AUC Invokes Power of Veto at NZUSA Easter Conference

If there were any Tournament points awarded for the number of remits passed at NZUSA Conference, VUC would win hands down. In Auckland at Easter we presented more remits than all the other Colleges combined, and were defeated on only two issues.

Mr. Doug Murphy, President of the National Union of Australian University Students, flew from Melbourne to attend the meeting; NZUSA was thus able to return the hospitality accorded to its President, Mrs. Marguerite Scott, who attended the NUUSA Conference last January.

The Otago delegation included known as the most recent sacrifice on the altar of academic hypocrisy. A "Salient" reporter attended all the sessions of Conference, and we produce here a summary of the business arising from the minutes showed that there is still some hope of alleviation of exam. fees in the future. As yet there has been no reply from the Senate on the question of allowing NZUSA a representative on that body.

VUC then moved several constitutional amendments, which were carried. These provide for (1) the holding of two Annual Meetings per year, one in August and one at Easter, (2) a reduction in time required for notice of motion on constitutional amendments, (3) granting of voting power to the Chair at meetings of the resident executive, the Chairman also to count in the quorum.

UUS Affiliation

The question of ratification of our affiliation to International Union of Students then came up for discussion. Extracts from the report of the Australian delegates to the last IUS meeting were read. This report is substantially the same as, but more emotive than, the report of Miss Janet Bogle to NZUSA. Murphy (Australia): Mr. Aresu is not a completely unbiased observer. Aresu had stated in his report that British NUS delegation was an unrepresentative, undemocratic, communurun-union, whereas in fact NUS is a very representative of English students. Although politics do play a part in the proceedings of IUS, we must remember that the European countries were less fortunate than Australia and New Zealand, and had direct contact with Fascism during the war; the result is that the students of these countries have a political and strongly anti-fascist outlook.

Morton (AUC): We are very indebted to Mr. Murphy for straightening things out, but on the basis of Miss Bogle's report AUC is alarmed at the direction in which IUS is heading. By a political Eastern Bloc, UUC moved, VUC seconded, that the affiliation to IUS be ratified. AUC moved, UUC seconded an amendment, that ratification be postponed, pending a full discussion by College Executives.

Taylor (VUC): We favour full co-operation with IUS, and if NZUSA dissatisfy we will send our own delegate. We suggest that the delegation be the maximum number and that they be different from last time, as one has not yet sent in a report, and thus the other report was sent in very late. We suggest that NZUSA endeavour to get a personal source of information in Prague.

Chair: We are fence-sitting if we stay out. We must get inside and try to improve the organization. I suggest information be collected from other countries represented at the Conference.

Morton (AUC): It will make us an insignificant fly on the nose of the Russian bear.

Dowrick (VUC): It appears that AUC think an Eastern Bloc is bad but a Western Bloc would be desirable.

Morton (AUC): We object to supporting in this organization any politics other than true liberal British policy.

Miss Brand (AUC): Mr. Morton is losing sight of the International view. I support ratification and so does Miss Garland (the other AUC delegate). However, as our delegation disagrees, I would like to see the issue deferred to allow for ratification by letter.

Taylor (VUC): This matter should have already been discussed. There has been almost a year to consider it.

The amendment was then put and lost and the motion was carried.

Morton, UUC moved, UUC seconded: That the full number of delegates be sent. That NZUSA arrange for a personal contact in Prague. That John Simon be appointed delegate to the next IUS Council Meeting. (Only one is required.)

That the Prime Minister's Department be approached for financial aid. The motion was carried.

The meeting then considered the report presented by Mrs. Scott on her return from the Australian Conference. VUC moved, AUC seconded, that the Resident Executive be empowered to appoint a travel Director. It was felt that the Australian system, where all the information on travel, both at home and overseas, was in the hands of the central office, would be of considerable value in arranging Tournament travel, and also for students going overseas. A motion was also passed thanking the Australian students for their offer to send an art exhibition to New Zealand.

The meeting then began to consider remits from the Colleges.

VUC/AUC: That the publication of "Rostum" be discontinued. "Rostum" has for some time been a financial failure and has never been a popular journal.

Academic Freedom

VUC/OU: That this meeting of NZUSA expresses the view that it is essential for all meetings of Students' Associations and their publications to be free from censorship or control by College authorities.

Gray (OU): Our paper was gagged and we were told that the Students' building which is owned by the Council, would be put out of bounds to students if anything was printed in "Critic" against the Council.

Nashua (AUC): In this case Freedom of Speech degenerated into Licence.

Child (OU): I hoped to stir a ripple of controversy thinking on the placid pool of Otago students. I was asked for the speech by a member of the SCM, and the next thing I knew it was printed and distributed all over the College. At the meeting it was intended to be humorous and was received as such.

Taylor (VUC): All this is irrelevant. Action to be taken in these cases should depend entirely on the attitude of the Students' Executive. If the speech is criminal, it is the Police, not the Council, who should take action.

The motion was put and carried.

The Chairwoman called for motions on the policy of NZUSA to be sent to Mr. Ziman as delegate to IUS.

AUC/AUC: That Mr. Ziman be directed to take a firm stand against the Eastern Bloc.

Taylor (VUC): This motion is political and we have agreed that we should keep politics out of our dealings with IUS. No mention is made of a stand against other forms of undesirable political influence.

Morton (AUC): We are opposed to totalitarianism both of the left and the right.

Dowrick (VUC): I would like you to reconsider the words "Easterner".

Mrs. Marguerite Scott has just been appointed President of NZUSA for a second term. She is shown here, second from the left, in a photo taken during her recent Australian tour, with John Fednor, President of Sydney SRC, Nanette Piggot, Canberra Delegate to the Conference, and Alec McLeod, of VUC.
TRUTH?

Most students will have read the article in "Truth" attacking the proposed Student Health Scheme. Apart from the fact that it is obviously a form of "yellow journalism" at its worst, the article contains both a number of direct mis-statements and an even greater number of distortions, all of which require correction.

I propose to correct the more obvious errors:

1. The motion clearly states that all students "should" have a medical examination. It is only in the form of a recommendation and does not in any way pretend to be mandatory. This makes nonsense of the suggestion that it foreshadows "total regimentation and complete subservience to the State." This is emotional distortion, apart from the fact that it has nothing to do with the matter under discussion.

2. The motion was passed at a properly called meeting complying in all respects with the constitutional provisions and after due notice had been given of the intention to move.

3. It is open at any time for the Association to rescind the motion.

4. The scheme is not being foisted on the students by any clique or coterie but in fact simply re-expresses the wish of 600 out of the 900 voting students when asked the same question in a ballot in 1943.

5. The paper's understanding that the voluntary system "has worked very well indeed" indicates its complete lack of comprehension. The voluntary system does not work at all.

6. The Association does not wish nor would the Council by any stretch of the imagination agree to the eviction of persons suffering a physical disability. It is interesting to observe however that the University prohibits the attendance of the vast bulk of the community because it suffers the mental disability of being unable to pass the entrance examination. There appears no logical reason why students should not be physically as well as mentally fit.

7. The paper has failed to observe that already in New Zealand a compulsory system is operating in one of our Universities, to wit the Otago Medical School, a system which it is proposed to extend to the whole of the University. They also overlook the fact that all school children and all entrants to Training College undergo such an examination.

These are some of the most glaring examples of "Truth'" journalism. Every sentence could be taken and shown to be either incorrect or so full of emotive jargon as to be useless. One can readily agree that there are arguments worthy of consideration by reasonable people against the proposition, but it is to be hoped that those who read the article in "Truth" do not reduce themselves to the intellectual level of the few to whom "Truth" habitually addresses its "messages" and accept this stuff as a correct statement of the case.

—Nigel Taylor, President, VUC Students' Association.

Students and Politics

It is a commonplace that students are important not to themselves but to the whole community, and it is a commonplace that the world does not run automatically, but has to be run by people in it or some of them. When the task of running it is left to a few, or usurped by a few, the world is run badly, because it is run in the interests of the few against those of the mass. That is part of the reason why, in the last fifty years in which nearly all the great countries have been run (under democratic forms) by narrow and powerful minorities, we have led such tragic lives, and met so many tragic deaths. With a world so developed that it can produce pretty well as much as it likes of pretty well everything, so that none ought to be so short of anything as to starve or turn to wars, we have nevertheless had more deaths in war, more starvation and famine in peace, more uncertainty and misery and crisis, than at any previous stage in history.

These horrors will be more readily cured if the mass of the people will take readily to politics; and students have more opportunity to take to politics, to persuade others to do so, and to give a political lead, than almost any other section of youth. — (D. N. Fritz, K.C., M.P., in his foreword to a Student Labour Federation Pamphlet.)
Art of Namatjira
Transcends Racial Barriers

Albert Namatjira is an Australian aborigine; he is also an artist. The Bread and Cheese Club, a society of 66 whitefellas, did not publish his work as a curiosity of native production, nor even with the aim of encouraging the badly used aborigine.

"The fact that he is dark-skinned, the fact that he is a member of an underprivileged tribe and has never left his tribal country, the fact that he has had one of the advantages usually gained by academic training and observation of the productions of great masters—this should be ignored.

"If it is sound art or not? This man is now of sufficient significance to merit consideration as an artist, an artist only, forgetting all prejudices because of difference of race and foregoing for once that patronage so common to us whites when dealing with the work of a dark-skinned nation."

That is a passage from R. H. Croll's preface to the book. Such a preface would hardly be necessary to the work of a Maori. We accept the fact that our natives may excel in artistry as well as in other fields; we need different tolerance standards to approve the product of a dark-skinned hand. But Australian public opinion has not outgrown the attitude that black is a species half way between humans and higher animals; the native "artistry" tends to be geared as we applaud a performing dog.

The capacity of Aboriginal is, however, becoming more commonly recognised. Outstanding men like Mr. John Will, the first black proof of native ability and the most potent propaganda for his race. The Australian black seems to be the most maltreated people in the world. In their early contacts with white these natives were unfortunate; their environment had kept them at a primitive stone-age level, which made sudden adjustment to a European way of life almost impossible. But while Australians are in their treatment of the blacks have a heavy charge to answer.

Opportunities for even elementary education or training in a trade are slight; they have no political voice and without education or organisation cannot speak to the public for their own rights. Albert Namatjira was lucky. He was a stockman and exhibited, artificer. He was generously offered to give water-colour lessons to any natives willing to learn; it was his support that secured Namatjira painting materials and helped him acquire the technique of water-colour. Namatjira's progress was astonishing, but might have been ignored had not Batterbee arranged Melbourne exhibitions of his work. Since the first exhibition in 1928 the artist has had no difficulty in finding praise and promotion. He has taken command of his medium, water-colour, and used it to paint his home country—red sand and rock, vivid purple hills and the trucked "Ghost gams" and brilliant surroundings that are his familiar surroundings.

I would repeat, Namatjira is an artist and an aborigine, and he is very lucky. It is time that Australians recognised and rediscovered the undeveloped aboriginal in their natives, and gave them the opportunity to live and think to the maximum of their capacities. Blacks are good trackers and often lazy stockmen, we know. But is that the whole story—and do Australians care enough to find out?

Penses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Youth's memories I strayed into a</th>
<th>Enterd within it to dance and sing;</th>
<th>I wandered my bodyeb through it.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>saloon</td>
<td>I screamed there I cried in vain;</td>
<td>I age heard my pleaded and with hate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brought death for me to embrace.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falsehood Met Delusion on a road</td>
<td>Both carried a heavy load,</td>
<td>Blind and obstructed by the pool of Truth,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fell in and were drowned at Youth.</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love was drinking in the tavern with Right.</td>
<td>Intoxicated with the cinte of Deight</td>
<td>She strucked the countenance of her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And trod without regret into the night.</td>
<td>And trod without regret into the night.</td>
<td>—O.H.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LINES. CONCERNING MILK BAR.

I wonder, if on passages green,| milk BAR | |
| it meditates our seen. | Considered seriously how far, | |
| Her milk has gone, from cow to bar | Not a bit, not a bus, but a tram. |
| I beg the problem, get her back, | Some help a leaky tap- | —Maurice Hare.

From sundays newspapers County's Yeomen, "The early days of "Peat for Timothy" to be the last word in film entertainment, "a new chapter of film history"—a new "Drama of the Westerns" unique in its type, thrilling and, consequently leaves you feeling a little disappointed—feeling that is not so much to the film itself but not conducive to cold and impartial criticism. The film seems what it had to say, and said it well. It was a 16 mm. film produced by Dall Wright and Humphrey Jennings and made in 1946, in the events depicted and the problems mentioned were still recent and prominent enough in people's minds to be very real and, to the less aesthetic, needing serious and sustained attention. C. M. Forster's script was excellent, and Michael Revord's direction is excellent. Its turn of expression is familiar enough to be trite, but the simplicity and restraint of an artistry not often found in productions of this type. The slight touch of the morbid sentimentalising and patriotic moralising that usually characterise U.S. war films would have ruined the effect the producers were after. The film is a documentary of everyday life in Britain and the effects of the war on the everyday people participating in the long-distance effects that the war and the war-weariness had on them. The technique showing the chronology is excellent—Timothy has grown just a little every time we see him, the airman's convalescence is a little further advanced, the coal miner and the war news comes from the commentator himself as well as from radio sets in the homes of the people. The war was drawing to an end just as Timothy was starting life, and the parallel in time-progression is most effective. The story itself is the most brilliant part about the whole production. The background music, beautiful photography, and natural sound were all used almost in patchy fashion, but the most important thing about patchwork is the pattern, and this pattern in quite exciting in its newness. Scenes of the English landscape and the sound of a Christmas carol gives a double tragedy and a Myra Hess recital, a rescue squad at work after the bombing and Gielgud playing the graveyard scene from "Hamlet"—these are Interwoven and crosscut to produce an intellectual and emotional effect that is subtle and yet easily recognisable in analysis. At times, however, the smooth rhythm of this sequence somewhat jarred. For all that, the realist tradition of the production is not submerged in the achievement of the aesthetic and emotional effects. The problem of the peace is not answered, of course, but it is pointed out that the ordinary people who will have to work out whatever arrangement is decided upon by the pay-makers. Wright is one of the foremost writers of the day. His ability as a theoretician of the documentary, and his revered method which takes its lead from the living scene and the native scene gives us a dramatised film which can be referred to artificial settings and professional actors.
CHILD EXPELLED WHILE STUD. ASS. LOOKS ON

John Child has made a speech. This speech annoyed some people because, to quote the "Otago Daily Times," it was "important that he should utter exhortations, deriding the Christian faith and advocating sexual experimentation, in his official capacity to young students who have yet to formulate their views beyond the school- adolescent stage." This same speech has evoked a prolific stream of condemnation of outraged parents to glib approval of tongue-in-cheek advocates of free love. Most of their comment is either misplaced or irrelevant; scarcely anyone has considered the right of the Council to take any disciplinary action against Child. This exercise is, in no uncertain manner: Child must according to the Council, (1) Publicly apologise; (2) if he resigns from the presidency of the Students' Association, be sent down until the end of the term; or (3) if he does not resign, be sent down for the duration of the 1947 session. When interviewed, Professor D'Ath told "Critic" that the University Council has perfect legal right to omnipotence in all university affairs. Its decisions are law and there is no right of appeal. We challenge this right.

President Framed

John Child expressed certain immoral views, i.e., views inflammatory to the moral and intellectual capacity of upright citizens and students. That these views were couched in such obviously ironic context has been overlooked by some, by others seen, but deplored as unliterary or incoherent, and by some accepted in a wholesome gulp, digested and digested, and according to point out that Child did not print and distribute his own speech and that the article published in the Handbook was passed by the Intellectual Affairs Representative on the Student Council as suitable for publication. The speech was printed and distributed by persons other than Child; it was passed on to the Council in an underhand manner. It seems to us that it is only the Boxing Club which has considered as useful for only two reasons, to produce more efficient workers, and to provide an object for self-adulatory oblations to the magnitude of our education system; but let there be any divergence from the elaborate moral structure (using the fullest courteous terms) of the prevailing ruling class creeds around its own fundamentally immoral dogma. The intellectual arrogance at the expense of the community as a whole, and the Elliptical siting invoking chorus fulfilling such plaus, sanitatem sentiments, as to violate existing Red, Sufficient has been seen.

Council Interference

The Council has taken the view that the speech reflected discredit on the University. Be that as it may; considering those sections of the public who ever acknowledged the university that is probably true. But the Council has taken the occasion as a convenient one to demonstrate its dictatorial powers. Surely if the university students of Otago are sufficiently intelligent to elect a responsible body to represent their interests and manage their subsidiary affairs, then, are sufficiently intelligent to attend to their own business when he makes remarks offending certain sections of the public and the University. As for the cheap jokes of "half-baked" immaturity ideas, etc., it is only reasonable to say that age does not confer wisdom, that many of the so-called immature students are ex-servicemen who were considered sufficiently mature to learn "how to put on a gas mask in the wind."

We suggest that the Executive of the OUSA take a more positive attitude towards the Council decisions, and that it maintain its democratic rights to manage its own affairs without peremptory dictatorial usurpation by the College Council.

Bouquet

Sir,—The Students' Executive, like every body in authority, comes in for a large share of unfriendly criticism. A small percentage of those persons whom Tournament was made possible I should like to say "thank you" to the VUC Executive for their contributions. It may be that all the students do not know that our Exec. spent a whole day making arrangements for the transport to Auckland of the three students. Also that they had in hand arrangements for fields, hall, etc., here in Wellington, should the Tournament have to be called off within three or four days before Tournament. They were kept to be called off by the very fine manner in which it handled the situation.—ONE OF THE TEAM.

EDITOR'S FORUM

John Child

Dear Sir,—In its theoretical function as centre of community enlightenment, it may reasonably be expected that the University shall give special attention to the preservation of that integral element of popular interest in freedom of belief and opinion.

But it was in the very exercise of that which he believed to be his natural prerogative that John Child, Council President of the Otago University Students' Association, in running foul of religious organisations, has been deprived of his livelihood.

On the night of the freshmen's ball at the 1947 Session of the university at the rather original variation of the vein which has become so popular of late, that evening's student visitors, in their sixty or more religious organisations, had been deprived of his livelihood.

But it was in the very exercise of that which he believed to be his natural prerogative that John Child, Council President of the Otago University Students' Association, in running foul of religious organisations, has been deprived of his livelihood.

On the night of the freshmen's ball at the 1947 Session of the university at the rather original variation of the vein which has become so popular of late, that evening's student visitors, in their sixty or more religious organisations, had been deprived of his livelihood.

On the night of the freshmen's ball at the 1947 Session of the university at the rather original variation of the vein which has become so popular of late, that evening's student visitors, in their sixty or more religious organisations, had been deprived of his livelihood.

On the night of the freshmen's ball at the 1947 Session of the university at the rather original variation of the vein which has become so popular of late, that evening's student visitors, in their sixty or more religious organisations, had been deprived of his livelihood.

Rejoinder

Sir,—I am vain enough to believe that the reference in the 1946 "Spika" editorial to "an article by one of our graduates expressing the idea that for him and his fellows New Zealand held no future" related to a piece of literary baroque written by me and published in the "Listener." And I am also sure enough to appreciate the honour bestowed upon me by the Debating Society, which seems to have implicitly rebuked me only a few weeks after it had rubked the Soviet Union.

But I feel bound to point out that the Editor of "Spika" has done me wrong. I just didn't say in my unfor- tunate article whatever he says I said, or, what he says the Debating Society said I said. I don't object to discussions on whether "New Zealand provides a future for creative intelligence," but I do object to being employed as a stalking-horse in such discussions, being liable to be forced to break a resolution of many years' standing, to which I have devoted my life, without even a fuss in "Sallent."

May I say, once and for all, that I hold the opinion that New Zealand holds no future for people who are apparently incapable of making a reasonably accurate appraisal of an intelligent argument.—Yours,

R. L. MEEK.

St. John's College, Cambridge.

Pug and Gun

Sir,—The following verse is suggested by VUC's success in the Boxing Section of the 1947 Easter Tournament:

ON THE NOSE (A.K.A. "THE LEFT"

On the nose, on the nose, A poke is no joke, I suppose. Giving is greatly more bleat than receiving.

VUC's similar success in the Shoot- ing Section of the recent Tournament reminds me that I have been told that this is the last time (at least for now) it was an annual custom for the students of the Duke of Edinburgh Rifle Club to combine in arranging a "Pug and Gun Dance," which was always a popular affair.—H. M. BANSUM.

MEN! ARE THERE ANY AT VUC?

Extrav needs eight more for the MALE BALLET.

It's the best part in the show. Come to the Rehearsal this Wednesday and Thursday and ask for John Macreary.

NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED.
VUC BIOLOGISTS RETURN FROM U.S.A.

The students who went on the U.S.A.-Canada Trip were able to make some very interesting observations on Students’ Association activities in the overseas Universities.

Over fifteen campuses were visited throughout the States and Canada. They differed to a great extent. The Universities on the East Coast were older and more expensive to attend than the West Coast Universities. This is mainly because the well-known Universities in the East are privately endowed.

Student Associations were large and active. The chief difference from the N.Z. Associations is that the U.S. Associations are controlled by the football takings. The money obtained from public football games provides facilities for all other sports and in addition supports the student government. At the University of California this year the student body has made over $224,000 at football takings. This does not mean that there is no Student Association fee. Fees at all universities ranged from $5 to $15 (30/- to $4/10) per annum. Sometimes the students were obliged to join the Association and sometimes it was optional. The Student Executive was nowhere elected as it is here. In some cases, e.g., Toronto University the election of officers was indirect except for the President. Each faculty had a committee and the officers of the University were elected by a combination of council or executive. In almost every case a member or members of the teaching staff were on the executive. And in no case was there a student representative on the Council as there is at Victoria College. Election voting is in general a dead affair of campaigning and posters, but even so rarely half the students vote.

In all universities visited except California there is a Women’s Association which seems to have a purely social function. The President of these associations is generally the only woman among the members. This is mainly because the women are elected to the students’ executive.

The work of the executives at the large universities entails a great deal of organizing. A full-time business manager is employed. The control sport and one or more secretaries are full-time.

At the University of British Columbia has a beautiful students’ building but in most universities the buildings were very small and inadequate. Many of the Universities in Canada were trying to raise money to build new students buildings.

Rehabilitation

Ex-Servicemen comprise over half the student body in the majority of universities. At the University of B.C. over 125 large army huts for lecture rooms and laboratories have been built to house the extra number of students. In addition there were two large camps built on the campus for living quarters.

Returned Servicemen receive $65 a month and are able to attend university free for the same length of time as they were in the services. That is one or two ‘privileges’ the students’ association gave a large number of loans to ex-service men.

College Papers

Student publications range from the usual daily newspaper to booklets on etiquette and telephone directories of all students. The daily newspaper was issued at every university. The University of California at Berkeley was a large building given over entirely to publications. There was one large office containing about 30 tables and typewriters, a number of small offices for editors. These students turned out a daily newspaper with a circulation between 39 and 40 thousand.

Social Snobbery

A small proportion of students at each university belong to Sororities and Fraternities. At the University of Washington about one-ninth of the women students belonged to a Sorority. Sorority members are picked during Rush Week. The Rush consists of a series of parties. If thirty new members are required about a hundred girls are invited to the first party and in successive parties less and less are invited. The elimination is carried out by the present members of the Sorority on the grounds of social acceptability.

The general opinion of non-sorority members is that sororities encourage snobishness and cliques within the university. Sorority members maintain that they do more good than harm by providing ready made friends and social life for girls who come from out of town. The candidates however must be acceptable both socially and financially as the cost of remaining in a Sorority is very high.

In many universities a boy will give his Fraternity pin to the girl in instead of an engagement ring.

Compulsory Medical Schemes

Every University visited had a Compulsory Medical Scheme. This was generally financed by a medical fee paid by the students within the university authorities. These schemes have been going on for over two years and are taken for granted by students. All things which will come as a distinct shock to VUC is that in all the universities visited there is a law that no Political Societies are allowed on the Campus. In a few, religious societies are also banned.

The Canadian and American universities are all suffering from a shortage of staff, equipment and buildings that we are, only on a scale one-third of that here. On the Negro question the student, because of his lack of political interest, knowledge and awareness takes, to our mind, an apathetic attitude. He realizes that there is a problem but doesn’t know of any solution.

There are societies for the Furtherance of Social Relations with Negroes but as most of the ‘vastaries’ visited were in the North there were very few Negro Students. Some of the Universities allow Negroes to enter while some do not.

1.S.S.

(1) WHAT IT IS.
WHAT IT DOES.
WHAT YOU CAN DO.

The ISS is an independent, non-political, non-religious organization providing direct help wherever there are students in need.

The verities of ISS—After World War I, to rehabilitate student life. European Student Relief was created. It distributed material and intellectual relief, gave medical aid, and by a vigorous programme of self-help and mutual aid, encouraged all efforts on the part of the students to help themselves.

In 1925, the International Fellowship was created. It developed during this period, resulted in the setting up of the World Student Movement. The Period Between the Wars—The relief programme developed, along the following lines: International Relief Education and Research. The World War II and After—Various organisations joined with ISS to form the World Student Relief Committee.

(2) ISS PROGRAMME TODAY.

Relief—Student victims of the war are receiving, through World Student Relief, Food, Medical Supplies, Books, Study Materials, and Scholarships. Its efforts are now mainly directed towards Eastern Europe. Only 5,000,000 dollars were spent in 1945-46: 2,125,000 dollars are needed for 1946-47.

Research and Information.—To make students aware of their rights and responsibilities. To make available to them material for comparison with universities abroad. Current Enquiries.—European Universities during the war period. The conditions of students after the war.

(3) WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR ISS.
HELP IN THE Work-days, with student clubs, will enable them to talk to the public on one or two Saturdays. Watch Notice Board for Dates.

TAKE IT EASY

There’s a ton of types, the Blake says, who let old superstitions, popular fallacies, and arachnid proverbs order their thought and actions.

Too right! There’s people who never want anything in, with brolly open till eventually, in the folding-up set, he ran into the landliness on that concealed bend in the path. Poor Old Soul lost an eye and the Jones family their lodgings. Now they’re at Miramar —sleet-salted glorify!

Then, says the Blake, there’s that puerile one about glass houses, and throwing things. Was a guard dog in the glass house back of Mads—

The phenomenal throwing there! Stripes were thrown in, food thrown back, choice abuse thrown all ways and fl-throwing in high places quite a regular feature—one night the Sergeant threw elevenpence and was thrown out! See, it all goes to show.

And for rolling stones—I’ve rolled from Hongkong to Rintini, from Remuera to Ran El Halbok and what I’ve gathered! If it isn’t moss I can certainly show it. See.

And, finally says the Blake, by now quite carried away, or about to, all those types who stand befuddled by seeing looking before hesitating, hesitating and losing, or taking Perpendicular by the horn (being a Taurus Strength)—you’ll always find their bay out in there.

Talking of bay: surely you’ve got enough to support dribble. Rally up blue—re—take it easy.—JOHNNY EAGER.

GOD DEFEND NEW ZEALAND

Truth.—April 16, 1947.

The Students’ Association might decree and have its decree upheld by the University authorities that only single persons might attend, thus depriving the Canadians with one or two children.

Or a decree from the dictatorial chancellors that all students be red-haired, cross-eyed, members of the Hereford Club, and20

No limits can be placed on possibilities.

Evening Post.—April 16, 1947.

Many women students travelled in the party, but they were protected by sleeping bags from the severity of the cold during the night. Most of them had bags of their own.

The Old Refrain

"The year... fought with difficulties so obvious... burden of taxation... never in our history... shortage of female labour... strikes... pest infestation... unreasonable demand for EM’s... electricity and electricity restrictions... never worse... inability to export... army and navy cut back... must not be sacrificed... for... and where... only can be achieved... by the people... PROPELY... PROPELY... RECORD OF 152,235 compared with 109,814 after 1914... DIVIDEND 8 per cent... and... and..."—Chairman’s address to Brocks’ Loco Ltd. (From "Farrago.")
ON A GREEN HILL IN CORDOBA

A ridge among the olive groves in sun-baked Cordoba. Outside the village of Lopera on the road to Andujar, a line of men crawl laboriously up the slope and as they crawl, tiny puffs of dust spurt up before and behind — the fascist machine-guns have the range alright. From time to time a fountain of dust shows up, the men scatter for a moment, then reform and continue, hugging the slope even closer.

It is December, 1936. For just over five months the battle between the rebel forces of General Franco and the Spanish people, has been raging from one end of Spain to the other. Already, faced by a people which had rallied to the defence of the Republic and the Popular Front Government for which it had voted a few months before, Franco has had to call in his German and Italian masters for help, for men, money and machine-guns.

The tiny group we have just watched crawling up that ridge was the first company of the International Brigade receiving its baptism of fire. Fired up by the spirit of anti-fascism, a band of men from Mussolini's Army recently landed in Spain. The men of the International Brigade have no weapons with which to meet the steel weapons they carry from almost every country in Europe — some have none.

Among those tolling men — it was the third time in 24 hours that they had attacked only to be pinned down by a more numerous and better equipped enemy — was a young student, earnest-looking with a lolling gait which shifted the awkward French helmet from side to side of his black and curly hair as he ran, crouched and ran again.

John Cornford had only the day before celebrated his 21st birthday. The last time I saw him was in the early dawn when we were each trying to get our men into position and getting ammunition humped in readiness for the attack. In the course of the same action I was wounded, which only when I arrived at the base hospital did I discover that John had been killed. With him too was killed Ralph Fox, our Brigade Commissar.

Intellectuals in Action

At a time when so much is heard about "moral and intellectual values," when "The Challenge of Our Time" is being analysed and discussed by so many with such apparent sincerity, the example of intellectuals like Fox and Cornford deserves to be recalled now on the tenth anniversary of their death in action against fascism.

'Tis hard for the intellectual today," wrote Ralph Fox in his book Lenin — A Biography. 'Tis a sign that literature can mean a matter of party, of battle... that he should fight and nail for his revolution, to secure him rarely. Yet the names which humanity has hitherto revered beyond all others are the names of men who have fought tooth and nail for men's whose work.</doc>
Jean-Richard Bloch
Philosopher and Citizen

The working combination of writer and man of action is even yet sufficiently rare to be of note. But when the man who fulfills these functions finds in both spheres, then we would be fools to ignore the lesson implicit in his life and work. Such a man was Jean-Richard Bloch, who died in Paris on March 15, a man whose integrity was the pride and honour of the French people, just as it was the expression and the definition of his life.

After a successful scholastic career, Bloch became a secondary school teacher, then lecturer in History at the French Institute in Florence. His literary work began in 1910, and from that year until his death he published novels, plays, essays and stories, founded and contributed reviews and newspapers. In all his work he was particularly concerned with the attitude of writers to the international situation and the establishment of world peace. Bloch had then long been a student and follower of the ideas of Jean Jaurès. In 1934 he took part in the formation of the Intellectuals' Anti-Fascist Committee, and was also invited to the First Congress of Soviet Writers. His reputation in France as a writer was already considerable.

Bloch's culture was universal, recognising no difference of creed or race, and concerned progressively more throughout the years with the future and the well-being of mankind.

Fighting Oppression

In 1936, he was sent to Spain by the World Committee against Fascism and War. He helped to found the Communist evening paper, Diario, which he was director till its suspension in September, 1937.

In France secretly in April, 1941, and went to Moscow where his anti-fascist activity continued throughout the war (he was then 57 years of age). He organised French broadcasts from Moscow radio, and among other literary works wrote the play Tosca around the scuffling of the French fleet. The play is one of the best records of the underground struggle of the French people against the Nazis. During the occupation his daughter and son-in-law gave their lives for the liberation of France, and his mother never returned from the concentration camp to which she was deported.

Returning to France in December, 1944, he was appointed Director of Le Soir on its re-appearance, and was elected a member of the National Writers' Committee. He also sent him, together with Tristan Tzara, as delegate to the first Yugoslav Writers' Congress in November, 1946. The membership of this Committee ranges from the present Secretary-General, Aragon, to the Existentialist Sartre.

In December, 1946, Bloch added to his already myriad activities that of Counsellor de la République, to which position he was elected by the National Assembly. He was Vice-President of the Council's Commission on Foreign Affairs.

The message and meaning of Bloch's work and life cannot be told in as short an article as this. His books and plays and his humanity are his best novel. "... Et Compagne," which is as great as those of Balzac, is available at the University Library. The historical article and the human feeling of this study of a Jewish family in Alsace form a striking introduction to the rest of his work. The most artistically perfect of his novels, "Le Nuit Kerdal", is available in the French Class Library. It is to be hoped that the University Library will order more of his works.

Age and suffering did not impair Bloch's tremendous energy. His literary and political activity continued unabated throughout his life, and death alone was able to silence and still him. There can perhaps be no better statement of the aim of his life than his own words in "Le Nuit Kerdal:

"The last Rachmaninoff which bound me here today, I am ready for the bitter task which is ours. Our youth is dead. There remains what of the world, which is only beginning. To it I will carry the song and eloquent heretofor of my summer."

British Student Reports

On Yugoslav Reconstruction

Steve Mason, Research Scientist at Oxford, was the British Student Labour Federation Representative on the British Youth Delegation to Yugoslavia last summer. The following is abridged from his article in "Student Forward," which is one of the many overseas student papers with which "Salient" conducts an exchange service.

The Iron Curtain emerges as a Goebbels-inspired myth, and the Red Menace in the Balkans is just the struggle for freedom of a group of small nations—the result of centuries of oppression by Austria-Hungary and Turkey—finally brought to climax by the Nazis. The latter aroused Croatian Fascists to fight the Serbs. At the same time the Chetniks used Nazi arms to maintain a much hated dynasty by liquidation of partisans.

During this period of Nazi-fostered petty nationalisms, the resistance movement became nation-wide. Tito and his followers became the natural leaders of the movement because their ideas were identical with those of the Serbians, whereas Mihailovich offered only the Serb-dominated autocracy. Under Tito all the various Yugoslav nationalities became united to a Federated Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia.

Jugoslavs are today tremendously proud of their country—the result being a general activity to reorganise and rebuild it. Peasants are building schools in every village and illiteracy is disappearing rapidly among young and old alike. Peasants have also set up co-operatives for the distribution of seeds and disposal of their surpluses in bulk.

Every village has its democratically elected committee, running its own affairs, and every racial community has its own elected co-operative. Large estates have been redistributed among the peasants and industries have been nationalised. Industries are managed by elected boards, which are responsible for output and maintenance. The Nazis destroyed 80-90% of the factories but as a result of reconstruction and rehabilitation, production is almost back to pre-war level.

The Youth movement had its origin during the first stages of the Nazi tyranny. Students and workers for liberation who helps with the rebuilding. Libraries have been set up in villages and there is a general campaign to foster national culture. They have organised working brigades, which build roads and bridges and drain marshes.

An outstanding piece of work on their part was the building of 100 kilometers of railway from Breko to Banovil. This line connects Breko to the main Belgrade-Zagreb railway. It was planned under the Austro-Hungarian domination and again by the old Yugoslav government. It would have cost the Tito government more than the country could afford, but the Central Committee of the National Youth Organisation offered to build it in six months at a much lower cost by voluntary labour. The government gave them a grant to build accommodation, and work was begun in April, 1946, by 14,000 volunteers. By June the British delegation found half the cutting and embankments already completed. The engineers had to alter the time schedules daily as the work proceeded twice as fast as was expected; all this without mechanical equipment. The line was divided into three sections, in each of which 21 brigades were stationed. Each brigade consisted of 250 young people, usually from the same district; it elects leaders and officers in charge of health, education, accounts, etc. They work only six hours a day, the remaining times being spent in cultural activities and sports.

Up to date figures are: Total number of volunteers: 25,000. Total of these, 1,600 Lithuanians learnt to read and write in the first six weeks. Classes in history, geography, art, literature and world affairs were organised by students and professors of Zagreb University during the summer vacation. A weekly paper, "Youth Railway," is produced to bring the brigades into close touch.

Every worker appreciates the importance of his job and of its value to himself and his whole community. The job is a federal one and division into language groups does not exist. The old racial minorities have disappeared completely.

At the end of the railway in Banovil, 22 blocks of flats with schools and playgrounds have been started.

As the news of the Youth Railway spread throughout the world, brigades of students from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Denmark, Rumania, Bulgaria and other countries came to assist in the work.

Notes

Many of the delegates from all over the world who are going to the World Youth Festival in Prague this year will, after the Festival, to assist in reconstruction work in Yugoslavia. Several are going from Australia and possibly others from several other countries. In the near future, the Socialist Club will be running a campaign to attract young people to Yugoslavia, to open a campaign for clothes for the Yugoslavs.
RELIGION AND EDUCATION

Prof. A. B. Taylor

This article will ignore the problem of religious instruction in schools. Of more immediate interest to students is the conflict between the fundamental bases of religious faith and of University education. It is this conflict or incompatibility that inspires the periodic indictment of Universities as nurseries of atheism and seducers of youth from the alleged eternal truths taught by early Christian Fathers or by Hebrew prophets and evangelists. It is also a vital problem to all students who profess a religious faith yet aim to become scholars.

The root of this conflict lies in the clash between what Churches call the great dogmas of faith, and what human reason calls the duty of doubt; for where the former implies unquestioning acceptance of certain "fundamental doctrines," the latter defends a critical, questioning mind towards all ideas, opinions, even those which lack factual proof. Robert Browning's Pippa sang, in the Joy of her annual holiday, "God in His Heaven all will see, but the heart of man can never find out if there be a God? Is there a heaven? Is all right with the world?" and probably other consequent questions. That is the duty of doubt.

Orthodox Religion

Most Churches no longer demand the extensive creedal on past ages nor consider he who is black a sin; but they still list certain doctrines as absolute truths, divinely revealed, and to be unquestioningly accepted. Francis Bacon found this a serious hurdle in his researches, but side-stepped the issue by dividing human knowledge into watertight compartments, labelled human and divine; the latter he surrendered to theologians as their close temple, leaving himself a world of trouble. In fact, a logic of faith is avoided by prohibiting the teaching of theology and a tacitly accepted avoidance of controversial questions which border on theology. But a division of knowledge into sacred and profane is very artificial, and tight-rope walking is not safe.

To name only a few subjects, history, physics, biology, literature and philosophy cannot be caged like canaries and kept insulated from church doctrines; opinions in these fields inevitably clash with the "truths" taught by Churches. Hence the repeated charges of heresy or atheism. Still more so, if a lecturer strives that no opinion must be accepted as infallible truth, whether voiced by Einstein or St. Matthew, by Plato or S. Paul. The University caters for adults not children—indeed, those who are not at the tender age of sixteen—and offers the final stage of formal education in the function of true scholarship if, even by only a small degree, it fosters the assumption that scientists or historians may err, but not the writings labelled sacred by a Church?

Every student should weigh carefully what Locke in his Essay of Human Understanding—"He takes that away which reason teaches, but has got the light of both and doth much the same as if he would persuade a man to put on both his spectacles by a telescope." And remember how greatly Churches differ as to what has been revealed and what is religious truth. Therefore the possible basis of a University's teaching must be that every doctrine—whether the Virgin Birth or the Theory of Relativity—is in doubt.

The true scholar will view all opinion not completely proved as merely a working hypothesis, not an eternal verity. It does not mean that "philosophy" or scientific methods are the only avenues to knowledge; the world has been enriched by intuitive visions of many sensitive minds. They are not to extend our understanding, though they cannot be accepted as proved fact. But to accept and enshrine them as a considerate, but dubbed, sacred in ages past to us is to accept all new opinions or further advances in thought.

Theology is only one of many fields of human thought, and discoveries in any field may profoundly modify the theories current in others. As Professor Whitehead said in Science and the Modern World, "The great point to be kept in mind is that normally an advance in science will show that statements of various religious beliefs require some sort of modification... to the great advantage of religion..." Theology can no longer make the claim of infallibility, no longer influence closed minds.

Whitehead's statement of course is a purely logical one, that practical problem. Why do Haldane and other scholars believe that men are not conscious from birth rather than too little faith, and churchmen frown upon agnosticism and plead for more faith? Many of the latter rightly fear that agnosticism breeds apathy and indifference, a pessimistic conviction that, since knowledge is uncertain and truth elusive, no effort is worth while, no moral code has any value. We must admit that doubt too often is a kind of incomplete magician, raising sceptics it is powerless to recall. Doubt is readily inspired; less readily the sceptic is working at the task to solve our problems. The average man grows up in a cozy groove of comfort, fighting illusions. To tear them off, as Bacon said in his Essay of Truth, may change him into a chaos of despair. Therefore widespread agnosticism might produce catastrophe before the general level of intelligence can be raised. But this does not mean that Universities have no intellectual leaders of the future must learn to strip off all illusions, however dangerous, in the pursuit of knowledge.

Also worthy of consideration is C. S. Lewis' Newmanian Grammar of Assent. "Life is not long enough for a religion of infallibility; we shall never have done beginning if we determine to begin no beginning. Life is for action, and you must assume, and that assumption is faith." This has the merit of conceding that faith is only assumption, not certitude. But the very concession rewrites the Galileo. Action cannot be suspended until no shadow of doubt remains, and this mass of with glories enterprises inspired by passionate faith. But also with certitude, the long dark night of religious persecution. Above all, the very answer to the proof of the faith. That inspired a passionate devotion and a dynamic energy unsurpassable. The harvest needs no comment. But action is not preceded by agnosticism; it becomes a certainty when it is attained. Newman's plea holds good even on the assumption that faith is assumption and liable to error. What then of Haldane's plea for more doubt, more agnosticism? It is certainly important in the student. Do men suffer from too much faith, rather than too little? As such, it is a University students. Or rather, perhaps not too much faith, but from unshaken certitude, a Galilean action doubt. What most of my students want is an opinion, not to be disproved. Haldane's students must breed agnosticism and heretical opinion; must undermine what is taught, for it is doctrine, and not education and religion are frustrated if students have to juggle with two opposing attitudes to opinion—unquestioning acceptance and critical analysis. It is possible, even quite easy, to hold contrary opinions. Perhaps few of us are entirely free from this confusion. But can it be defended as a deliberate method of study?

PAX Romana's Letter

The following letter has been received by the Secretariat of the International Union of Students from the PAX Romana organisation. We publish it here as evidence against the contention that PAX is a communist-dominated organisation.

Dear Friends,

We recurred your October, 1946, circular in which officially announces the foundation of the IUS. We are very glad to hear of the foundation of this organisation which, no doubt, will be of great help to Universities in all lands. We hope that our two organisations unit like wise remain in close cooperation, so that all the work conducted in the international field may be as effective as possible be co-ordinated. Wishing you all the best in the further development of our organisation, we remain, with friendly greetings, BERNARD DUCRET, President.
DAWBIN ON BIOLOGY OF AUCKLAND ISLANDS

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Biology room on April 1 and there was a good attendance of nearly 60. The following officers were elected for 1947: President: Peter Barclay; Secretary: Peg. Ross; Committee: P. Hoggard, Heather Leed and Nancy Adams.

After the election the meeting was addressed by Mr. Dawbin. He spoke on the Auckland Islands and his account was so interesting that the audience listened breathlessly.

First he explained how he came to go to these little known Islands. During the war the Government became worried lest the enemy seize the Auckland Islands and use them as a base for raiders to attack N.Z. shipping. So it was decided to send a few men to occupy the Islands in order to send word in case of enemy approach. The chance of studying the fauna and flora at the same time was not overlooked, and Mr. Dawbin was chosen because of his scientific qualifications. His duties included a study of the botany and zoology of the islands.

Before discussing this Mr. Dawbin gave a short description of the Islands. They are 360 miles south of New Zealand and are almost directly on the old sailing trade route. There have been at least 180 major wrecks on the Auckland Islands and there have been about 100 sailors lost from wrecks on the Islands. At one time New Zealand was sending regular ships to rescue any castaways from the wrecks. The Auckland Islands are 36 miles long and 25 miles wide with two large and several smaller islands. They are volcanic and there is no soil—just peat with very poor drainage. Usually weather is drizzly with high winds.

Unique Flora
These conditions produce a distinct flora and 80% of the alpine plants growing in the Auckland Islands are found nowhere else. On the Eastern side there is a pine forest containing yeddie wood and a few eucalyptus. Higher up is a tussock layer with a few pea's. On the tops of the mountains, which reach 2,500 ft, there is a good alpine garden and it is remarkable that nearly all the flowers are brilliantly coloured. Trampers will know that New Zealand alpine plants are almost uniformly white. The genera include Colonials, Phausalpyllium, Gentiana and Bealitnella, which are even found at sea level on the very exposed west coast.

Early botanists, noticing the close relationship between some Auckland Island plants and those of South America, suggested that there had once been a land bridge through a then warmer antarctic continent, connecting the two. Later work on animals of the Island, especially those of the tide levels, show much closer relations with North America. Mr. Dawbin suggested that many of the plants could be accounted for by carriage of seeds by birds blown out of their course, especially seeds which could be entangled in the tussocks of down left on young sea birds, which are blown round the whole southern coast.

Mr. Dawbin mentioned seeing two welcome swallows which had been blown from Australia, and banded dotterella from New Zealand. He also mentioned thrushes, blackbirds, sparrows, waxwings and linnet (none of these were introduced by man). Also found were tomits, taka, bellbirds, sparrowhawks and yellow and red-fronted parrakeets.

Shoo Fly
The most obvious specimen in the zoological line, continued Mr. Dawbin, was the blowfly. There were extremely numerous and blew the men's clothing and such things as socks, etc., if they were left around at all.

SANDLINES were also numerous near the coast. Flightless insects are characteristic of isolated islands were common. These were wasps with vestigial wings, flightless daddy long legs and some species of flightless moths.

Distinct species of landhoppers and skaters were found and also a peculiar animal resembling both a slug and a snail. This animal (G. Ranforyx) has a soft body with a mound on the back. It is peculiar to the Auckland Islands.

Mr. Dawbin then described the sea birds he studied and projected some photographs on the screen. Many of these birds are very large. The royal albatross, for example, is a handsome white bird with a wing span of 10 feet. Feeding the chicks is interesting to watch. The birds cross beaks and the parent bird regurgitates its food and the food flows into the beak of the chick.

The aukas and nelliies are useful scavengers. If any dead seals are left on the beach these birds will clean up the carcasses. On one occasion Mr. Dawbin disturbed a number of nelliies round a carcass. They had gorged themselves so much that they couldn't fly so they regurgitated the food until they were light enough to take off again.

Sea Lions and Sills
The description of sea lions was interesting. These animals as distinct from the sea elephants can use their hind flippers for walking and thus can move quite fast. Each sea lion has a harem of from eight to fifteen, and there is much fighting over the females. The biggest and strongest sea lion has the biggest harem. Along the edge of the breeding ground is a sandy beach the bachelors roam awaiting a chance to cut out their more fortunate fellows.

The sea elephant is distinguished by the possession of a large proboscis on the top and front of its head which inflates with air. A big sea lion may measure up to twenty feet in length, and may weigh several tons.

Many more interesting points were made such as descriptions of penguins and their nesting habits. Then a film was shown which gave a realistic idea of the life on the Islands.

Supper concluded this very pleasant evening.
The Annual General Meeting of the newly formed Political Science Society was held on April 1st, at 8 p.m. in Room A.1. Forty-five members were present with Mr. A. Hewarth in the chair. The main business of the meeting was as follows:

1. Adoption of the Constitution.
2. Election of Officers.
3. Suggestions for activities during the year.

Several points of interest were raised during a discussion on the aims of the Society. These aims promise that— as well as improving the student's understanding within the Department and trying to widen the scope of the Department, particularly with regard to New Zealand conditions— the Society intends to be a forum of political investigation and discussion. The science of the汶汶truth, and it with other articles of interest to students of politics, will be debated by the Society at regular intervals.

A motion proposed by Mr. G. Walter that the Society should, at the earliest possible moment, elect a Departmental Committee consisting of one member for each stage in the Political Science Department was unanimously passed.

Chem. Society

Twenty-three students arrived at the chemistry lecture room at 8 p.m. on Thursday, April 10. To hear Mr. D. E. Swindell, MSci, give his idea of "Scientific Method." "Science," said Mr. Swindell in solemn tones, "is blamed for all sorts of things from the falling birthrate to the flying bomb."

Maintaining that the popular idea of science had gone wrong, Mr. Swindell commenced by defining science as "a method of finding cause and effect relations by controlled experiments." The aim of science is to discover truth, and it can be contrasted with other methods such as the religious and philosophical. In seeking truth concerning fundamental assumptions incapable of verification are made. These conclusions rest on experiment there is no absolute proof of theory, since it may always be subsequently disproved by experiment.

Following the address a vigorous discussion ensued, which mainly centered on the differences between science and technology. Covering subjects such as elements, chemical tables, the quantum theory and the various systems of algebra, the discussion continued during supper.

Glee Club

The Glee Club has once more resumed activities, its first meeting being held on Friday, April 11. Mr. Frederick Page has kindly consented to be our conductor, and with a greatly increased membership things promise well for the future. The officers for 1944 are as follows:

President: Leone Pascoe; Sec.-Treas.: Barbara Atkin; Committee: Miss Cook, Schwimmer, Leicester, Messrs. Baker, Metcalfe and Riggs.

Club activities will include a meeting every Friday from 1 to 3 p.m. in CS, with the possibility of a concert later in the year. Although we have a large membership we would still welcome new members, especially freshers.

If It’s "FOR THE ROAD"

CALL AT

D. H. SMALL & SON LTD.
36 MERCER STREET
WELLINGTON - PHONE 47-414

★ TRAMPING and CAMPING REQUISITES and MOTOR ACCESSORIES

GAS THE MODERN FUEL

YOU EAT
YOU NEED WARMTH
YOU NEED BATHS AND HOT SHOWERS

OBTAIN: GAS COOKING HEATING
Hot Water Appliances

from

WELLINGTON GAS CO.
For all Gas Equipment

Ask For

O’HALLORAN’S
Natural Ale

Brewed and Bottled by
O’HALLORAN’S BREWERY LTD.
11-19 STURDEE STREET

Telephone 52,393 P.O. Box 68, Te Aro

THE CO-OP. BOOKSHOP

MODERN BOOKS
MANNERS STREET

A $1 share brings a 10% Discount on purchases.

JOIN NOW

ALL PROFITS RETURNED TO MEMBERS

PHONE 47-508
ESTABL. 1895

Sherwood & Sons

THE COLLEGE JEWELLERS
103 Willis Street :: Phone 47-508

Harriers

Well over 60 potential runners were present at the Annual General meeting of the club. Officers were elected as follows:

Patrons: Mr. G. G. Dixon; Chairman: Mr. J. M. Sherrin; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. J. F. Lidson; Hon. Members, Mr. A. C. F. F. Merri; Mr. A. F. F. Merri; Mr. J. J. Warner; Mr. G. O. Melling; Committee: Miss A. H. Crewe, Mr. A. H. Chalmers, Mr. A. H. Mclnroy and J. Witten-Hannah.

Suggestions for this year’s activities included:

1. An invitation to the main political parties in New Zealand to send a speaker to answer questions asked by members of the Society, in the light of the party’s policy.
2. Discussion groups with the Socialist Club, SCM, Catholic Students’ Guild, etc., on political questions.
3. Addresses, wherever they can be arranged, with representatives of UNO, and of other individual states.
4. Frequent meetings with the staff of the Department.

The Society urges that all students interested in the study of politics to come along to the meetings which will, from time to time, be advertised on the notice boards, and to bring along their questions to be answered by the authoritative speakers which the Society hopes to get and lead discussions.

A Lying Jade

Rumour is a lying jade but the fickle lady hath it that during one of the convivial gatherings which abounded during the recent visit of the local Ngati Whangai to Auckland, one of the tribe’s most accomplished protagonists, inspired, no doubt, by the daring example of the tribe’s Oraro Linao Officer, who after his induction ceremony showed the best method to swallow a cigarette, retired to bed with a cigarette (no, not the same one) still between his lips. His sleeping partner, waking at 6 o’clock rather distressed to find the room full of smoke, removed a pair of smouldering pyramids from the bed, rolled over. However the jade would have it that our hero was still a morning not obviously marred by the experience, but during a small mark under his right ear.
Oslo University Emerges from War

I have with greatest interest been reading in "Salient" about the conditions at the New Zealand University. It was especially interesting because I immediately found that your problems to a great extent were just like our own problems. Perhaps it will comfort you a bit to hear about the difficulties at the University of Oslo. First of all we have too, too few university teachers. The great number of students does in no way correspond to the small number of teachers and professors, for the number of students has increased enormously after the re-opening of the University after the Occupation.

Secondly we have no room for all these students. The lecture halls were too small before the war. Today the situation is utterly hopeless. We lack everything, teachers, lecture rooms, laboratories, auditoriums, houses where the students can live and have their meetings a.s.o. To a great extent, this is the consequence of the small grants the university is receiving. And the few teachers who are slowly left for research, and are missing modern remedies for their instruction.

So far I believe the conditions are rather alike in Norway and New Zealand. But this is but one side of our problem. Besides we totally lack a university centre with a characteristic student's life. The old university buildings in Oslo, erected a hundred years ago, were once lively bustling with town, but unfortunately the authorities did not secure a single site for expansion. The consequence of this has been that the University now lies in the centre of the town in one of our most travelled quarters. There the students of medicine, law, history and language have their resort. But the students of French and German must instead in an old school eight minutes away. If a student will lend a book at the University Library he must go fifteen minutes away along one of the main streets in a outskirts direction. The zoological, botanic and geologic collections belonging to the University lie in museums in the north eastern parts of the town, three quarters of an hour from the center buildings. The students of mathematics and natural science have their own new buildings outside the town, three quarters of an hour to the north west of the center! In addition to this we lack a great house of assembly so the students get very little contact with each other.

Today nearly every student wishes that the whole University may be removed to the north west of the town, where there are still plenty of sites for new buildings. It is, of course, a question of grants. But the greatest reading rooms, laboratories, etc., does not come from the granting authorities, but from many of our own professors! They will not leave the old narrow buildings, only erect some new in the neighborhood, in our most travelled centre, and thus increase the confusion and schism. Surely you will understand that ideal conditions are far away from the University of Oslo today.

Main Claims

Our main claims are:
1. A university town outside the city.
2. A house where the students from the country can live, and a house of assembly.
3. A sufficient number of teachers.
4. The professors and the teachers must have higher wages and sufficient spare time to undertake research.
5. Higher support to poor students.
6. Higher wages for teachers of high schools.

Beside these material and economic problems, we are working for a total change of the studies as the present arrangement is far from good.

As a whole I can say that the conditions at the University of Oslo for the time present are completely unsatisfactory. But both from the part of the students and many of the professors everything is done to create a University corresponding to the demands of our days, and the students of the University of Oslo send their fellow students at Victoria College, Wellington, their greetings and best wishes for a happy result of their struggle for a modern university of the highest standard.

Grethe Athene.
Member of the Students’ Committee at the Historical-Philosophical Faculty of the University of Oslo, Norway.

TO THE THINKING MAN
WHO PLANS BEYOND TOMORROW—
THIS IS YOUR AGE!

Technical Publications specialize in indenting any title on any subject.

SERVICE IS OUR MOTTO
COURTESY OUR KEYNOTE

For Books that are Educational and Arresting... call at or write to...

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS
228 LAMBERTON QUAY :: G.P.O. Box 1572

THE PHILLIS BATES SCHOOL FOR TUITION IN BALLROOM DANCING

Private Lessons and Classes

PRINCIPALS:

(London), assisted by fully qualified staff

The Phyllis Bates Ballroom
33 Willis Street

Telephone: 41-684 Residential: 41-462

THESSPAINS
WELTINGTON LITTLE THEATRE SOC.

Coming 6-10 May in THE CONCERT CHAMBER
"A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED"

By Emlyn Williams.
WOT! NO WOODEN SPOON?  
TOURNAiMENT TRIUMPH

That AUC would win was hardly a foregone conclusion. That it did was as much a tribute to the Auckland competitors as it was for the CUC men to bring their college in a close second. Neither were Victoria’s efforts to be overlooked. Nevertheless, it was astounding that VUC did win! It was an effort adhering to the infamous wooden spoon, but we held trophies for Boxing, Shooting, Women’s Athletics and Tennis.

But all this might be of lesser importance. The willingness of competitors to subject themselves to the doubtful consequences of a 27 hour truck ride indicated that consideration of points was only secondary to the social value of Tournament. It would be an effort to live faster than the plan of action that AUC had planned—but, still, tried. To date nobody is reported overdue—it appears that all competitors returned safely.

EX-SAILORS!  
Sailors’ clothing is required urgently for Extrav. Hats, blue trousers, and white square-necked shirts should be left for me, with the owner’s name, in the rack in the women’s common room, as possible. They will be returned when the show is over.

With thanks,—Gwenda Martin.

It was unfortunate that Victoria should come last when the team has put in so much hard practice this season. The crew thought the sea unusually rough at the start of their own season.

That afternoon athletic sports were held at Eden Park. Competition was fierce in everything and VUC failed to succeed in anything.

There was an announcement over the speaker that VUC had pulled off the shooting with great weals.

Sports

The first spectacular: event was the Rowing, held at 11 a.m. on Saturday in Mounts Bay. The course was two miles—the seas were choppy. Spectators crowded more than 400 yards of the course, and many decrees of cars followed the race from the forecastle.

From the start it appeared that Canterbury would win, but VUC was left a length behind the others. Within five minutes the leaders of three Auckland teams were left behind, and many decrees of cars followed the race from the forecastle.

The property manager still requires the help of 12.15 p.m. for building, painting and signwriting of stage props. This is not a glamorous job but it is the most essential of the whole show. We appeal to students to offer their services. Only those who have regularly attended rehearsals will be permitted backstage passes for more entertaining stages of Extrav.—G. WARNER.