie with a safe pair of hands and Ward a solid full back on defence. He has yet to learn the art of passing to a team-mate. Reece filled the left-half position creditably and though he lacks in ball control he is always willing to learn. Gray as centre forward did not perform as well as expected while he is speedy enough he has not the fine ball control required in a player in this position, to snap up the ball and move away in a few seconds. He must learn to move around in order to open up the middle for his insides.

McCann was always a trier but was not fit enough to do justice to the inside forward position. He went much better as a wing, showing great penetration. Webster was disappointing except for a brief period as full back. He is too slow off the mark and his positional play leaves much to be desired. Thompson played two games. In the first he was off form but in the second he gave a slashing display as left wing, scoring three excellent goals. In the only game he played Howell relished the rugged going. He lacks control but is a hard worker and his fine goal against Lincoln was the result of good positional play.

B.K.R.

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