UNIVERSITY RUGBY ATTRACTS CROWD
Sparklings Displays at the Park

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

On a day of bright blue sky and much sunshine, North Island Universities defeated South Island Universities, 13-9, in Wellington's finest match of the season to date—the cream of the combined teams taking the field against a Wellington representative side the following Saturday. The game, which the former are winning, is at times, some scintillating movements rarely seen so far this season.

NZU v. Wellington

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

Athletic Park was again in good condition and the weather excellent, a crowd of over 14,000 being present. Universities, from the outset, with Burke hooking, had a plentiful supply of the ball, the backs thus having many opportunities and thrusting deep, to be met on most occasions by solid opposition. The general brightness of the play can be gauged from the fact that of the total points Kelburn Park was far from perfect when the main game commenced, a steady drizzle making conditions worse as the game progressed, and making the ball most difficult to handle. Despite the poor conditions, as one Wellington paper pointed out, the teams turned on a display of back movements that would not have disgraced representatives under perfect conditions. Victoria's firsts were fairly full strength, with five forwards and one back set available, but with a number of Senior B players filling in the gaps admirably, Massey were given strong opposition. The back-line mastered the sticky ball, with Jacob feeding the line well the backs made many bright movements. Until in the 70th minute, Goodwin played magnificently. Radich, outside him, went well in his new position, and the centre, A. MacLeod, and wingers Loveridge and Perry, made a very strong attacking force. Peters, a second-grade player, who replaced Goodwin, further enhanced the reputation of the Third A team by his sure handling, dashing runs and solid tackling. In the forwards Burke, Gardner and Bennett were conspicuous, while Hargraves and Coleman excelled in the loose rucks. As the score indicates, the game was by no means grade team, this ending in a draw 6-6.

Teams' Progression

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

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

Senior B. In its position of 10th early out of 15 teams, talk, perhaps, gives up hopes of gaining the Harmer-Lock Shield, but at the same time looks forward to a series of wins from now on.

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

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

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

A REMINDER
South’s will have for the 1946 Session stocks of University Text Books.

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

VOL. IX
No. 9
Wednesday, July 24

PROFESSOR GOULD

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

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

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

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

STUDENT CONTROL OF GYM.

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

It has just been announced by the Hon. H. D. G. Mason, Minister of Education, that Cabinet approval has been granted for a £3 to £1 subsidy on the Student Union Building Fund with a limit of £40,000. The Government feels that though building difficulties will prevent an early commencement, the announcement of Government support will help the College in its appeal to the public.
New Bagpipes Sweep Clean

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

Lucy Dedder had a daughter, sweet she was and nifty,
Locked her up in the frigidaire to keep till she was fifty,
Opened the door to take a peep, thought she looked roxy,
Gave her a spray of ochtas, to make into a joy.

It's no go the Absolute, and Mary Baker Eddy.
All we want is a bottle of gin, and a smoke to keep us steady.
Mr. Wardsworth looked at the moon, thought it seemed like heaven,
Counted his three score years and ten and said, "You see we aregreen."
Looked around and saw the hills, thought they were covered in spots,
Sat down beside a primrose plant, wrote down some more bon mots.

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

It's no go the 10-hour week, it's no go the reprisals,
What we want is a big enough bed, and scope for self-expression.

Rudolf Steiner went to saw, counted over the taprail.
"To hell with the physical plane," and departed for the astral.
The ashes of the act looked up, thought it was rising stopping,
Gathered round with folded hands, gave you a good Hoosian.

It's no go the Black Shirts, it's no go the Derelicts,
All we want is a bag of sweets, and a flu of Joe Turku's.
It's no go the motor-cars, with all their b—y seating,
What we want is a bike for two, without the central heating.

It's no go the milk in schools, no go the apples,
Feed your child on hard-boiled eggs, and whisky when he rattles.
It's no go any pretty poet, no go any sonnet,
The world's all Health and Joy through Science, and you won't get the profits.
The glass is draining hour by hour, the glass will soon be empty,
The beerwies are running dry, but the chemical works have plenty.

Holiday Lover

Does the broken river bend beneath the trees?
They hang along the water rippling a thousand waves.
So the rounded woods that cast the tide,
Feel the soft reflection beyond the window?
They spread the river and catch the floating fronds.

Take thy boat and row till the rocks shall fly away.

Then you understand the trees, and feel
The wind like an ancient breath how stored
In a cooled cave. And there you may watch in the open
Till you know every corner of growth, each tuft of hair.
The world will not listen while you understand,
There'll be no rest from rocking, no echo to sing,
I would have loved like a glory
Are the days the same? Are you smiling?

—P.E.W.

SUBSCRIBERS NOTE

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

Quiz kids please note: "Spike's" meaning of diagnostic oligo-goony.
Answer next week.

Lesson in the Morgue

Result is unpreparing, stem from this fuscoid frame blood flecked to water.
Object: objective—an in life, emotional; reminiscent; dandy draw .

Dawn sheriers in the calm of after-astartlight: He remains inert, unamotivated, still—
"the statue," and without intention.
"shall we go?"
Oh, mysterious:
A flogging finger this. And we:
We shall forget.

MAURICE JAMES SPIKE

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

Because of the late date on which the editor is appointed (this is due to the Constitution) and the present pressure on the printing trade, only a month can be allowed this year for entries, which is closing date is August 16.
There are three competitions, for each of which a prize of one guineas is offered, one verse and verse competitions are run by the "Spike" staff, with outside judges. The photographic competition is being organized by the Photographic Club.

The success of "Spike" is dependent on the contributions received from students, and their advertisement of it to their friends, it can successfully be put about "Spike," and above all, WRITE FOR IT!

FILM REVIEW

*Song of Ceylon*

The British documentary film was born in 1934. It is true that Grierson had his "Drifters" as far back as 1929, and that other countries had quite an impressive list of films to their dance. Nanook (1922), Rien que Les Heures (1926), Moana (1926), Berlin (1927), and Zaza (1928), but documentary film is the field which British cinema was to make its own, and in 1934 there appeared Granton Traveler, Men of Aran, Cable Ship, B.B.C.—Voice of Britain, Shipyard, Weather Forecast, and song of Ceylon.

The director of Song of Ceylon, Basil Wright, had been making documentaries since 1931, and in 1933 had given us Windmill in Barbados with its remarkable rhythmical sugar-cane cutting sequence. Not until Song of Ceylon, however, does he seem to be fully at home in the film medium. In this he has created a masterpiece.

The historical importance of Song of Ceylon is considerable, but no special pleading based on this ground is necessary in making an estimate of its greatness.

The problem which Wright sets himself is a huge one—presenting to the Western world, the life, tradition, the method of thought of an Eastern people, and showing how economy, religion and art alike are strange to us. It is plainly too great a problem for the economist, the historian, the statistician, or the scientist. It is a problem for the poet.

The film possesses an elaborate intricate structure—a pattern of rhythms and of interlinking visual themes, with the music brought together in the hands of a musician. It is a visual symphony, and like a symphony it is divided into four movements.

1. — THE BUDDHA: 100days.

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

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

Then, there descended from the heavens One from Whose Body shone rays, and from Whose Eyes pre- ceded rays of the Heaven Colours. When He reached the earth, His feet were set upon the summit of a high mountain where the imprint remains in the rock. The frequent day—dawn similar to that of a man, but larger—some two feet in length.

The pilgrimage moves up the mountain, and at the summit the pilgrim awakes to the sunrise.

Just as the sun rises, the shadow of the mountain can be seen stretching far across the plains—and on the surface of the earth, but perceptibly above it—for over seventy miles.

At the shrine a bell strikes a bell, and as its sound echoes from the valleys below, a small started bird takes flight, a branch by the lakeside, and darts over the top-tops, against a background of lake, sky, and mountain. It is lost in the background with the last stroke of the bell.

2. — THE VIRGIN ISLAND: ALLERTON.

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

It is not considered degrading for the highest quality amongst them to labour in the fields, or to build, if the work be for others. But if the work be for others, it is esteemed a great degradation.

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

3. — VOICES OF COMMERCE: Scherma.

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

"Yours Faithfully"—

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


The Faith of the people remains. The peasant pauses on his way to the fields to have an offering for the fields. The pilgrims are still moving in slow procession up the holy mountain. The Buddha looks down with serenity and compassion. At the shrine the dancers are being clothed with bravery symbolic of the attributes of the Buddha. The dance proceeds. Buddha looks on. Serenity fills the palms that cover the screen. The land is covered with forest.

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

—Ed.

*Henry V*

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

He considers Laurence Olivier a magnificent Henry, while he does not complain of either the actor or those other players who have a faultless cast. Harcourt Williams, the doddering Charles VI, is rather too serene, and the petulant Joan, and Max Adrian's Dauphin are left alone. Those who, in my opinion, have the most difficult tasks are the humorous players and their scenes are the weakest, but he does not mention.

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

No, what Agate does complain of is what he considers a first principle. Shakespeare is a stage play and should be confined to the stage, for once it "flies out the window" Henry V is an historical figure and the film's action takes place before the Buddha, who maintains, breaks his unity and it is therefore a total failure.

We cannot say Agate may and do not deny that some of his accusation is true, yet the film is the most successful filming of Shakespeare. The intelligent use of the technique cameras docs not occur from sollogoby, and that is one small indication of the art in this film.

—PARCUS—
Judges On Trial—

Dear Sir,—I was disappointed with Plunket Medal plucking. It seemed the judges were more worried by ideological outline, or unable to distinguish a moving oration from a well-written speech. The disappointment probably is accountable to one or more of these factors. Civil activities sometimes necessarily perform more attractively than others. Some are more gifted with that shade of subtlety and finesse which makes the difference between talent and skill. As the Very Rev. Father Blake said: “You either have it or you have not.” Either you have a niceness of voice and range of emphasis or you lack them—either passion to create emotion or don’t possess it—are able to fire an audience with the essential and human rights are as dear to you as they are to Harry Holland, and that is all of the story. The audience is difference between an orator and a lecturer.

J. C. McCready left his audience moved and convinced that his eulogy of the late Judge O’Brien was a conviction. He had, as had most of the contestants, merely through a history text for some unusual interesting or arresting fact of figure. Each man whom he admired, whose life he knew familiar and whose idea he had formed long before to those individual subtleties which act a lifted speech to a private, and who may not be unprofitably guilty of allowing their own concealed witticism to perhaps away their evaluation of the content of their speeches. I am not a little wonder whether the subject matter of Saker’s, McCready’s and Collins’ speeches, when a Catholic scholar and a Tory Minister, and possibly a majority at the judge’s table.

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

R. G. STUCKEY.

Thank You Please—

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

I am sorry to make an admission of the unfortunate Alfred Dreyfus, Mr. O’Brien deserved high praise for the method employed. But his dramatic presentation of the verdict delivered by the second court martial, he introduced something of the forensic tenacity that must have been felt in that far-off hearing. Though largely on the audience’s attention, he held it with calm, poised assurance.

Mr. McCready’s method was vastly different. Making full use of a magnificently qualified voice, and undoubtedly histrionic talent, he delightedly, rather than subtly, announced, at times he bullied his audience, but with a skill that was marked by restraints of truth. His speech was interesting and neat and it left the audience with the idea of fluency. It was an informative, interesting and well-wooded lecture, which in the hands of Mr. McCready, his talent for voice production, could have reached the standard of the orator. But his voice was thin; he was not concerned within himself over the injustices meted out to Alfred Dreyfus; he will have forgotten those historic details in a month’s time. His speech contained little drama; his voice did not allow him to affect emotion, but he was restrained; best he was only intellectually convinced that a wrong had been done. Any intelligent schoolboy could have been trained to deliver that speech, and the impression it made was attractive and skillful, but the effort was not in the least emotional.

Judge O’Brien sympathizes. There’s a difficult task, and whatever conclusion they reach, someone will be satisfied. The audience will not be so much with the judges—they no doubt found them faulted and sincerely according to their own lights. But I do think more effort should be made to judge people who are trained in sorting talent from skill, who are sensitive

The Rag and the Cloth—

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

I should have thought these facts were common knowledge to "Salient."—J. D. W. RAINIE.

The Star—

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

It has been said that the building of a cathedral is an undertaking that will not interfere with housing situation but few are aware that the cathedral is expected to help. You are charged to the extent that the building of a cathedral is expected to help solve some of the problems that are associated with the religious and educational concerns of the various religious organisations and the various denominations but the thousands of rationalists, atheists, non-conformists, Hindus, and, more important, the thousands of people being coerced by a public body such as the City Council to contribute to an object for which they will never have any use. Many devout Christians are

WE STAND 'EM UP—YOU KNOCK 'EM DOWN

contemplated Plunket Medal. He has tasted the acid of social and legal pressure. If Holland is correct, he believes in the type of society that has a hindrance and essential human rights are as dear to them as they are to Harry Holland, and that is all of the story. The audience is difference between an orator and a lecturer.

Sir,—At the 1946 AGM of the Rud, a motion was passed that this meeting expresses its extreme disapproval and condemnation of any attempt to introduce extraneous political long to this Association." Depending on the interpretation placed on it, and on the co-operation of the public to the imagination, the motion is with minor qualifications, fully and justly, a worthy of the support it received.

By extraneous issues were meant those which have no relation to the Association. To student affairs, such as the recent "Turf" affair, the subscription for the subsidy on manikins, then the motion was trivial and unnecessary. Unfortunately some who believed the motion to be trivial voted in favour of it, of the opinion that the money could be put to much better use by, say, increasing the salaries of the lower orders of the clergy.

—and the Cross

Dear Sir,—We have in “Salient” a sufficiently strong staff to promote and stimulate student activity in every way. There is a definite improvement in the amount of material and statement of facts.

To the average reader, the cartoon on the front page of Vol. 9, No. 8, there would appear something wrong somewhere. There is an utter misstatement of truth. The Anglican Cathedral will NOT be built until the housing shortage is relieved. There has been no proposal to assist the people at large. That the money proposed to be collected for a spiritual, needs of the community can be given. In fact, the money is not to be used. The money is proposed to be used in Government funds on which the Government has not been made available.

To the blank theatre

"The Lady Objects"

"Million Dollar Baby"

(DOUBLE FEATURE)

PRO BONO.
BEETLE CRUSHED

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

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

Dan Marquis II.

*Probably Trex dohrnii, which lives in caves in the accumulated dung of bats.

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

As for "Beele," why the poor imitation of "Shalkey"? Kipling could get away with it because he was a great writer and believed what he wrote. If this tramp really occurred, and is not merely a delicious figment of the author's imagination, could we at least have it with non-de-Maupigny references to sleeping in Brussels (not a word, mark you, about h-r-s-as-m-b-a-s) and not even from the Oxford Dictionary? Does "Beele" imagine, in his colossal egoism, that the whole College knows the pet names by which he labels his cronies? Knowing the gang concerned, I can guess at their identity, but I assure you that not all of us are in that delightful situation.

VOX ET PRAETEREA NHIL.

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

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

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

"DOD"

S.C.M. Camp...

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

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

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

... and Brains Trust

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

JOHN MILLER (Hon. Sec.),

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Dan Marquis II.

*Probably Trex dohrnii, which lives in caves in the accumulated dung of bats.

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

As for "Beele," why the poor imitation of "Shalkey"? Kipling could get away with it because he was a great writer and believed what he wrote. If this tramp really occurred, and is not merely a delicious figment of the author's imagination, could we at least have it with non-de-Maupigny references to sleeping in Brussels (not a word, mark you, about h-r-s-as-m-b-a-s) and not even from the Oxford Dictionary? Does "Beele" imagine, in his colossal egoism, that the whole College knows the pet names by which he labels his cronies? Knowing the gang concerned, I can guess at their identity, but I assure you that not all of us are in that delightful situation.

VOX ET PRAETEREA NHIL.

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

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

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

"DOD"

S.C.M. Camp...

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

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

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

... and Brains Trust

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

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British Proposals for India Thrown Out by Debating Society

Well reported in the daily press, the liveliest debate for some years drew a large crowd to the lower gin on Friday, 25. That the British proposals for India to the Legislative Council of the Indian National Congress would not be accepted, was telegraphed simultaneously. The Judge, Miss C. Forde, said that she would not recall any peak in the past which surpassed the speaking that night. She placed the speakers as follows:—Mr. Samuj, Mr. Collins, Mr. McCrory, and, amidst the cheers of the audience, Mr. O'Connor.

"It was the only thing left to do," she explained.

Ben O'Connor: "It gives me great pleasure to move this motion and greater pleasure to oppose Mr. Dowrick. The interim Government will devise the making of the constitution. I do not contend that the proposals will benefit all the people. The Indians have been dependent on Britain for a long time and therefore cannot be expected to govern themselves. Under the interim Government the Indians will rise to a sense of duty. They are united in that they don't want the British to govern them. They are capable of self-government in the $62 native states in the presidency and in Bengal. Under the type of Government to be set up they wish to rid themselves of caste distinctions."

Mr. O'Connor quoted from Laski: "This must be the life and 'India Today'" by Pulin Dutt (Left Book Club):

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

Harold Dowrick: "Mr. O'Connor has been too kind; he has carefully avoided saying anything in favour of the Mohammedans who have said several things on our side. These proposals, brought forward by that bourgeois pope Political Lawrence and that aristocratic commoner Amery, are based on the principle that the Indians are less than the Englishmen. The central assembly is elected by 5,000, who are the weak."

The Moslem rulers of the $62 states ruled despotically by princes who would dominate the assembly. This would create 56 Ulster India. The people, not their overlords, should say who will represent them in the assembly. Sovereignty, however, will still remain in the hands of the people with such tyrants as Indian names as Yesa, Jons, etc. The chota-pukka sabha will still have the real power—not the Indian people.

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

Mr. Hickey (seconding Dowrick): "Choir, Choir!" (Choir and Communitists)—commenced with an attack. Mr. Dowrick and O'Connor, said that it was the toughest proposition ever to be tackled. "It is in the interest of the whole of the world," Mr. Dowrick said, that the British get out. ("Hear, hear.")"... the Indians have fought for themselves under the new constitution. In India you have plagues, food shortage, too. ("25 years'.) The English must get out quickly. There will be one constituency-making body and one sovereign state of India—not two, as the Moslems want. It is in their interest not to be united and capable of withstand- ing invasion and division."

O'Connor said that the proposals gave seeds for hope; they were a step forward. "The weaknesses of a plan made by the Indian Government ("Paging Mr. Attention")... "All Moslems are not interested in Pakistan. ("Neither are we") But Dr. Jinnah with a large following says that the Moslems will fight to the last ("Hindus") for Pakistan."

Dick Collins (Neg.): "I do not think (loud cheers)—I am not of the opinion that there was ever a more clear-cut subject put up for debate than this one. We are asked whether these proposals are in the best interests of the Indian people—nearly 400 million—the majority of whom are depressed, exploited, and illiterate... We do not contribute to the first essential of life of the Indian people.... People would be done out of the vote in the religious state."

Mr. O'Connor replied: "I am a Moslem and I do not stand in the teeth of the Anglo-Indian and the Moslem leaders will not stand in the way of the British people."

O'Connor said that the Moslem and Hindu could not work together. Any returned man who had had any experience with the Indian army will refute this. These proposals fall short of the minimum essentials for democracy."

John McCrory: "For two centuries there has been a cloud over India—there have been reds, khaki, and the Englishmen. We have dominated India, and the major part of the Englishmen. It is that it will be chosen and the constitution discussed under the same names. From the British view, the Indians should be allowed to choose their own Government under the Unions charter. This is not a British problem but an Indian problem. The Indians have found the Englishmen left to them as captives in the stomach of India.

So the Englishmen are concerned Indian attitude is 'For God's sake, go.'"

Kath. Kelly (Neg.) was greeted with cries of 'She's changed her coat.'

"Up to eight years ago British-tain used India solely for exploitation. Today, it has been exploited India, but eight years ago Britain's lifeblood was India. Britain owes India a debt and has to get out without shame."

Angela Coote: "India is a most disunited country with countless religious sects and bodies ("Lives must be preserved"). We must educate the Indian people ('Good'). There are 400 millions and only a few thousand liberty and independence.

Gandhi is the biggest bugaboo to the unity of India."

Dorien Saker (Aff.) in usual par-sonal tones: "It is unworthy of you to love it." Mrs. Kelly made a good point as far as dicta-lects go. Britain has acquired debt to India of some millions. Brit-ain must withdraw as it was an unwise as well as unwise and unnecessary leave business connections. The large illiterate masses cannot function the free press of a democratic society."

At this point Mr. Samuj, an Indian student, rose. The most important question is whether Britain has justified the three divisions of India into Moslems, Hindus and Muslim States. These proposals will make the country unstable. Many of the Moslem leaders had a socialististic united state. When the Moslems came, Moslem and Hindu lived in peace. Formerly, Moslem and Moslem kings governed well for Hindu and Moslem alike. It was impossible to say that Hindu and Moslem could unite. The Indian idea of Pakistan was originated by Dr. Jinnah—these proposals split the country. The Indians are ignorant, but that is why Indian students are here. Many of these have come from wealthy homes and turned Socialist—they are prepared to make sacrifices because the Indian people need medical and other knowledge and need the types of social and other services. It is not with the British but with their proposals that they can make India a free state."

The Moslem League was created in 1946 and brought India in the light of the Indian National Congress, old story of division and conquer. Mr. Jinnah is a little man making a lot of noise, which is the British Government. He claims 1,000 Moslem followers, but there are only 54,000 Moslems in India and Jinnah speaks only for a small clique. There are many in the Native states. Jinnah is responsible for some of the chaos.

The Lord Mayor suggested that Jinnah made a lot of noise and had the idea quashed.

Kamal Mahats Gandhi or Azad or Jinnah, but be-cause the 500 million people united with security and food—give us assistance in building a lost empire and leave us to see if we are fit to govern ourselves."

The audience rose and applauded heartily.

Harold Greeton (Neg.) quoted from Mr. Minto: "It's moments like these" in 1906. He had prevented the Moslems from joining the Aliens Oppression—Congress.

Jim Winchester (Neg.): " Thou-sands of Moslems feel that democracy is in still goad. The British must get out. Mr. O'Connor is himself a Moslem."

Harold Dowrick (summing up for the Aff.): It is necessary to recapitulate the negative arguments of Mr. O'Connor after any af-firmation of the case. I must dis-own Miss Cook for her naive accept-ance of the idea of the nature of religious disunity. The apologists of Jinnah have been seen that 'age-
cousin friend' Saker and Mr. Hickey with his stories of plagues, floods, etc."

Mr. Saker should give the Indian people the right to elect their own Government.

Ben O'Connor: "(Range 500 yards): The opposition have re-furred only to those parts of the pro-
posal which help their case. If these proposals don't mean freedom for the Indian people then I'll join the Communist Party! (Cheers)."

I've got an application form here. Jim W. was seen to get a fountain pen from his pocket in preparation.

"There will be a caretaker govern-
ment of civil service heads. The in-
dividual Moslem leaders—there are the Indians—they will get rid of the Moslem League."

Mr. O'Connor said that the commu-

cratic government. I do not uphold British rule in India." (Cheers)."Win-

"The Moslem League, rush in where angels fear to tread.

SOCIALISTS HEAR CANDID CRITIC

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

A recently shown example of the Hollywood standard expression of the American way of life was "Broughly Speaking," whose characters seemed to be in the cycle of pop culture but till their life's end. The reason for this outlook was, of course, that films came from America, which looked like being the last stronghold of capitalism in the world, and from Britain, whose producers also believe in the virtues of rugged individualism. It was interesting to consider what was going to happen to the new set of British films under the Labour Govern-

"The attitude of a socialist, Commons might be considered typical—"All films are rubbish, but they might as well be British rubbish."
Historical Background of India Supplied by Indian Student

At the recent debate held in India, one of our Indian students, Mr. Dharmaratna, and myself took part in the debate on the caste system and on the so-called communal problem. Mr. Dharmaratna was in favour of the caste system, while I was against it.

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

The answer is in the Imperial wealth and, in certain cases, freedom. In the Roman and Greek world people were not conscious of political unity as the masses are today. In India there was a unique feudalism that few understand. The people thought little of material wealth but were deeply conscious of their own dignity and did not matter to those who ruled so divinely. The outer world as the intruder let them live their lives without interference. Living in religious purity broke up any conception of unity. There was for them no need for such unity. Were they not working towards spiritual perfection? Hindu philosophy claims that poverty was the byword of the 19th century. Britain did not find unity with Scotland until the beginning of the 18th century. Germany did not find unity until the end of the last century, and so on.

When these countries fought for unity, did a foreign power intervene to claim that since Britain was never united she must be governed until such unity was achieved? Nationalism has just recently touched India and wonderful progress is being made. Nevertheless, a great cry is being made by the Imperial government that communal strife is always and will always be the obstacle to our development. My arguments prove this misleading statement.

Origins of Caste
Manu (c. 900 B.C.), the great law giver, originated the caste system by dividing the people into four sections, the Brahmas, the brains of the state; the Kshatriya, the soldiers; the Vaishyas, the police, who protected the people; the Shudras, the people who organised and carried on industry; the Dravidas, the vast mass of the people. The reason for such a division was not religious, as many claim, but economic. At this period the population of India was so large and disorganised that it was necessary to organise to guarantee economic stability. We find that the people were divided among themselves into different classes of workers, and that this division was based on the learned men with foresight planned to evade this disorganization of the economic system.

The great economic plan was to protect the system that existed. The men at that time saw that each village in the province had a particular trade; thus every village was self-sufficient and had a monopoly. Thus a village that worked in hides began to produce leather, and that produced hides. So the State was organised as a huge workshop, but as generations passed, people combined every aspect of their daily life. In this and a religious interpretation was required and the succeeding ages gave it one that in the last two hundred years has greatly damaged India.

Unfortunately for India we gave the Imperial government every encouragement—the caste system was a fact. We cannot tolerate any violation of our wrongs and start afresh but this has been impossible, for by the rigidly invariable system there was for them no need for such unity. Were they not working towards spiritual perfection? Hindu philosophy claims that poverty was the byword of the 19th century. Britain did not find unity with Scotland until the beginning of the 18th century. Germany did not find unity until the end of the last century, and so on. When these countries fought for unity, did a foreign power intervene to claim that since Britain was never united she must be governed until such unity was achieved? Nationalism has just recently touched India and wonderful progress is being made. Nevertheless, a great cry is being made by the Imperial government that communal strife is always and will always be the obstacle to our development. My arguments prove this misleading statement.

Communal problems in India are something new—none of the great gifts of British Imperialism. Lieu-tenant-Colonel, Commendator of Mersadib in the middle of the 19th century, says: "Our endeavour should be to avoid the confusion of the different religions and castes, not to endeavour to separate them. Division is the dividing principle. The basis of division should be the principle of Indian government." When division was religion, not a twist made by the Government so easily made it a political division. The communal riot, against which the Hindu, Moslem, and British imperialism which few Indians understand, knows nothing. Since then the British have made made to the Viceroy by some Moslems to claims some political recognition. In presidential address made by Moslem leader, Mohamed Ali, in 1923, it was revealed that it was the British Government that compelled the Moslems to make such a depiction. When Congress was getting too strong for the Government, favours were bestowed on the Moslems to counterbalance the growing strength of Congress. Mr. J. R. Mcllwhinny in "The Awakening of India". Moslem leaders were inspired by certain Anglo-Indian officials, and these officials pulled wires at Simla and in London and of malice aforesaid said discord between the Hindus and the Moslems, a statement by the Mohammedans special favours." These favours were only too evident. In the United Provinces in 1916, the Joint electorate, the Moslem of which 63.6% of the population, returned 189 to the District Boards and 310 to the Municipalities, the Moslem leader, Muhammad, who represented five-sevenths of the population, returned 60 to the District Boards and 568 to the Municipalities. Under the Morley-Minto reforms, the Moslems had only to pay 300 rupees on 3000 rupees to become an elector while the non- Moslems had to pay 20 rupees as much. Also a Moslem candidate could vote only three years after graduation, whereas a non-Moslem had to wait 20 years.

Moslem League Debunked
The Moslem League claims to represent one hundred million Moslems (there are only 94 million Moslems in India). This fallacy was brought to the public eye in the 1927 election and also in the last election, held in April of this year. Of a total of 7,319,445, the Moslems only secured 321,772 votes or only 4.6% of the whole of India, the claim founded on? Until the Moslems have not all the figures for the Provincial elections, but those who took an interest saw that the Moslem League, which has so triumphed, and Congress triumphed in eight, has a coalition ministry in two, while the Moslem League in Neil has to rely on the support of the smaller parties to secure a majority. This is a repetition of the 1937 election except that Congress has become progressively more popular. In the legislative assembly, the Congress obtained 59% of the 102 seats while the Moslem league obtained 27%.

To sum up this "communal" nonsense let me quote P. Duft—"Again and again what is reported as a 'communal' struggle or a rising, conceal a struggle between the different religions and castes. In commercial districts and landlords, Moslem debtors against Hindu moneylenders, or Hindu workers against imported Pathan strike-breakers."

If communal riots are so frequently occurring in British India, that is if it is "communal riot," why not not occurring in the Indian States. The truth of the matter is that the Moslems and Hindus are alike in the Indian States and this division has been made by the present Government.
**High Standard Oratory**

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

The first speaker for the evening was Mr. B. M., whose subject was “Propaganda.” Although his introduction was good, his account was a little too disconnected for an audience which probably knew nothing of this subject. He had robbed him of some marks, and his change to the present tense at one stage seemed to add little to the address.

Mr. W. H. Eume had taken the floor of the Red Cross, Henri Dunant, as his subject. He gave a clear description of the ups and downs of Dunant’s life, which seemed to fall into very convenient sections. It ended to the emotional, and the speaker could not bring it off. He unfortunately tended to drop his voice at all pauses, and occasionally carried the audience just like Holmes, Fitzpatrick. His ending could have been a little less abrupt.

Mr. J. R. Hume began his outline of the life of Alfred Dreyfus with an account of the second court martial in Reims. Employing a “face-back” technique, this led on to a brief outline of his life and then the salient details of the historic “Dreyfus Case.” He chose his matter skilfully, and quietly pointed it on to the audience.

He had a dignity, too, which fitted the sufferings occasioned by this travesty of French justice.

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

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

Miss Angela Cooch presented her speech on Lawrence of Arabia with an emotion which at times appeared too much for her. She gave a complete story, and the way in which the British Government wrecked all of Lawrence’s achievements. The biographical outline, however, could have been improved.

Miss Kath, Kelly spoke on Michael Collins. She gave a good account of the “Irishman,” and used her own “Irish” account. A good account of a “tolerant Irishman” and used her own “Irish” account. A good account of a “tolerant Irishman.”

Miss Keller spoke on the events of the last fifteen years, but she also included the Irish necessary to satisfy the judges.

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

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

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

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

- First: Mr. K. B. O’Brien.
- Second: Miss Angela Cooch.
- Third: Miss Angela Cooch.

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

**DIVINE NICOTIANS**

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

If you were to ask one of our pipe smoking comrades the reason for his habit, you would more than likely be engaged with a vague and somewhat evasive discourse to the effect that "pipes have a fine rich, nutty flavour, and anyway there's something about the way in which the smoke emerges from the mouth." Looking at this matter from a purely scientific point of view, we have decided that there may indeed be a veritable wealth of conscious and subconscious reasons in explanation of the habit, which, if known, would give a more revealing piet of the psychology of the individual and the character of the smoker. As a result of this inquiry into the little-explored field of pipe smoking, we have arrived at the following answer to the following query: "What proportion of the adolescent smokers were brought up to such dummaries as what, that they would stoop to such clothes pegs?"

Surely it can be safely forecast that the dummy smokers would estimate greatly, for pipes and dummies both are smoked unhygienically, producing the same type of unpleasantness on the faces of students and dummies alike.

There are only used to solve the specific problem of cutting teeth. It would be impossible to find that many students smoke pipes because of the superior, bourgeois, after-dinner feeling that boasters will ever get, when with one hand in a pocket, and the other firmly clutching an illustrative pipe bowl, they stick out their tummies, and mouth those ponderous words of wisdom (above). Little initiative has been shown. We are assured by a leading physicist that the first physica lion a pipe did in so to study cloud effects.

The whole subject of pipes appears still to be in the very early stages of its development. We follow the common or garden pattern. We have thought that a physicist with some knowledge of heat engines could have really improved the pipe by the addition of condensers, filters, and a self-cleaning device. After all, even a mere Persian hookah contains an efficient system for washing and cooling the smoke. We are convinced that we shall ever see the end of smoking. They appear to be always blocked, leaking or otherwise in a most in-active. Their proud owners, in full dandish attire, carry them to pieces, clean them, fill them, in fact do everything possible to them before attempting to smoke. When they are ready, an effort is made to light them, but something is wrong, the pipe won't draw, and so it is emptied, cleaned and filed and affixed inconspicuously near the first pipe.

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

"It is a great iniquity and against all humanity, that the husband shall not be ashamed to reduce his delicate, white-faced, white-collared, com- pletely-TR instructions, that either first must also assume an active role in his life and then perhaps look to a life of a perpetual smok- ing.

Note — This article has been slightly abridged — Editor.
"I've Seen Some Big Bangs But This is the Biggest"

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

Let's get this straight. What exactly happened? The American Navy anchored a whole fleet, including some of the most heavily armoured ships afloat, at Bikini. Then they dropped one of these new-fangled bombs. It was, apparently, a bad misfire, and exploded a few thousand feet too high. Anyway, it was an attempt to test an atom-bombed attack on an atom-bombed ship. After watching the explosion from a safe distance (say 20 miles) they reentered the area. They found only some of the ships were sunk, others merely damaged.

But the real significance of the test, when you have burned through the meteorological reports and exclusive stories, is this. This must be considered as a high explosive bomb that had been dropped; it is doubtful if the ships would have been sunk, or even damaged, if they had achieved such damage to a fleet by "classical" methods (i.e., the methods in use just prior to the "modern" method) would have required a major attack by some hundreds of aircraft carrying thousands of tons of bombs. Now we can put it out of action by letting loose, more or less haphazardly, a machine capable of dropping 100 tons of a high explosive bomb.

Again, the blast is by no means the most potent effect of the bomb. The controllable X-rays are of far greater importance than the blast. All the electrical machinery of the ships was affected, and there was considerable, since the terrific Gamma radiation would ionize insulating materials and cause one colossal short circuit. An uncontrollable mass of radioactivity near the site of the explosion, an atomic weapon. Nor is it certain that the crews could have long outlived the explosion. At Hiroshima, many of the victims did not perish immediately but died slowly over a period of weeks, since the intense radiation had destroyed the cells in the bone marrow that renewed the supply of blood. Add to this the effect of the induced radio activity, and one can imagine the extent to which the fleet would have crippled had this been a real attack.

It is the help of skill in the control of atomic energy, which has increased the potential destructiveness of an atomic bomb. The development of the technology of atomic energy is of the greatest importance, and the control of this development is a major problem of the future. The development of new technologies and the control of the use of atomic energy is of the greatest importance, and the control of this development is a major problem of the future.

Dr. Compton then gave a description of the test itself. Everything within half a mile was sunk or destroyed and beyond a mile very little damage. The actual pressure wave was photographed and was seen to spread out over the sound waves.

Dr. Compton then gave a short account of the atomic energy research. This fact has been in the news today, but in the air was very little damage. The actual pressure wave was photographed and was seen to spread out over the sound waves.

In order to a question, Dr. Compton asserted that the recent discovery by the Soviet scientist of method for complete disintegration of the atomic nucleus would produce a million times as much energy per mass as the atomic bomb.

The second speaker, Mr. Dewey, gave some interesting "rambling thoughts of a stray chemist." The interplay between physics and chemistry, and its effect on society, is too great, and our educational system should be adapted accordingly. He ended by suggesting a more general course, leaving specialization until very much later.

He was very warm in the tributes he paid to New Zealand and went on to say that although many of the large chemical industries operating overseas don't work, our high consumption of agricultural requisites, many large scale industrial enterprises could thus be launched in New Zealand. The "Evening Post" found this last statement in their report, as they did Dr. Compton's whole talk. The American scientists' attitude towards the holding of the Bikini test.

ALL STUDENTS! Write for "SPIKE" THE VICTORIA COLLEGE REVIEW Prices are offered for verse and prose (stories or articles).

Closing date for all copy, competition, etc., is October 16. Address copy to The Editor: "SPIKE," and leave in Exec. Room or "Spike" Room. Notes are always welcomed, double spaced, on half foolscap sheets.

U.S.A. Physics Students Report Breakthrough on Atomic Bomb On Thursday, July 11, Wellington was privileged to have two very distinguished visitors, Dr. Karl Compton and Mr. Bradley Dewey, both having just arrived from the atomic bomb test at Bikini. The Society sponsored an event given by the American men at V.U.C. Dr. J. K. Dixon of the South African Society, welcomed.

Dr. Compton is one of America's leading physicists, one-time Professor of Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the man in charge of the atomic bomb project. Mr. Dewey is President of the American Rocket Society, and a well-known chemical engineer.

The first speaker, Dr. Compton, gave a brief historical sketch of events leading up to the manufacture of the atomic bomb and paid a great tribute to Rutherford and other brilliant workers such as Lawrence, the inventor of the cyclotron. He stressed the fact that the idea of using atomic energy must have occurred to scientists simultaneously and it was just a question of which country got there first. It was significant that the job fell to the United States, not only for the war, but also because of the need for industrial potential. Both Germany and Russia were equally contemplating industrial potential, but had made considerable progress but circumstances. Imagine America was not capable enough to make practical use of atomic energy.

The test itself, Mr. Dewey said that the experiment was mainly for military and naval purposes. The other side of the test was considered by the authorities to be of only secondary importance. The full effects of the bomb could not be detected or measured by any means, including ophthalmic instruments; for example, the psychological effect of the Bikini test, unlike that of a TNT bomb, is such that it will envelope an entire ship, and this produces unusual results. From the test made at New Mexico it was to be expected from measurements taken that the effect of gamma-rays would be negligible compared to blast, or "power of the bomb." However, at Nagasaki, it was evident that gamma-rays were lethal while blast was not.

The Doctor concluded by giving a short account of atomic energy research. Science in America today is in water-tight compartments: "well, we're doing it our way." He said that if scientists thought that the bomb would be useful and in that case "we'll just won't have the heart to go on." Another effect, it is feared, is that the majority of scientists were very much opposed to the Bikini test because they could only outlive the explosion. Otherwise the consequences are indestructibably horrible.-J.M.E.
RUDE AND RAUCOUS SPEECHES IN IMPROMPTU DEBATE

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

That Polyandry Is Desirable

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

That Weir House Makes No Useful Contribution To College Life

Mr. Danbell opened with a reference to the poor country lads who spend their lives in monastic seclusion over the way, a wit in the audience making an obscure reference to a certain Mrs. Palmer. Mr. Danbell claimed that the convivial atmosphere of the Weir House doorway burst into flame whenever a virgin passes the portal, but that so far this phenomenon has not occurred. Mr. Batterby spoke of the beneficial effects of the institutional life on young gentlemen of Weir, and instanced their fervent interest in erotic and exotic verse as a fine contribution to the cultural life of VUC.

That Red Bluegums Should Be Planted To Further The White Line Policy

A.F.F.: Mr. Gretton. Neg.: Mr. McCready.
This was one of the best efforts of the evening—though laid-intelligible at times, as was a logical tour de force. Mr. Gretton went from red bluegums to good red gums, hoped that the working class would never suffer from pale pink toothbrush, and greeted with loud cries of "Ipana." Mr. McCready's speech was a Rhapsonody in red and just about as far away from the colour of the rainbow. Claiming that nice girls usually were sticky, and backing up the wrong tree was a bad thing, he decided to leaf it alone and not go through the awful mess again. Cries of "eucalyptus you." The motion was carried.

That Such Action Is Reprehensible

A.F.F.: Mr. Higgins. Neg.: Mr. Wachanner.
These two speakers took an unfair advantage of the audience by agreeing beforehand that "such action" necessarily meant beer drinking by students. Mr. Higgins let in a food condemner against the poor misguided souls who leave the thought of the ages in the path of beer down town to destroy. Even more important than the loss of culture was the weakening of the spirit of consecutive alcoholism. Mr. Wachanner was on his favourite theme of fog and gog, apparently the latter inducing formes in logic lectures. He claimed that no one need be worried about his sperm, as beer containe either fish or vitamin and there is a therefore good thing. Loud stag calls from the mob.

That It Is Time That Men Were Admitted To The University

A.F.F.: Miss Taylor. Neg.: Mr. Monaghan. Miss Taylor claimed that she had yet to meet a real man at the University. (Interjection: "Massive vascula!") What was a girl to do? (Interjections of infinitum).

Mr. Monaghan thought the subject had been treated with too much levity. He meditated on the whole great scheme of things, and after a process of logical analysis, concluded that man was "an animal with a reason for a reason." He had thought it was time that men were admitted to the University.

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

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

Mr. Coleman commenced with a strip tease but the boy things were deserted to be disappointed. He suggested that if Miss Taylor wanted to find some woman she had only to look in a certain hostelry down-town most any evening in the week. He further went rather involved, Mr. Coleman using the expression "blue nose" and Mr. Collins enquire whether it was the exact meaning of the term. Mr. Higgins thereupon moved that Mr. Collings should explain the term to the house. After much double talk Mr. Mitchell suggested that it might be a species of sperm whale. The chairman thankfully accepted the suggestion.

ROSTRUM

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That Women Should Say No

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

That All Men Are Blooms In The Dust

A.F.: Mr. Johnston. Neg.: Mr. Cameron. Mr. Johnston was rather inclined with interjections of self-righteousness, Mr. Cameron suggested "panaries." Mr. Cameron objecte to illegitimate children being regarded as dirty dark secrets and supported the use of the permanent word for the young lady in the audience obligingly used the word.

That French Bathing Suits Are Superfluous

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

That Familiarity Breeds

A.F.: Mr. Cohen. Neg.: Mr. Howarth. Mr. Cohen went from breeding to being and likened the smouldering fire in the heart of the male to a compost heap. He simply couldn't conceive what this smouldering fire led to. Mr. Cohen from the audience: "You ought to know."

Mr. Howarth considered himself at a disadvantage as Mr. Cohen had proved his point in practice. The fact that some people did not care that familiarity should breed was shown by the lucrative business built up on this "human failling." Mr. Howarth proceeded to deal with animals, estimes and blue drink to shrewdly clinch his argument by citing the case of Joseph and Mary.

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

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

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

I put the material of poetry into two classes: feelings so vague that they cannot be analyzed in their entirety although they can be interpreted and recreated, and ideas which are associated with them, ideas which can on analysis be reduced to actual worded thoughts, although normally they remain a mere vague, inchoate succession.

A mere statement of this succession is scientific, not artistic—that poet must and can work out these ideas and the value of his thought is in proportion to the value of these logical ideas and the skill with which he works them out. Admittedly a part remains which cannot logically be formulated and the greatness of a poet largely depends on his success in re-creating this part, but I think, although I cannot prove it, that his chances in this direction depend largely on his success with the worded ideas which find an indispensable foundation from which he can pass beyond thought into feeling.

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

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

If he has worked out his thought (and I do not think he has) it is possible that the obscurity is due to his choice of symbols. If a poet employs obvious symbols obscurity presents no difficulties, but he will be reduced to employing more synonyms, not symbols, which can gather up in one word more related concepts. His symbolism must, therefore, be new and fresh, but he must enable the reader to comprehend it through the context. Symbols no doubt have a permanent psychological background but the meaning of each is largely conventional, e.g., white is to us a symbol of purity, to the Chinese of mourning; a red rose conventionally signifies nobility; apart from the convention it could, I think, admirably symbolise hunger. PSW’s symbols are largely personal and not necessarily intelligible. Eliot employs fresh symbols but they are far easier to comprehend in his context than PSW’s, and I think even Eliot’s are often unnecessarily obscure.

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

W. H. MAEBETT.

Students Assn.
At last Controls Gym.

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

As a result of this representation the board has decided that the Executive’s proposal be accepted, the condition of transfer of responsibility should be settled by conference between Sir Thomas Hunter and the Executive.

Mathematics
Without Tears

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

Despite the rumours of the Heads, Maths’ aspirants that "Spherical Trigonometry" is just as absorbing as "Plane Trigonometry," these present could not deny the familiarity of Kelburn Park and its environs.

"The whole subject," it was remarked, "depends on the solution of one spherical triangle." About four methods were outlined for "solving this triangle." Even if the individual steps in each method did not sink home with conviction, the thought of Mr. Patterson roaming the precincts of the College at 3:46 July 1d 10h 24m in an attempt to shoot ACRUX with an unfamiliar sextant, did kindle a very definite flame.

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

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

A short discussion preceded the supper, which was kindly provided by Professor Miles.—R.R.G.
Eight Women in Hockey Rep. Trials

Eight representatives were chosen to play for the Nova Scotia Women’s Hockey Rep. team this year: Marlene MacKinnon, Dawn Proctor, Janie Pyne, and Mary Crosskey of Moncton; Patrice Crosskey and Linda Crosskey of Moncton; and Rhonda Crosskey and Janine Crosskey of Moncton. The team is coached by Coach David Crosskey.

Trainina College Drama Club presents "The Petrified Forest"

By ROBERT SHREWGOOD

IN THE T.C. Hall, Thursday, July 25
FRIDAY, JULY 26
SATURDAY, JULY 27

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

Haka Party Wanted

VUC hopes this year to send a Haka Party to the Winter Tournament held at Auckland. Any person interested in the formation of the Haka Party is requested to notify either of the undersigned without delay. Hukumata dates are from August 25 to September 3.

VIV. HICH
(Exe: 40-726)
D.R. HICH
(Wel: House: 45-012, or Business: 40-080)

Soccer Club Team Criticisms

Senior. — The team sadly lacked the services of Colin Richardson at centre-half, who was not available for the match against St. John’s. However, Mike Sphers played a sound game in Colli’s absence. The team played a sound game and watched on the centre-forward. Tom White and Brian Sutton-Smith played their usual sound game. Roy’s heading was outstanding, while practice has considerably improved Brian’s first-timers.

Johnstone and Harry Priddey (playing his second game of the day) worked hard but could be of little service in feeding the forwards, as St. John’s strong back four on them. The forwards, on the other hand, were more like their usual selves. Priddey, who has been one of their most enjoyable players in recent times, scored two goals in the second-half, which was just saved. The forward line, Ted Simmonds and Bruce Mackie played well, Ted scoring St. John’s only goal with a low shot in the corner. Varsity were unlucky with a second attempt by Jack Walls, which was just saved. The score, 2-1, was by no means an indication of the relative merits of the teams. Tiny Moore in goal had one of his best games, not in repaying his last season’s form. A little more practice and less attention to the side-line and one can expect a better Second A. — Dunedin’s gain proved to be the Second A’s loss on Saturday against Marist. The team only appreciated Ewen Drummond when he’s gone. Will not have six goals against was the sad story.

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

O.D. has been one of their most enjoyable players. The forwards have been too strong for the opposition. They have had more shots at their opponents’ goal than usual.

Third. — Another win against Rangeley gives the Thirds 10 points in the competition. Despite the fact that they were too strong for the opposition, the team lacked cohesion and many players were below their best. This is a cause for concern. The team must improve in the future.

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

VIV.

Tournament Delegate Declares All is Not Lost

Sir. — The disgusted students whose letter appeared in your last issue were not alone in their views. We deal with the reasons for our Tournament Club being傍. In our opinion, the evaluation of the position as well as if we had had more detailed knowledge of what was involved. After Tournament I asked the captains of all clubs concerned to let me have their views. These have not yet been received, but here are some interim comments.

1. A hostel can be a great help. It is hard to believe that lost sports Weir House—28 students—equal to or better than the rest of the College put together. The Turu Shield matches give clear evidence of this. Orongo and Canterbury each have four or more hostels.

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

3. The statistics quoted are inaccurate and misleading. They are inaccurate because there were not 1,125 male students attending VUC in 1944—this must include about 200-300 extras. There were not 342 men students at Massey, but only about 26 degree students and a limited number of diploma men. The rest were doing six weeks’ courses in special subjects, etc., and most of these were not regular students.

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

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

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

However, there is one phrase in the letter which I do intend to object to: “our recent pitiful attempt.” The teams sent were not the best available, and everyone gave of his best. They made a gallant attempt, not a plucky one because we knew they had been beaten before we went there, but there was not one of our team who did not contest his sport right to the very end, and the defeats received were narrow ones. The standard in the athletics was fully up to a National meeting in all but one or two events. The swimming was the best ever seen in the University.

6. It is surprising to me, although we had a number of past winners competing for us, that they were mostly unsuccessful. Consider, too, that the shooting club had been in recess for six years, and the boxing and swimming clubs for nearly as long. That the basketball club had the two members in 1942. That the basketball club sent all its eligible members. The foundation of a club is that it is a strong club. Our clubs are coming back into the fold, and it takes several years to build up champion athletes.

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