WORLD STUDENT RELIEF

Can Victoria Progressivists Raise £500?

Recent months have seen a serious deterioration in the morale of the prisoners, a regression of their intellectual activity, a weakening of their physical and nervous resistance. This unfavourable development is not due primarily to bad treatment or to the worsening of living conditions. World Student Relief Secretaries who are able to visit the "universities of captivity" at Auschwitz, Birkenau, Buchenwald, etc., tell us that courses have been interrupted altogether, in others they have been very much reduced, and the number of students taking part in them has dropped radically. We must pay a tribute to the professors and lecturers who, in the face of such conditions, go on fighting for the maintenance of intellectual activity as an essential factor in keeping up the morale of the young men for whom they feel responsible. For they know that those who give up attending lectures become an easy prey to nazism and its auxiliaries. They sink into idleness, into endless darkness, they spend hours playing bridge, or reading detective novels and then, one day, even this is over, they just lie down on their beds, having lost contact with their fellow-prisoners and lost the courage to undertake anything at all; they lose hope—they are away. You can prevent this malady by giving something to do with their minds and hands, some interest in life, and some feeling that you, their fellow-students, still remember them, still care about them.

The U.S.S.R.

The effect of the war on Russian students closely parallels that in China. In the Soviet Union there was the same sequence of events—the destruction of the Universities in conquered territory, the migration from the scorched earth area into the homeland, the determined effort of students to continue their studies in their own transplanted universities or in others. Again, as in China, they realised that their greatest contribution to their country's need was in fighting themselves for trained and specialised leadership.

The Channel for Relief

Today World Student Relief exists, organisationally speaking, with a world headquarters in the neutral country of Switzerland, and with affiliated administrative committees for student relief in London, Chungking, New York and Stockholm. An U.S.S.R. committee in Christchurch co-ordinates the work of the local committees in the four M.E. University centres. Amounts raised so far are Osaka, £120; Canterbury, £10; Auckland, £10; Wellington, £50.

New Zealand students join with students in Australia, Canada, Great Britain, India, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States—countries where liberty and encouragement to study remain, even though seriously impaired—to raise funds for the sake of their fellow-students in seventeen other countries who are victims of war.

Students are Prisoners of War
- They call for books to save their minds from "barbed-wire disease" and their hearts from despair.

Students are Refugees
- Hundreds who have had to flee their own countries are making untold sacrifices to continue their work as students.

Students are Interned
- Immobilised for the duration, they are studying to equip themselves for the future.

Students are Dispossessed
- In China and Russia they have migrated to continue their studies in spite of extreme hardship and the obstacles of war.

IT IS YOUR PRIVILEGE AND PERSONAL DUTY TO YOUR FELLOW STUDENTS TO SUPPORT WHOLE-HEARTEDLY

THE AUGUST CAMPAIGN

for WORLD STUDENT RELIEF

THE ORGANISATION WHICH:

Provides direct relief for students and professors who are victims of war.

Joins with students of other countries in raising funds for student relief.

Is the recognised channel for aid to student prisoners of war, operating under the Geneva Convention of 1929.

Is independent, international, non-religious, non-political.

Believes that students have a special responsibility for their fellow students.

Builds for the future through relief plus education and reconstruction.

Your Part

If you want human beings to work with, shoulder to shoulder in other countries in these days, you'd better start rescuing some of them now. The Executive has suggested to the I.S.S. Committee that it is rather too late in the year to run a successful World Drive; but that, in collaboration with Training College, we might run a good Sunday night Benefit Concert. More details will be available later.

Starting from today, July 27th, every student of Victoria College will have an opportunity to give to World Student Relief. The most you can do is a little to the least they deserve. Decide now what your contribution will be and have it ready for canvassers when they approach you. If you do not meet a canvasser, there will be a Fund Box in the Canteen. If every student gave £1, that would mean £110 for Victoria. Will you respond?

What Your Money Will Do:

For Chinese Students:

Food: £4/10/0 will support a Chinese student for a month.

Clothing: £1 will buy a cotton padded garment for winter.

Health: 6/- will provide soybean milk for Chinese students threatened with tuberculosis.

£4/10/0 will supply for a month a kerosene-pressure lamp around which forty Chinese students can study.

Scholarships: £1 will provide a National Reconstruction Scholarship for a specially selected student.

Student Centre: £1 04/-760 will operate for a year one Student Centre with facilities for bathing, recreation, reading, self-help.

For Prisoners of War and Internes:

Books: £1/12/0 will buy from one to six books which will bring new hope to discouraged student prisoners and will enable many of them to obtain their degrees while behind barbed wire.

Study Materials: 6/- will supply the notebooks and paper required by a prisoner of war for six months.

Music: 6/- will buy a phonograph record which will bring entertainment for more than 2,000 mentally weary student prisoners.

For Russian Students in Europe and Russia:

Food: £5 will supply condensed milk for a Russian student for a month.

Living Expenses: £25 to £50 will provide tuition, board, lodging, and clothing for a refugee student in Switzerland.

Health: £1/12/0 will buy 6 ounces of quinine sulphate for Russian students.
**EDITORIAL**

**International Student Service**

The spirit that characterizes World Student Relief is perhaps its most important feature. The whole amount spent, even including the large U.S.A. contributions, may be small when compared with the expenditure by such an agency as the International Red Cross, but the work is unique. It is done from student to student. Those who give do so because they, as students, know and are deeply concerned about the plight of fellow-members of the university community, which knows no barriers of nation, race, religion, or political creed. They give because they believe in the university and the role it has played, at its best, in the growth of civilization—and which it must play again civilization to move forward. They give because individual students like themselves need help, as students.

The students of China were the first to meet the deprivations and dislocations of war, and their suffering and heroism remain unsurpassed, though now so tragically and nobly repeated in Russia. In every instance of war and internment camps, or narrowly escaping deportation to forced labour, or struggling with starvation, the students of Europe have clung to the one thing left to them—the use of their minds. They have thrown up their own belongings, and planned their own escape. An American student can supply a student with his book, but no one can do his work for him. The grit and inventiveness of our fellow-students in adverse circumstances is a challenge to those of us in the free universities to redouble our efforts in support.

Other Colleges have contributed their quota—Victoria is not used to lagging behind in student affairs. It should take the lead in this.

—M.O.

**DRAMA CLUB**

To rejuvenated, hard-working Drama Club, plans for activity in the near future loom large. Press-ganged casts, at first cynical, now enthusiastic about their plays.

FORTHCOMING:


The Drama League entry is "The Locked Chest," by Maysefield, a comedy-drama of twelfth-century Iceland. Presented at the Concert Chamber on 27th July at 7.30, it will be repeated at a Drama Club function in the Gym. On Friday, 24th, Producer: Neda Martin. Cast: Basia Goodman, Derek Rose, Fanny Walker, Dennis Harley.

**CARA HALL**

**PIANO RECITAL**

Wednesday 2nd August 8.30 in Room C 6

Learn to listen to music. Be more than a specialised technician.

**MUSIC MAKERS CLUB**

**CAFE ETRIA**

The newly appointed Cafeteria Enquête Committee met the Management Committee and the Manageress last Thursday. Many complaints have been voiced daily destructively for some time past, but when requests are made on the side of service in serving meals, and washing up these critics are strangely silent.

Help is still urgently needed, especially for Monday and Friday evenings. So far no helpers have volunteered to assist with serving or clearing the afternoon tea. Students always consider themselves impeccable but still refuse to take this easy means of obtaining a free meal. Few fulltimers would stomach giving up one hour a week, and the difficulties of a small cafe would be increased considerably. Mrs. Shilson informs us that men helpers are at least as useful as women. She will be pleased to receive offers of assistance at any time.

Suggestions were made which will probably decrease costs and improve the standard of meals. Vegetarian meals will be bought direct from markets and delivered by the manageress and during the vacation Mrs. Shilson intends to preserve enough fruit to provide some seasonal fruit.

In order to decrease the number of meals for which meat coupons are required, it was agreed that two weeks changes, who do not use all their meat coupons (and we know there are quite a number) are requested to hand these in. Any spare tea or sugar coupons would be greatly appreciated.

If a new hotplate can be obtained, soup will be provided for the evening.

Students are urgently requested to co-operate by returning plates and cutlery to the counter as quickly as possible—before that smoke and gas will be allowed to form. Any shortcomings are certainly not due to them.

**ROOM FOR REFORM**

**Contributed by "John"**

If the present University system is intelligible it is the process of reducing an infinite variety of problems to a simple formula. When some changes for the better are warranted. Comment here at College, but some of the points are more than timely. Changes advocated—the remedies are obvious in most cases, but it is considered that if students must work on the present system then a fair interpretation of it should be accepted, whereby the only guide to pass examinations, the practices are either accepted or rejected, a better are warranted. Comment here and elsewhere is perhaps inadvisable—of the majority of students the reader is apprised of the general trend, for instance, at least as useful as women.

The major point is that of lectures, defined by an anonymous commentator as "a process whereby the notes of the professor become the notes of the student without passing through the brains of either." It is impossible for the student to take down notes word for word from lectures—fortunately so in some of the less edifying cases—but at present lecture times have to be spent feverishly scribbling; missing the points on which emphasis should be laid; not appreciating the substance of a lecture; wasting time on side-tracking diversions, not knowing if in the end there might be some vague connection with the subject; listening to discourses from lofty platforms of intelligence from which the lecturer flatteringly refuses to descend. What is the objection to the distribution of printed lecture notes by reference to which the lecture as delivered could be properly appreciated, and to which any scholarly gems could be added.

As the average professorial length of service is approximately twelve years, it is a matter for wonder that in that time lecture notes have not been pruned of irrelevancies, and reduced to intelligible order and coherence. There is one thing, however, of which student simply cannot complain and that is monotonity of lecturing techniques. Consolation can be found in that amidst the varieties offered—half the syllabuses in the subject give the detail—twice the syllabuses in half the detail actually necessary for final examinations. The inherent gambling tendencies of students are fostered by the provision of lectures in which the inclusion of dates and marks relevant to their own studies is not covered varies unpredictably from year to year. For all of this students in the majority it is seen that the privilege of paying for lectures which are audited subjective test of knowledge of the points set out, and not merely a proving ground for professors' preferences? As it stands at the moment one is compelled laboriously to construct a digest of previous papers to arrive at the examiners' requirements. A year's work cannot be said to give an all-embracing, even elementary knowledge of any subject, and the more the student is allowed is too large, to be covered adequately in one year, nothing would be lost by deleting any excess.

If those who have the direction of our higher education feel that these are the inevitable fruit of seeking ourselves as others see them, then all this criticism must be without the sooner they dispel the fogs of reaction and inattention in which they are enfolded and step forward, and above the status of guides to the library, the less will students' difficulties become.
U.S.A. POST WAR

A book by the Vice-President of the United States would be of interest whatever his political beliefs. One chapter, however, is concerned with post-war problems as they concern the U.S.A. and it is grateful to find that it is concerned with problems of the world rather than with the political problems of the country.

One chapter consists of an attack on isolationism in its new form, and again and again he points out the faults of the tariff walls which prevented the debtor nations paying goods in the years between the wars. America can help the rehabilitation of the rest of the world through her industrial capacity, but at the same time she must accept foreign goods as payment in return. Only thus can she hope to maintain her own production. Mr. Wallace has issued a grave warning on the subject of the change over from war to peace. Unless full employment can be maintained, there is little hope for the future. The one criticism which I have is that he judges all fiscal, monetary and taxation policies as whether they bring about an increased balanced budget of a peace time.

He has been called an idealist. He dreams of a world where man can live in peace and health. I wish more of our statesmen had at the back of their minds. He sees in the technological advances of today the opportunity for comfortable living for all.

He is a realist, as he appreciates that possibility. Where he is perhaps idealistic, is in his belief that these things can be carried out by private enterprise, supported by a benevolent government. In his own country it will be a matter of the most serious and, I think he half realizes, for he expresses his hatred of trusts and cartels. Mr. Wallace, as the financial advisor to President Roosevelt's personal envoy, Mr. Averell Harriman, has a unique opportunity of seeing the U.S.A. and the U.K.

News From Heaven

The residents of heaven have been rather upset lately by the amount of dust and screech noise rising from the earth. They resolve to send an expedition to discover what the trouble is about, consisting of Messrs. Marco Polo and his faithful secretary. A special airship constructed by Euclid, Aristotle and da Vinci, and the narrative describes their adventures in England, where they are fortunate enough to land. Polo spends most of his time dining with duchesses, phaladering with film stars, and he is a more serious writer; but his secretary does some worthwhile social research as well as maintaining radio communication with heaven.

There are uproarious scenes among the military strategists in the children’s sand-pits and in the Rochester Club, where the elite dine to save on rationing. Jeffrey Dill’s rajeevy style is reminiscent of Jurgen, his particular critical approach resembles that of Douglas Reed and A. G. MacDunnell, but he has an even clearer insight into the motives of Colonel Blimp and Lady Anton, cunningly disguised as General Newthorpe-Walde and Anabah Longacre. A final note of despair is added when the trilingual return to heaven only to find that it too has become a fascist state, with streets lined by a Persuasion Corps, arresting those who are rash enough to speak in favour of freedom of expression.

Perhaps a rather elegant way of dealing with the chaotic state of Britain’s misgovernment in wartime, but unlike our more serious writers on the subject, this new novel leaves no doubt in the readers’ minds as to the reality of the book.

Neve for Heaven, by Jeffrey Dill. Published by Jonathan Cape. Our copy by courtesy Modern Books.

FILM AND STAGE

by Idis

AT THE SHOWS.—SAN DEMETRO, LONDON (reviewed below), is definitely a four-star show; see it. FLESH AND FANTASY, with one of the best evolutions of the Czeck (as she is now called) girl, is also worth seeing. SQUADRON LEADER X is a war film, period. Don’t miss JOHNNY COME LATELY, first production of Cagney Bros., Inc. for its screen, all-Negro musical coming soon. M.G.M. make a good film from this long-running Broadway show, with most of the original cast.

STAGE

In spite of the fact that I saw the play under the worst possible conditions, and in spite of the fact that I have rightly been taken to task by some members of the cast for earlier reviews, I still think that The Man Who Came To Dinner was a bad production and a bad performance. The company must be thankful that the film hasn’t yet screened here.

A wet Saturday night with a tired cast is no excuse for a sloppy show, and the playing which went on was no credit to a professional company. It seems a pity, too, that we are given such an ill-assorted cast a play so dear to theatre. Granted that there are some competent and experienced straight players, I see no reason why the bulk of the company should still remain as musical comedy and vaudeville in straight—and neither good—play. What is that what happened in The Man Who Came To Dinner? This is a clever play, although, I think, too American for New Zealand audiences, and requires legitimate acting of some calibre. It doesn’t get it.

The prop of the play, of course, is Sheridan Whiteside, who is on the stage almost the whole time. Lloyd Lamble was, I think, capable in an exciting role, but he was not my idea of Sheridan Whiteside. He didn’t get it over. He made the character a Bill Sykes, perhaps Whiteside to be just a rude, selfish, amusing person with a rather charming effect of his own. Mr. Lamble bulged in the wrong places and would not accept that he had been done in a hurry.

Neva Crag-Glyn was again good, but why will she jerk up her skirts like that whenever she sits? Ethel Gabriel, the better aunt in “Arsenic and Old Lace,” was excellent in a similar part here. Sam Stern, back in pants, was raucous and annoying. The first time he slid and leg business was very funny, the second time quite amusing, the third, fourth and fifth times . . .

The whole company was inclined to point the dirty lines (the show is “unexpurgated”). I particularly disliked old and new Miss还没有 Coral. The original script entitled “Don’t let’s be Beasty to the Huns.” And I didn’t think it necessary to introduce Miss of some of the songs.

The set was rather tasteless, and this company seems to make a speciality of hanging doors, so that the flats are never really large enough.

I’m sorry that this is another bad review, and admittedly I saw the show on its opening night. I am not, I think, and one of the leading members of the company agrees with me, that very good taste. The。“Oh! Heartbreak House” was stressed sheets of this show.

THREE NEW BOOKS

—Our Reviewers’ Opinions

that these things can be carried out by private enterprise, supported by a benevolent government. In his own country it will be a matter of the most serious and, I think he half realizes, for he expresses his hatred of trusts and cartels. Mr. Wallace, as the financial advisor to President Roosevelt’s personal envoy, has a unique opportunity of seeing the U.S.A. and the U.K.
COMES HE FROM SALAMANCA?

Interview

Saltwat met affable, full-moustached signaller in the Trenches. Like a pot, talks easily when drinking.

Captain, Capt. N. C. E. in a year in Egypt and Syria, surviving a night attack by the British (then up to Acre), in a nine-month camp-scouting tour saw Dagenham, Tripoli and Camp 75, close to Naples, landed near Camp 25; finally settled at a New Zealand working camp (18/1), overlooking the recently important Pescara valley and river. His comments on the camp: "Conditions in general very good, and the Italians sufficiently kind.

Our main problem—food. Until Red Cross parcels became regular, we fed poorly in all but the working camps (double rations). Cyril emphasised the importance of these parcels, hoped this was sufficiently understood at home.

He arrived in a motor home, 6th September, Italian guards were pleased but bewildered, two days later sloped off to their families. Over-zealous protests of loud-voced officers, our boys walked out. The officers were assisted by the local populace, they hid around the then German-front. Two weeks later we brought up, recaptured many. The rest trickled south, early in October; Cyril and his pals travelling, in uniform, were picked up by a German ack-ack team, 15 miles north of the Italian lines.

It took an interview with a Crete-captain: Major-General, who had met New Zealanders before, to establish them as ex-prisoners, not paratroopers. The Germans returned them to Camp 21, at Chieti. This was fortunate. Ex-prisoners had built an efficient escape tunnel, unknown to the camp authorities, known to a British naval commander, travelling with Cyril. The attempt was made, but the tunnel collapsed. Then they tried low cunning, by lying flat, face down for four days. When the blue-and-cry was over and the guards relaxed, the Aussies climbed out and made for their Italian friends near the Polish and Turkish. They were led down to a cave, where they waited for the snow to melt, then made for the mountains. They were still waiting, it was evident that a winter line had been established, the mountain must go to Mahomet. After three more snow-bound months, early in March, a guide of the Italian underground ran them through the lines. By the 20th they were in British hands on the Adriatic front.

The village below the cave-dwellers was Austrian-held. Trenches, hovel, desolation, desolate, were their course. Among the escaped prisoners in the hills was a student, the eating of fruit and vegetables was the penalty for all families, in spite of a completely German-controlled food supply. In Italy, P.O.W. is sure of food, shelter, and assistance in an Italian home."

Soldiers' News

Bob Anderson sends news of the many other boys he sees in the Base Hospital at Bari. Peter Mitchell has been seen there and also Wilt Watson and Gordon Stickley, who was reported wounded last week.

The following is an extract from a letter from Gnr. R. J. Larkin, which will be of more interest to older students but does show that V.U.C. lives even in the Middle East—

"We had a jolly good trip over—Bill Vickerman and Teddy McCarty (both reverted to sergeant's rank) were together with Norm Russell, some of Wellington's legal fraternity who travelled in much the same luxurious state as we did. In Maudu we were welcomed by Jim Garbett and Cam Wylie—both captains in administrative jobs. Bart Cahill, who preceded us, is a corporal (reverted from his Territorial commission) of feel-

ing rather like Rip Van Winkle as he had been held back for courses at an intelligence work, court-martial and so on—he has had so many briefs as defending counsel that he has won five out of six cases—Trey our signaller who is in Australia at the moment was unable to join us—a sure sign of desperation! I need hardly add that my visit was given 90 days even after I'd said all I properly could on his behalf plus a terrible lot more that any self-respect-

ing S.M. would consider proper. I returned to the advanced base I've met Harry Arndt and Sandford of the Cricket Club. Harry is legal sergeant and Sandy is a W.O. in the Archives Section, as is also Doug Edwards. Dick Connell, who just recently was again gassed after dropping his pipe to come over here, had Harry, Doug and Sandy along for a brew in his tent when he knew I was here—very thoughtful of him as it's difficult to see everybody you'd like for long enough to exchange news. It was a great experience to hear how Doug Edwards met a chap looking like a cook until he found it was Lt.-Col. J. L. MacDuff, M.C., and how Dick Simpson as a 2O at Div. H.Q., was working out a problem relating to the mule transport of a battalion and how well John White and Dick Wild were doing, and Dennis Blundell.

From other parts of the world we hear that Bruce Mason, after a week in the Soviet Union between convoys, is now taking a course to Japanese in Britain for a liaison officer job.

Note.—We are still keen to receive excerpts or letters from any student overseas. Letters written to individuals are our main source of information.

BUSY EXEC.

Big Agenda

Much ground was covered by the three-hour meeting of the Executive last Wednesday. Winter Tournament companies were discussed, then matters were coupled with the question of outsiders playing for Teams, Overseas Section, Blues Committee and I.S.S. were also discussed.

The meeting welcomed John Walton and Mark Poole as Assistants Treasurer and Secretary respectively. These two have shown much interest in student affairs, particularly on the exam fees question. Dave Cohen was appointed Publicity Officer to the Association, and the Exec. was informed that the T.C. Students' Exec. have appointed Mrs. P. Fox as liaison officer to V.U.C. Exec. Barbara Wall reported on the Overseas Parcels Committee, which plans to send 250 parcels this year. Miss Wall's suggestion of sending chocolate, as being most generally acceptable to all services, was approved. The minute was carried.

It was pointed out that all profits from the very popular tea dances go to the Overseas Parcels Fund.

Basketball Club Too Small

Next came a deputation from the Women's Basketball Club, asking by what chance there was to increase their numbers in their Senior team. A deputation from students not attending lectures. The deputation said that there were not sufficient boys' members to play two teams. Exec. member reported that publicity had not been organised to increase membership, instead of taking the easy way out of accepting outsiders. The deputation pleaded ignorance of the constitution.

The Exec. wished to make it clear that the constitution was always available when the Exec. room was open, and it was the duty of club secretaries to acquaint themselves with it.

To prevent embarrassment to the basketball teams, the girls concerned were asked to finish the season with the club, on the understanding that this was not creating a precedent.

New Blues Committee

In discussing additions to the Blues Committee, the point was made that members should be as representative of all sports as possible, though elected on their individual merits. The following were elected: Mr. E. M. Daniell, ex-Officer as senior tournament delegate; Miss Madeleine O'Connor, Mr. M. O'Connor, Mr. T. D. T. and T. D. T., Mr. G. R. K. and Mr. J. M. McDowall, as Exec. representative.

Dick Daniell has prepared a scheme for Exec. members to act as liaison officers with the various clubs. These persons should be available to club committees for consultation and advice. The plan was approved, and the necessary appointments made.

Winter Tournament

Ian McDowall reported that many clubs had arranged to send teams to play G.U.C., and in the first week there were 916, 11th, 12th, 13th, August. Canterbury wanted the Tournament only if the weather was settled, he agreed to let the teams go if a vacation date could not be arranged. Whether this is to be fixed or depends on the other Colleges. Limited grants were approved, in case of any cases of hardship for those travelling.

(Continued from page 2)
I.R.C.

The last Monday evening table talk held by the International Relations Club was given by Mr. A. Thom on France and our relations with it.

Mr. Thom, V.I.C. liaison officer, gave first a summary of French character, which he stated were: shrewd, clever, unscrupulous, and often muddled in their ideas. He then went on to give advice as to how to approach the French. He also stressed the importance of learning French history and literature.

Division of society played an important part in the French scene. First came the two hundred families, wealthy and aristocratic; the bourgeoise, ambitious, cultured; thirdly, the peasants, with low living standards. Compulsory military service served to estrange paupers from the top. A good deal of this was due to the fact that the French are nationalistic.

DEBATING IS LOOKING UP

Manpower and Workers’ Education

Vast crowds failed to assemble for the debate on the motion that the Government has failed to make the greatest possible use of manpower in the war effort.

Mme. Marshall opened for the affirmative, and for this number of men in the forces. He escaped the dullness usually associated with figures, was forceful and to the point.

Mr. Chorlton, speaking as a re-
time. He would like to see all industries under army control. Mr. O’Leary, intensely formal and connected, blamed the government for not co-operating with the govern-
ment and thought the manpower di-

Mr. Eton Hurley, who judged the debate, offered advice and criticism to the speakers but considered the standard fairly high and all the speakers gave an excellent performance.

The first five as follows:—Mr. Jack, Miss Crompton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Ziman, Mr. Miller.

W.E.A.

Mr. Riske, for the W.E.A., had hardly been speaking two minutes when a member of the audience got up and displayed the fact that there was a greater need for W.E.A. than there was for the W.E.A. to be.
QUESTION BEFORE POLAND

The rapid advance of the Soviet Armies, as we go to press, emphasises the basic nature of the Polish question. The war started by Nazi Armies attacking Poland. The end of the war draws appreciably nearer with the advance of the Red Army on Warsaw, East Prussia — and incidentally Berlin. What is this country like? Is it a multi-national state, a product of fanciful dreams of nationalities, or is it a logical result of history and culture? What is the truth about the roots of her history and how important her liberation to the Allies? Why did the Allies allow the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, in which Poland herself participated, and yet go to war when Poland was侵占了? What is the attitude of Poland's big eastern neighbour, the U.S.S.R.? To answer these and similar questions we have an article by our special correspondent.

The Polish State first came into existence in the tenth century, and the sixteenth century saw her greatest extent and territory. Polish barona colonised extensively, cutting out for themselves fair feudal estates to east and south (ill Poland stretched from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and included half European Russia. Steel power rested in the hands of sixteen of sixteen states, each sovereign and independent. Altogether, the time of the French Revolution came three successive partitions of Poland, conceived at by the able, but who feared the growing liberalism in Poland and "concentration of democratic ideas" as amplified in the 1791 Polish Constitution, which gave certain rights to the soil of the land. Rather than see their power diminished the nobility took with their new overlords, the common people. A great popular revolt in 1794, led by Koscielak, was crushed, and there follow for several years of oppression and suffering. So much for the "glorious" revolution of 1794. There was a great起来 over Poland in 1793, and now I wish you luck for your journey to Utopia.

Conforming with the idea of self-determination of nations the Soviet State of 1793 gave Poles Poland her independence. Not content with this, men of Piłsudski's ilk, who had vast estates in the Czarist empire, went to war against the new Soviet Republics, to regain their property. In this they were defeated, but not before the interests of the other nations, powers until the Treaty of Riga in 1921. Piłsudski met opposition from the emerging forces of the non-Russian nationalities. But clever political mdre than a Party, Piłsudski's party was more of a centralized nonsense on the part of the socialists who supported him, enabled him to gain control. This was the beginning of a dictatorship.

The plot in essence, the new regime deliberately retarded the much-needed elected by special national rollbacks. Peasant leader Wilczyn and ninety prominent citizens, including deputies, were seized. What of the Polish people? It is a notori- popular as a non-party, anti-Russian. In its place, "a ghetto-bench" at the back for Jewish students to stand. Education was not general. The attitude was that an educated citizen gives more trouble than he is worth. The decline started in 1931 when there was 3% below pre-war standards and the landlords held 80% of the arable land. Medical serv- ice was inadequate (doctors.7 per 10,000 population) and social security was non-existent. Bread and potato con- sumption was not great. The farmers were overtaxed. It was a terrible indictment of the government. Demo- cracy was dead. The new "Constitution" came into effect — the President, responsible only to God and history; the Senate, a third nominated by the President, the rest elected by special national rollbacks, which were in turn elected on a limited franchise (of less than one person in a hundred). The Lower House had the number of deputies halved and only one chairman per com- mittee was elected by a government commissioner representing industries, commerce, the landowners, foreign affairs. Who should the trust in their for- mer allies. "The elimination of the State of Poland was one of the postu- lates of the programme of the Nationalist Go- vernment. But clever political mdre than a Party, Piłsudski's party was more of a centralized nonsense on the part of the socialists who supported him, enabled him to gain control. This was the beginning of a dictatorship." Germany marched in on September 1st. The German Army, now equipped with, trained, ill-illustrated, badly organised. The Cabinet and general staff (with one exception) fled in panic, leaving with a few notable exceptions (as in the gallant defence of Warsaw), collapsed by September 10th. On the 11th the Red Army moved into Eastern Poland, the last elements of the local population fled. For the time the marked, "they were greeted as liberators." The new government added "the Germans sent bombs to Lowow, the Russians bomb." Saved from Germany, the Poles were bombarded by the Russians, it is not surprising that the Polish guerrillas had no good relations with the cause. The attitude of the emigré government was that this government struck at Allied unity by appearing to believe the goebbels story of Russian atrocities the Polish underground remained loyal to our cause. Many had been written, not least of them the rising of the Jews in the Warsaw ghetto. Poland must rise again, but a democratic nation, government for and by the people for the first time in its history.

1. Lord George, 39/9/30.
4. William, iu the News Chronicle.

IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS

Where Are Our Children?

The most important post-war prob- lem facing New Zealand is the main- tenance of a adequate population. On that point the future of the economic, social, and national security. The birth-rate is declining. In 1938 it was having a period of growth. In 1943 it has increased to the birth-rate of 1935 or 195, which is 1.5. The increase has been brought about by the post-depression and marriage rates, and can only be regarded as temporary.

Unfortunately the serious impli- cations of the decline are not fully realised by the public, perhaps because the total population has not yet begun to fall. Population figures can be gravely misleading. They do not re- veal, for instance, that in 1942 the per- centage of females over the age of 45 years, from whom no offspring might be expected, was three times the percentage in 1881. G. H. Maddox, English economist, estimated that by 1975, 20 per cent of the population will be over 60 years of age.

The fact is that, though the popula- tion has not yet begun to fall, it is rapidly ageing. If no remedial action is taken in the near future, the British will face itself in a still further declining population. The average age of the male population is 35, and, before long, a sharply declining population will result.

It should not be overlooked that, merely to ensure the replacement of the present sparse population, every person in New Zealand must have one surviving child. It is obvious, therefore, that, to make up for those who have no children and for those who do not survive, we must increase our numbers by more than two children; the number has been esti- mated at four. Well, do they? Actually there is no reason to suppose that we shall be more successful.

What is the threat not something looming in the distant future: it is just around the corner.

It has been calculated that, if pre- sent trends continue, the population in 1960 will be 1,400,000. What, long before that, will happen to our houses, built up on the ex- tinction, and to have the realisation, of an expanding population? One has only to look at one of New Zealand's almost derelict mining towns to realise the threat that a country has to face. Britain is a country on a vast scale. What will happen to our public services — our schools, hospitals, public buildings, our gas companies, our hospitals, our universities, our transportation, our banks? Will they be needed because of spread of population, but will numbers justify them? There are those who believe that, Who, too, with a rapidly ageing population cun- ting to an ever-increasing burden on them. This means a heavy tax load and an annuities and social security schemes?

Falling conquest by some more virile race, the ultimate result will be poverty and depression for everyone, the alternative acceptance, probably enforced upon the whole world, of an influx of peoples of mixed nationalities, who will not be able to find their way to new homelands in many cases penniless. New Zealand, at least, will have lost the possibility of the United States.

The most constructive proposals for dealing with the problem have, so far as the Dominion Settlement Association, interviewed by Jollent, the chairman, Mr. A. Leigh Hunt, said that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten- tial Europe for two years. They also insisted that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten- tial Europe for two years. They also insisted that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten- tial Europe for two years. They also insisted that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten- tial Europe for two years. They also insisted that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten- tial Europe for two years. They also insisted that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten- tial Europe for two years. They also insisted that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten- tial Europe for two years. They also insisted that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten- tial Europe for two years. They also insisted that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten- tial Europe for two years. They also insisted that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten- tial Europe for two years. They also insisted that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten- tial Europe for two years. They also insisted that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten- tial Europe for two years. They also insisted that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten- tial Europe for two years. They also insisted that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten- tial Europe for two years. They also insisted that the association urged that every endeavour should be made to stimulate the birth-rate by extension of housing projects, family benefits, assistance for mothers and children of mixed population groups, against abortion, which at present was costing the country at least one poten-
Bach
A small but alert audience assembled to hear the programme of Bach's music presented by Dorothy Davidson (piano) and Marie Vanderhart ('cello). The artists are well known to the College, and their names alone are sufficient guarantee of highest quality entertainment, a guarantee which was not marred by any uncertainty.

It is a significant commentary on College taste that a mere handful of students was present. Several students have said that a whole evening of Bach was too much to attempt. One would, however, plead for that broadness of mind which permits at least one attempt. The subject was, however, well discovered; his astonishing religious devotion, his ever fresh melodies, and the grip of his music.

The Music Makers' Club organizes concerts for an evening audience. It cannot continue to run them at a loss. If you are interested you are urged to give every support. If you are not interested, then here is the finest of opportunities to acquire the understanding music. It is a duty you owe to yourselves. Technical dissection and understanding is more than a highly educated technique.

After the concert the artists were entertained at supper by the wiles of the staff.

Miss Vanderhart has recently joined the College faculty, and we are very happy to welcome her as a member of the staff.

S.C.M.
150 members and supporters congregated on June 25 at St. Andrew's Church for observance of the Students' Universal Day of Prayer. Oppen- ders devotions were taken by the V.R.C. Chaplain, Rev. Robert Thornley, and the address was given by the Rev. J. M. Bates, newly elected chairman of N.Z.S.C.M., who spoke on the World Christian Student Federation and the Christian Commitment.
After a friendly chat we visited 2Y. students in the fine play by the students in the play "The Man Born to Be King." Tea was served in St. Andrew's Hall, and the whole evening was enjoyable. Miss Jean Campbell on the Wooster Youth Conference committee, made a strong appeal for those who live in occupied countries and are unable to hold such gatherings.

The evening service was conducted by the Rev. Brian Kilroy, who men- tioned that today students the world over are uniting in prayer and com- munion, a tie which binds man to man in Christian fellowship.

Mr. Howard Wadman was guest speaker for an evening entitled "July 22." He spoke on Personality and Community Living, pointing out that the religious relationship is one of the universal problem of human relationships. Its function is to provide the only possible basis for a true community.

The evening was spent in prayer, and the group went to the theatre to its rightful place in our community.

Table Tennis
Thursdays, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

The positions of the various teams are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior A</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior B</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior A</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior B</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Tennis Club Night each Monday is from 7 to 9 p.m. Play also at lunch-hours in the Gym. (only one table on Tuesdays and Fridays from now on.)

DO YOU PLAY GOLF?

Men Mainly
During the last two weeks, on ac- count of the unsettled weather, golf has been practically no hobby. On the first Saturday all men's hockey was postponed though the senior games were played—a somewhat diff- icult task, but a necessary one. Last week though games were not postponed, no one match reached completion.

The seniors, playing for victory in the annual match against Waddeley, were defeated by the Waddeley side, 6 to 3.

Ladies Only
The activities of the Club have been restricted because of unfavourable weather, so that in the last fortnight only two matches have been played.

Although Senior A were defeated by Tech. O.G. they put up a fair resist- ance. The halves and backs have de- veloped good co-operation, especially when the halves secured openings from free hits, to pass through to the for- wards and set them going. In this way the left inner was able to make several determined dashes and it was unfortunate that more goals were not scored.

The intermediates played under diffi- culties when they met Wellington Town. These girls are playing in tem- pent and the superiority of their op- ponents proved too much for them. They play with the same drive in wet clothes but undampened spirits.

The main thing to do at the moment is to practise and to keep fit so that every one will attend to the weekly practices if possible. Remember, come to the Gym, for practice—Thursdays, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

BASKETBALL
The weather interfered with the basketball. All matches last Saturday afternoon.

The Senior A team against Kla Ora had to be cancelled because of adverse weather. However, the A team, however, played an excellent game against Kla Ora, and the score at the final whistle was 1-4. This was a very

court.

The game started well, University scoring seven goals in quick succession, and Kla Ora could not get in even one. Kla Ora managed to catch up, however, and scored several goals. The final score was 11-4 in our favour. During the second half the rain began to get worse. The ball became soaked, mak- ing it slippery and hard to handle. The courts became slippery too and it was difficult for the players to keep their balance. There were one or two very spectacular goals. When the game was over, Kla Ora had momentarily one head of University, and the final score was 11-4 in our favour. By now the players were thoroughly soaked, water squelched out of their boots, and their hair hung down in wet curls. This particular match will live long in their memory.

 Canterbury announces that arrange- ments for the Inter-University Tournament are going satisfactorily. Auckland and Otago are taking part and we are looking forward to the trip.

CHESS
The first annual meeting of the Chess Club will be held in Room C4 on Wednesday, 26th July, at 7.30 p.m.
All interested are urged to be present. Agenda for the meeting can be seen at the Exec. notice board.

After the official business has been transacted there will be an informal Lightning Tourny (10 seconds a move).

The league teams have continued to make satisfactory progress. The A grade team, after going down against Working Men's Club by 14, then took on the Emergent team (number at least) in the competition, i.e. Well-ington. The outcome was a clear win of four games, two defeats, one win being scored by either side. The remaining six games are to be ad-judicated, the final six games having been postponed. We have an advantage to have at least even positions, and on only one board is it to be played this week.

The B grade team has played two more matches, recovering well from a last big loss. The recent round was won by 4-1, and the next drawn 3-3, both against strong opposition.
SPORT
The Helping Hand
At the first meeting of the newly-appointed Executive it was suggested that closer co-operation with the various clubs in the College would benefit not only the clubs themselves but the student body as a whole. In appointing different members of the Exec, as liaison officers it was stressed that they would not set as a Gestapo but as a link between the clubs and the Exec. From the point of view of the sports clubs this is a progressive move, for when such matters as Tournament or any other matters dealing with sporting activity are discussed at meetings, the Exec members knowing exactly how each club reacts to such a proposal. If any club desires to bring any difficulties to the notice of the Exec, the liaison officer would be the first person to approach.

Although this closer co-operation is desirable the primary object of the scheme is to build up College sport on a pre-war standard, and it is up to each club to assist in every possible way—for in helping the Exec they are indirectly helping themselves.

HARRIERS
Harrering, by way of apology, is a gentle and easy sport free from such distressing maladies as red herring, petitchet and exclusive teams for each week’s performance. In fact, it is not clear how the club will take its president’s suggestion for a little physical training, although he hopes that the hockey club’s results will be sufficient to turn us out in the Gym, in greater numbers, on Thursdays.

As to weather, we worry not, and on Saturday, July 5, when bedraggled rubbers, knickerbockers and sock-eared sought shelter from hevenly effuvium, less timid harrer-eared doffed clothing and gazed around the Quadrangle country-side much to the amazement of the local bystander. And what’s more, enjoyed their run with Olympic, if reports are to be believed. The only thing that really objects to is running to catch trains, buses and trains. A dignified progression is that in which numbers participate semi-nakedly and purposelessly. Running to get somewhere is too much like work. Harrer runs partake more of a social gathering combined with mild merriment of the physical variety.

But we do have a few bad moments too, such as encounters with stray trouser-removing barbed wire and cliffs and banks down which people are occasionally unlucky enough to fall. One such accident befell a club stalwart on Saturday, July 1. Society recompensed him with a free ride to town in the back of a St. John’s Brigade van and we, by selecting him selector of the team to represent V.U.G. at the noped-for United Tournament in August.

SOCCER
The prediction made in the last Soccer Club notes that a few wins might be expected in the near future came true in the match against Air Force, whom we defeated by 2 goals to 1. Jack Walls scored both our goals, while Bruce Welr, though in an unacquainted position at right wing, played an excellent game, sending in some excellent crosses. Individual play generally was better than usual, though there is still some ragedness, particularly in anticipatog passes, recovering from tackles and ball control. The only way to play these faults is by turning up to practices at Kelburn Park on Thursdays. Even then, if possible can be urged to attend these. With the ground covered in water, a drenching rain and a strong noticeable breeze the last time we were literally a washout.

MASSEY DROWNED THE DRAIN
Weir Up The Pole
Seniors—This team now stands third in the Hardiman Cup competition, one point behind Training College and five behind Navy, but has played one game less than either of these two. On July 8 it defeated No. 2 Port Depot by 1-0, and on July 15 the game with Miramar was postponed owing to bad weather. Four of the team, three forwards and a back, were chosen to represent North Island Varsity at Christchurch on July 22. Lewis, the back chosen as an emergency, has been playing, particularly well in centre, full-back or five-eighths, and fully deserved his selection as emergency back.

Of the forwards, Grayburn, Culfier and Cook, also chosen for the team, are all well worth their places. It is noticeable that the forwards of the senior team are packing much better, as many as five at once having on several occasions formed into a scrum.

Juniors—This team was very unlucky in losing to Navy 9-12 on July 8. The backs during the second spell redeemed themselves in the eyes of the forwards by making excellent use of their opportunities. Paki at half played his usual solid game and was well supported by Macalister and Goldschich. Among the forwards Orr again played well, and was ably helped by Meek and McKee.

Third A—This team defeated Wellington 23-19 on July 8, and drew with Peterborough 9-9 on July 22. A feature of the Wellington game was the polished play of the backs, who scarcely made a mistake. The forwards played well, with probably the best back in the team, though Ackroyd and Watson are very little inferior. Of the forwards Shier and Dowrick are outstanding throughout all play, while Todd performs ably in the loose.

Massey v. Weir
This game was played in wet conditions on the sports ground, Palmerston North, on the King’s Birthday. The game was confined largely to forward play but nevertheless some very fine football was seen and the match resulted in a win for Weir 16-4.

The first try came after about 25 minutes, when, following a kick from the Massey line Paki dived through to score an unconverted try. This was the only scoring in the first spell, but as soon as the second spell began the Weir forwards began to assert their superiority and were soon pressing in Massey’s twenty-five. Following a nice opening by Smith, Charters scored and Mataira added the extra points. Soon after Stewart collected the ball and dashed about 15 yards to score. The kick failed. Several times the Weir forwards made determined efforts but the deadliness of the Massey tackling held them up. The final try came when Stubings, following up well, kicked the ball over to score. Mataira converted and the final score was 25-22.

While the Weir team greatly pleased the crowd, it must be remembered that Massey were unable to call on their strongest team owing to some of their players suffering from injuries. The whole Weir boys were also ably led by Doug Goodwin and it would indeed be unfair to make specific mention of any player without complimenting all the others on their play.

Salient
Students—
Modern Books
in the
48a MANNERS STREET
BOOKSHOP FOR PEOPLE WHO CARE FOR THE QUALITY OF BOOKS

Literature — Art — Politics — Novelas — Periodicals

Buy your Suits and Sports Clothes at—
Hallenstein’s
Lambton Quay Wellington

If it’s
Sports Goods
You’ll find them at
THE SPORTS DEPOT
[WITCOMBE & CALDOW LTD.] 45 WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.
“For All Good Sports Goods”