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We two girls have heard in our faculty lectures very much about the excellent social organization in New Zealand and were always told that it is one of the most modern in the whole world. For example your care for sick nurses is really exceptional. I think you have reached the minimum in sickness mortality. We have a high rate of sickness among our people and social assistance and so many things are not organized. Our country has a very high rate of sickness because our whole economic and social system was not organized during the long-lasting war and Germany's interference. We are trying to re-establish it according to the modern principles.

In order to reach our future profession, we think it would be very useful for us to know the conditions in which the studies come to New Zealand for some time in order to get experiences, which we could then use in our native country.

We hope there will be someone among you who will be interested in CRH and would like to see the Sokol Festival 1948.

We think that people of the whole world, especially young ones, shall learn our story. They would be more able to remove misunderstandings and still more.</p>

Looking forward to your kind answer.

Yours very sincerely,
VERA BULNOVA.

58 Na Pandera, Prague.
Peruchov, Czechoslovakia, Europe.

Y.P.C. has forwarded the above letter for publication.

We trust that students will take advantage of the opportunity to learn the stories of students from other countries.

“Salienc” tries as far as possible to keep Victoria in touch with itself through its exchange service.—See pages 4 and 5.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

At the head of this page appears the names of the people who have compiled this anniversary-end-revue-issue and it is due to their very hard work in searching old copies of 'Salient!' and writing up 10 years of student journalism that you can read something of what has happened during these 10 years. There may be lapses and omissions in the story, but it is certainly not for want of effort and co-operation. 'Salient!' needs more staff, however, and fresheries are especially invited to join and carry on the good work of a decade.

All contributions to 'Salient!' fall under four headings. 1. Reports by the staff-these may be accepted, edited, or written at the sub-editor's discretion. 2. Articles contributed without request. These will be printed so long as they remain within the law, are appropriate to a student publication and have a reasonable standard of literacy. Purely literary articles, poems, etc., will be accepted or rejected at the discretion of the Editor. We would publish Shakespeare's sonnets in serial form so that some of the trash which has disgraced our pages. 3. Letters. These must be less than 250 words or they will be treated as articles, which may be rejected. ALL letters will be printed. 4. News from overseas exchange. This we consider as of primary importance and will disguise articles of less importance.

As 'Salient!' is larger in size now, we hope that lack of space will not forbid the presentation of anyone's views and that perhaps once someone may be sufficiently interested to start a controversy or air his ideas through these pages. Don't let idle gossip about "yes" baste you, for those gossips are taking the easy way out and not writing anything at all.

OUR ACADEMIC FACTORY

Have you ever thought of the University as a sort of badly- run factory, composed of assembly-line classes turning out their yearly quota of individuals, crammed with semi-digested, unintegrated knowledge—the potential specialists, technicians and experts of tomorrow? This may sound a little harsh but being honest, this is the way today's world is urgently in need of the specialists, the technicians, the experts who can solve its problems of reconstruction. It is up to us to see that the student tries to satisfy this need. But it is one thing to be an expert off the assembly line and another to provide an expert whose knowledge is integrated and who has some understanding of what his work means when applied to society, in short, one who has a social ethic.

Scientific management of industry with its attendant soup-kitchen problem, the control of atomic energy with its attendant resultant dangers, the reasons why the specialist cannot allow his knowledge to be exploited outside the area about which he works afterwards. Relating all this to Victoria we find that it was provided in 1930 to accommodate 14,000 students. In 1930, lectures to new students to need the space over the year. Unfortunately the only record we have of this hesi-

WANTED A BRAIN

"I always think that you should get as much education as possible and a University education is delightful, isn't it? It helps to improve your brain, if you've got one, and helps you to get a brain if you haven't got one. I think it's beautiful. You learn it takes the rough with the smooth, isn't it so nice—the social side, I mean-laughing and playing together. It must help a girl to become a good housewife.

"Thank you very much, Aunt Daisy. I know our 'Varsity girls will be very interested to hear your opinion."
MENACE OF THE UNIVERSITY RED

"Salient" Reveals the True Nature of VUC Tradition

Salient through the years has been progressive. It has, of course, represented the opinions of those who have been interested enough and who have had sufficient energy to contribute articles, letters and criticisms.

Salient has never pretended to express everybody's views or to speak for everybody. It has an anti-fascist history of which we are proud—since 1938 for Loyalist Spain, and the blockade of Spain from 1938-39 against the appeasement policy of Chamberlin—and today we support youth organizations who are building new democracies on the ruins left by fascist occupying armies. The majority of V.U.C. students, unfortunately, are apathetic, and large numbers do not appear either to have an opinion themselves, or to be interested in other people on important subjects.

In 1941, however, V.U.C. was unanimous. The Executive unanimously adopted the following manifesto, which was subsequently affirmed at a Special General Meeting of the Students' Association. On this occasion V.U.C. checked off its apathy and defended itself—this period "Salient" did represent the views of all the students of the College.

MANIFESTO

A spectre is haunting New Zealand—the spectre of the University, Red. He is unpatriotic and addicted to foreign philosophies; his attitude to political and social problems is irresponsible and immature; he is defeatist and unwilling to defend his country against aggression.

Prague University, even under Czech democratic government, gained a certain notoriety for the "subversive" left-wing opinions of some of its students and lecturers. But when, shortly after the outbreak of war, the students drove the Nazi agents from the college and built barricades in the grounds, the Gestapo could not force its way into the college and had to call on the regular army for assistance. Eventually they shot a hundred students, sent many more to concentration camps, and closed the University. Perhaps this all goes to confirm the general opinion that university students are apt to advocate action when more mature minds would rather wait and that they are inclined to forget that these actions may have prejudicial effects on their future lives. All this is very true and it was, no doubt, pointed out at the time by the Czech Fascist organizations who had advocated the disciplining of Prague University for many years and who were now sensibly and loyally collaborating with the Nazis.

Similar things happened in Poland, Norway, Holland, and in all the occupied countries. Everywhere the Nazis found university students among their most irreconcilable enemies. Something of the same sort in China must have been responsible for the decision of the Japanese High Command to bomb universities as military objectives. As these Japanese explained, Chinese universities were hot-beds of communism.

It should not be difficult to understand the reasons for this hostility. It is not the cringers and lick-spittles who fill the concentration camps of Dachau and Buchenwald but people who think and who say what they think. Both of these dangerous habits are acquired at Universities, not by all students but by a sufficient number to give such places a bad name. Fascism, moreover, by the conditions of its existence, is driven to implaceable hostility to all true culture and learning.

It is unfortunately true that in every country there are people who lose the freedom of speech and thought possible in a democracy. Nowhere is this freedom greater than at a university and consequently no other institution is so vigorously attacked. While we have no desire to label patriotic but misguided citizens as fifth columnists we must observe that the religious and political extreme right-wing which is most hostile to the universities has not distinguished itself by its hostility to the Nazis in the occupied countries of Europe. This is readily understandable for they cannot be very enthusiastic about "The onward march of the conquest of the people of the world towards their just and true inheritance" for which the road will be clear when Britain and the USSR have smashed German Fascism.

Unless we are prepared to speak the truth as we see it even at the risk of losing what popularity we possess among such people we believe it will be the cause for which our fellow-students are fighting in the Middle East. Not only would our cowardice in this matter play its part in destroying the democracy they are defending but it would certainly fail to assist in the war effort. In this connection it is interesting to compare the cruel and futile campaign for the persecution of pacifists that has been conducted by some organizations with the free and open discussion on this subject which has been continued at V.U.C. throughout the war. The result has been that pacifism at this college has become a fact of persecution but of arguments of a superior logical force.

There were voices raised at this college to denounce the Reynaud Government when it savage and anti-liberal campaign was paving the way for the triumph of the men of Vichy and the surrender to the Nazis. Some of us expressed doubts as to the democratic principles of Baron von Mannerheim, "the champion of Finnish liberty" in Hitler's phrase, who now marches with the Nazis. Some refused to join in abuse of the great nation whose armies are now, as Mr. Churchill puts it, "holding the bridgeheads of civilization." For all of these things we were attacked and for none of them we apologize. For on these matters the "University Reds" were right and their enemies wrong.

Therefore we, the students of Victoria College, deplore the slanders which have from time to time been brought against us, and pledge ourselves to maintain those principles of freedom for which British, Soviet, and Allied youth are giving their lives.

(Manifesto was unanimously adopted by the Victoria University College Students' Executive, 2nd September, 1941, and was reaffirmed at a Special General Meeting of the Students' Association on the 13th September, 1941.)

NO UNIVERSITY REDS HERE

La vraie place de la femme, elle est a la maison, au foyer. Le rôle de la femme est essentiellement d'être mere. Evidemment il y a des femmes qui, soit par vocation, soit par nécessite, choisissent le célibat ou elles peuvent faire un bien immense. Elles ont toutes notre admiration. Mais dans l'etat normal des choses, la femme n'et a ete cree pour etre com-
pagne de homme et mere de ses en-

An Easy Winner
Sir Thomas Hunter, together with with local celebrities, Messrs. Hixson, Walsh and Appleton has consented

to take part in an "Ugliest Man" competition run by the Communist Party for Patriotic Funds.

"SALIENT'S FIRST CARTOON
(Education in Nazi Germany)

Obviously borrowed — HIT — represents anti-fascist policy typical of "Salient."

June 7, 1944.

Page 3
Progressive forces throughout the world have realised that union in strong national and international organisation is necessary to ensure that man's fundamental needs of food, shelter, security and freedom of expression are won for all. The youth of the world desires peace, decent conditions in which to study and to work, and a freedom to organise to achieve these ends. The World Federation of Democratic Youth, representing 45 million young people, and the International Union of Students, representing 21 million students, are the two main international organisations to which VUC is affiliated. Their work is outlined below. World Student Relief and the International Student's service are organisations which came into being during the war to cater for the material needs of student POWs and student refugees. Outside VUC, the main organisation in New Zealand affiliated to WFDY is the Young People's Club which Salient reviews on this page.

The following article is written by Salient by Ron Smith. Ron spent the long vacation in Australia as a delegate from VUC Socialist Club to the annual conference of the Australasian Student Labour Federation. He has spent some time studying student organisation in Australia and is well qualified to write about Student and Youth organisation.

"The post-war student movement is the biggest in history; student organisation is more intense than ever before; developments have occurred that will, in the years to come, make the conservative and those who welcome the progress of the greater hopes and greater effort."

From January 5th-15th this year, the Australasian Student Labour Federation was in Conference near Melbourne. This was closely followed by a 10-day Congress of the National Union of University Students. Also at the beginning of January the Student Christian Movement held a large National Conference. The key words of an Australian student set up the main impressions I obtained from attending the two first-mentioned meetings.

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By William Shakespeare

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What is WFDY?

As the Axis armies entered and occupied country after country and the ruling classes of those countries showed not only a disinclination to resist the active desire to our liberate, the peoples themselves gradually began to organise resistance to the invader. This resistance grew into the great movements which characterized the struggle. After the final defeat of the Axis Powers, we witnessed a vast organisation of freedom-loving peoples with a positive will towards democracy and a lasting peace. From these springs the organisations of peoples within their own sphere wished to implement the clauses of the Atlantic Charter and other programmes of our wartime leaders, promising the final eradication of Fascism, the four freedoms, self-determination of nations etc. Among these federations we find the Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) which affiliated 45 millions of young peoples of all nations. Each year since the end of the war, WFDY has held a conference in one of the European countries. It has been established and past work accomplished in this Federation, has been supported and joined by the affiliated youth of many other countries. WFDY is now a world-wide phenomenon, engaging the attention of all world leaders. Pacifist, Communist, Nationalist, and racist organisations have been called together to discuss the conditions in their countries. A commission is also proposed to visit Spain to study the conditions of youth in that country. The Federation aims at uniting the youth of all countries in the struggle for better conditions for youth in all spheres, for the protection of democratic rights, for the maintenance of the United Nations Organization and the furtherance of its aims and for the suppression of the anti-democratic forces which are even now making inroads into our avowed peace programmes.

COMING EVENTS

Wednesday, March 3, Lower Gym
8 p.m. AGM of Debating Society

Monday, March 8
8 p.m. AGM of Women's Basketball Club

Tuesday, March 8th, 6 p.m.
AGM of Socialist Club

7 p.m. Salient Room (in the Upper Gym, Freshers) Meeting for all those interested in producing "Salient" 1948.
A session was held on student publications. The long distance, stretching from the U.S.A. of a threatening economic crisis, was discussed, and discussion was held on its effect on graduate employment in Australia.

A strong resolution was carried urging the N.U.A.U. Executive to take up vigorously sky-attacks on student freedom. This is very important as there was in N.Z. during 1947 a dangerous growth of the desire among authorities to censor other people's expressions because they did not agree with them.

The examples of Airy in Auckland and Child in Dunedin, and the Government banning of the film "Indonesia Calling" are two of this ugly trend.

The situation for students with the struggle for a living. Some of the students are living on roofs in tents and milk bars in the few days between the two conferences, and hitch-hiking across hundreds of miles to get there. Hundreds of New Zealanders have been able to continue their studies and complete their degrees only because of the financial aid rendered under the Rehav Scheme. There is no space to go into the Australian Financial Assistance Scheme for non-service students, of which there is no equivalent in N.Z. nor to deal with the demands of N.U.A.U. in this respect put forward in January, 1947. Suffice to say that the rising price level in Australia particularly affects students on fixed incomes, such as those on Service men's leave. An advance in student scholarships and also Government-assisted students and scholarship holders. Resolutions dealing with this and with the recent increase in tuition fees at Sydney University were also passed.

A visit to the Universities at Melbourne and Sydney is quite an experience in itself. One sees block after block of large buildings, luxurious student union buildings and large playing fields and campuses. The situation here of desperate shortages of buildings, inadequate change and overcrowded cafeteria has been aggravated by the post-war influx, but not caused by it. It should be mentioned that the Melbourne University is now hopelessly inadequate for our University. The formal part of studies—the lectures and examination preparation—was excellent, but the half-century of "cultural life"—the Debating Club and the Drama Club and the Social Club. For this sphere we find that there are all the schools of art between sporting and cultural clubs for the use of the Gym, and the situation where these clubs are regularly wanting to use the one night available to them. There is no provision for stereo equipment. That the production of decent plays is proscribed. If one asks what is a play, the student from Australia does, it is to convince one that a large-scale effort must be immediately made to raise funds and get our Union Building under way.

Every student who is concerned with more than mere survival has a ticket to a job. It is a part-time job and must be taken part in a campaign to obtain for Victoria and adequate Union Building.

On the 29th April Salient has always done a magnificent job in reporting overseas developments. There is no doubt that personal contact provides an entirely new view into events that otherwise cannot by supplied. To meet people who are interested in the "Youth Festival," at Adelaide, attended the Council meeting of U.S. and who worked on the "Youth Festival," in Yugoslavia, brings you from isolated N.Z. into the mainstream of the world youth movement.

Travel is part of education. N.Z. U.S.A. must immediately take up the question of travel assistance on shiels and on the N.Z. Railways and also of enrolling students especially in the Seamen's Union and allowing them to work their way to Europe.

The Colonial Bureau was set up to investigate student conditions in India, Nigeria, Indo-China, Vietminh, etc. U.S. is trying to get native language universities in these countries, and is giving active support to those students who are not allowed to organise their own student associations. The Asian and Pacific Youth Congress is an inspiration to the youth movement.

To ensure that Universities in every country are open to all, by way of scholarships, grants or tuition payments. This is a year. Its articles on student activity abroad. The world gives quite a picture of what students are doing and thinking in other countries. We receive through N.U.A.U. the per copy.

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RELUCTANT WRITERS—INDIFFERENT PRODUCTS

When Salent went to press ten years ago, its aim was to "link the University more closely to the realities of the world." The realization referred to were in the main the political realitities—Franco and Spain, China and Japan, the submergence of Austria and Czechoslovakia In Greater Germany; at home, capitalism and M. J. Savage, Uncle Scrim, Aunt Dalay, and free speech. There was a smell of burning from the first issue, and the great conflagration, and writers hastened to send out last-minute warnings before the ship became a blazing wreck.

In the circumstances one would not have been surprised to find a paper whose words would be readable in vain. Certainly the Phoenix Club read a paper on Heironymus, and offered ten shillings for the best essay on "The Revolt of Poetry and Politics." But for attempts like—

On and grinding on the train
Like the hacking standard
Swerving moth... and

some of HLM's, the poets kept crying for the moon, or languishing in luscious allitterations. The cunics were affectionately world-wide, light humour almost—irrespective had the heavy touch, even simple thoughts were crowded in a proverbial and overdone language and other. It is given at ensen had long gone to the form of rocky satire or clever verse. HLM is flinging complete—

Now Henrietta was a fun of penetrating
Probable. Probably the editors did believe that the poet should be relating knowledge and social action, commenting on the lives of people busy in a city or on an island, striving to order our values and interpret our mood: but an editor who receives no copy cannot maintain a policy. In July, 1930, the editor comments: "No staff has ever had to face such tremendous difficulties, due to the almost complete lack of support from the College. The space has been almost non-existent in spite of almost superhuman efforts to see it in. But in the next sentence we read: "The literary merit of the contributions has been unusually high..." a statement that obtained the approval of any given reviewer. There were no poets, and those who might have been tempted to contemplate their work were bidden by the threat of severe punishment.

SLEEPING DOGS LIE

The literary page was light. Far more skill went into the presentation of the contributions, and that had always been the way in Salent, with a number of good efforts in 1946 and 1947. The fact is we have had very few writers at the College, and it is not for lack of effort. Uniformly, they have had their work reviewed, and they have had it criticized. They had hoped for a "stream of experimental work which should be capable of making something like an impact." They have offered precious pages to the cause of believing that: "In such an ulterior world, light humour in general is intangible without any naive or reason. In this it is further to insubstantiality of material to the public. is it perhaps the opinion of the editor, that literature is subsidiary to food and other interesting topics?"—Sed. G. W. HIGGIN, D. M. SAKER, N. R. TAYLOR.

IN REPLOY—Up till the time of receiving this letter, Mr. Higin has been an occasional contributor to the Literary Page. Needless to say all of this has not been published. Mr. Taylor has sent in one—"all of this has. Mr. Saker, up till the time of receiving the letter, has sent in six contributions. With this issue there have been published. Food is considered. It is not always free from criticism. It is one thing to be demonstrably wrong, but quite another to be a creative genius. If there be three important than imagination, which all three gentlemen will quickly find if they stop eating.—Ed.

The war did not help. It took away writers and inspired none at home. Professor W. G. T. Walker, Wrigley, rightly opposed the "belief that literature is a" more subtle and artful than literature. That literature should be tactfully handled for the duration of the war, and proved this with a literary page of merit, but also short life. He saw too, that "those same circumstances which make it so difficult to write, the tranquillity necessarily arise somewhere at the same time. is not a body of effect which, if it can be assimilated, may be of some use to the writer... we can make an endurance to be known and have achieved some sort of unity between what we have done and what we still need and what is happening to us now." That was the idea of the paper, but no one could ever fathom the price. Indeed all original speculations practically disappeared. In May, 1945, the staff carefully prepared synthetic lists.

Poor fool who stood alone
Sally is gone that was so kindly
Perfect little body, without fault or stain
She grew within the heart as a
Flushed rose...

and were pleased to surprise to have it criticized as "worthless, meaningless trash," positively fan-
critic.

But in this same year, "Dearson" appears and links up a discussion with the renaissance of 1946 and 1947. Those two are the bases in the history. Not brilliant, but bright. Searle, L.A.P., W.O., and have given all we are and gone. The writing verse which is not always free from criticism, but which is of interest and hears the sign of men at work. And in response we find, for the first time, a Commentary, by a Professor of Literature, written in an intelligential perspective.—Vol. 10, No. 11, The Literary Review. The Literary Society is blooming as never before, and there have been broadsheets of variable quaff.

The reader may wonder why we constantly refer to events, if there has been little notable verse; essays and prose fiction have been almost entirely lacking. This lack of versatility amongst our writers has been more than obvious. The limitations of space may have pestered our subject; we have been overlooked, and it may be, that he who writes against the tide is most likely to prove insubstantial in the verse form when plain writing is the usual method. If he proceeds, we hope someone will attempt to revive a lost art—a whole-bred discipline to recover the value and power of thoughtful prose, and the literary fiction can flourish.

GOOD BOOK REVIEWS

But if students have not been writing, they have been reading. There has always been a good book review, and a quick appreciation—at times too quick and too free—of most of the Captive, Press writers: Curnow, Glover, Fairbairn, Baxter, Holcroft, Sargenson. TOMORROW's demise did not mean that T. S. Eliot's CRITICISME, nor did the suppression of DICKENS escape with less than an editorial. But new developments are constantly being brought to the notice of the Society. The first half of the year has brought ten very eventful years of literature, the birth of Modern Books, the Progressive Publishing Society, and the faithful old Left Book Club. Penguin New Writ-ings, etc...

Victoria has been noted for its attention to books on which a claim is to be made, a place where it is recognized that literature can live on in the "vertical plane."

Films

FEARLESS CRITICISM

—OR BLAUSED BLUR?

FOREWORD: Film reviews are intended this year to take their place as a regular ingredient. The inter-relation of cinema and society is so inclusive that it is almost entirely overlooked. Generally it is thought of if at all under the head of Entertainment which means the titillation of jaded senses by brainless coquettes like Joan Crawford or by vulgar ape men like Clark Gable (who played Farnell without his beard lest it should mar his lovely looks).

It is high time that genuine and fearless film criticism became the function of a university paper. What we read in the commercial press is almost always the reprint of blurbs sent in by the makers of the films themselves. Each companion is given a free hand to boost its own goods—provided it pays the newspaper proprietors advertising money. And the review space given is directly proportional to the amount of advertising. No wonder every third-class film is hailed as an outstanding masterpiece.

Vol. 1, No. 1, P. 3

With these promising words J. D. Freeman launched Salent into the realm of art criticism. A study of the "critic's estimates" appearing in a single issue of the New Statesman (1947) and a comparison with the usual short form of a cinema review published in the general press. The general pattern of criticism of other film magazines, and at the same time shows the diverse methods of critical standards within the one form. Whatever cause lies beyond the four columns and a line, the tripling of the daily papers and Mr. Freeman's assessment contains more than one we see examples of propaganda—pure, unadulterated by the aesthetic or critical standards. A diligent student may look to grace through the morass of page 3 Vol. 6, No. 5, Hentsch in his book The Hathaway, Thring Thring Thring (used to sell the paper, and was sold out is the newspaper) the opinion on the above facts, the spirit of The Great Lie for he gives no information, nor aggravating excuses. The critical spirit which he thinks of is significant for his readers.

EXCLUSIVE CRITICISM

When we turn to criticism proper, we find that Salent's "Genuine and Fearless Film Criticism" is held by students of other centuries. Mr. Freeman's first effect is to make the critic act above commercialism and to buy the film himself, his review is only possible for his opinion. The account of his purchases might be taken as a good review as it that sketched the plot but the other three scathing articles cannot even claim that. Our Opinion. A good review should be written in such a way that the above includes all the facts that are known and requires information about the scope and atmosphere of the film. If the rash reviews realises the fact that their judgments a secondary consideration. Ron Medek's account of the film is almost perfection of its kind (1938). In two of the papers that we have reviewed the same time emphasises certain ingredi-ents in the film, and that is where the critical spirit which he thinks of is significant for his readers.

TEXT BOOKS

POSSIBLE SHORTAGE.

Those for some subjects will definitely be in "short supply," so our advice is:
PURCHASE EARLY!

WHITCOMBE & TOMBS

LAMBERT QUAY
GYMCRACK?

On the left—The Green Monstrously. On the right—What we could have, an English Sports Pavilion.

Well, even if it hasn’t already it will pretty soon and it would take more than all the King’s horses, etc., to put it together again, but all cracks aside, we don’t want to have to put the old green monstrosity together again—what we want and what we need is our new Student Union Building.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY

In July, 1946, Salient reported that the Government had just decided to support the fund raising appeal with a subsidy of £2 for £1 with a limit of £100,000. It is interesting and news, particularly since in the issue before, Salient had voiced the general opinion in stating that the main body of students didn’t know what was happening as regards the building fund anyway, and that the only time they ever heard anything about it was at the Annual General Meeting (probably very poorly attended) and when drives for funds (few and far between) were in progress.

Salient then urged greater co-operation between Executive and students to provoke a more live interest and stated that information about the plan would be welcomed and willingly published.

In a 1947 number Mr. Warner reminded us in his letter of two years ago that the Executive had prepared a list of past students of the college in order to approach them for individual contributions to the fund, but nothing more was done even though the letter was given a prominent place and the idea itself was sanctioned by the Principal. This scheme would certainly provide another method of raising funds, and is one adopted not only by Universities in other countries but by all kinds of institutions and should at least be given a try.

If we are to get our Student Union Building before the harbour waves are lapping at the site (see N.C. Year Book for rate of submergence), then we must have other means of raising money than Extrav, and Cappies, that’s for sure; besides—when your old ones left you last year and it remains to be seen if Mr. Daniels’ suggestion that we raffle the old gym will have to be carried out. Meanwhile it is the business of every student to see that the Student Union building does not degenerate into a mythical ivory tower but becomes an actually—soon.

PRESENT PLANS

At the present time we have about £20,000 to £33,000 in hand. We need to raise this year about £8,000. The following committee is being set up to raise the money.

(1) A first division consisting of prominent citizens connected with or interested in the College, together with the President, the Accountant, and one other student as Secretary. This Committee is to approach personally people likely to make substantial donations, and to suggest to Division 2 names of persons or organisations whom we might approach.

(2) A second division consisting of President, the Accountant, the Secretary, and one member, from each college club, will be set up early this term. This division will do the secretarial and routine work for the campaign and also will approach personal people and organizations likely to give donations.

It is obvious that the second division will have a great deal of work to do. They must have the support of all students in order to raise the money needed. Therefore all students must do their utmost when asked by the Executive to do so.

Be prepared to work for a Student’s Union Building worthy of Victoria.

Ask for O’Halloran’s Natural Ale

Brewed and Bottled by O’Halloran’s Brewery Ltd., 17-19 Sturdee Street

Tel. 52-393. P.O. Box 68, Te Aro.

SATURDAY NIGHT IS SPEEDWAY NIGHT

Thrilling spectacle as daredevils ride the cinders at Hutt Speedway opposite Park Avenue.

8.5 P.M. SATURDAY NIGHTS

W.J.C.

SALIENT, February 27, 1948

ILLUSTRATING HIS MAIN POINTS:

1. . . it is splendidly realistic throughout.

2. "For the first time in my experience, the sound cameraman was permitted to use his camera dialectically. What I mean by his 'dialectical' is the presentation on the screen consecutively of opposed graphically and in thesis and antithesis.

The appreciation of new technique was a positive contribution to the enjoyment of the film, but the "realistic" criterion was immediately attacked in the name of Romanticism, which in the principle of cleanliness—under the guides of half-truths were successfully combated by R. W. Letham in the following issue.

He thinks the film great for two reasons: the characters are true to life—real; and secondly, it showed up evils of the present that should be rectified. Both social criteria.

JUDGING PRINCIPLES

I think we now have come to the fundamental "picturesque" use and evaluation of Salient’s early critical articles. How we relate our terms of art alone and to what extent must we analyze, correlate, and adapt our concepts into a philosophical framework to enter into our assessment of this film? I think, the film is rightly called a review of Rebecca "an eye-witness account of the 'real' judgment," and elaborates three things from that film's "real" point of view.

1. Director's handling of the story. Use of the medium and special techniques purely for the acting. He then proceeds to make a statement and astonish an audience—"What the director does with his script, not in what makes or mars the effect. And judgments." But there has been a gross error made by Dorothy Sayers in doing for the film what Dorothy Sayers has done for the theatre, and in doing so, he created something which is entirely pleasing and enjoyable.

Later, in an article entitled "Pull Down Those Ivory Towers" (Vol. 4, No. 2) he puts his position succinctly—"... and that (the artist) must focus attention on those parts of life which he considers important. The other parts he does this will be determined largely—if we ignore the opinions which he has formed—consciously or subconsciously regarding the essential nature of the individual and society.

DIALECTICAL SOLUTION

We may on this basis split Salient’s critical articles into the "realist-philosopher group" such as J.D.Y., R.L.M. and H.W. on one hand, and the escapist—"pure entertainment" group such as A.T. (who used a "criticism" of Balasakana as a vehicle for vindicating extravagantly his escapist principles), R. Frank and Sebastian on the other. The basic contradiction is brought out in the controversy arising between "Garbo" and the other articles which W.L., regards the philosophy underlying such a film: one which aims at the glorification of one thing to a high heaven (July 2, 1947)." Two hours per day," which "no one could guarantee that a two-hour pleasure which 'no one can guarantee is insurance on happiness.'

The provocative vilification of H.W., whose theme is "the American smelted with a B-smelling fog of doubtful socialucsonance" and the like would seem on the whole that the realist-philosophers win hands down, for even if one does disagree with the findings of a particular critic, there are gents to be found in their criticisms which highlight our social responsibilities towards films, ultimately, the great goal of film criticism. Meanwhile it is an undoubted fact that there is not one product of the other brand which tells us anything except that the critic enjoyed himself.

For a synthesis of the two extreme views above is the person of Mr. Daniels' work. In Mr. Daniels' work there is a synthesis of both, in establishing the "standard of taste". "taste" does not get in the final analysis in the film, but only in the suspicious enjoyment, but one often feels the sting of a critic who is fully consciousness of the social implications of the art under review, e.g., The Human Comedy—"Saroyan's droopying come to life.

He has an adequate knowledge of time, and unlike the "pure entertainment" fliods, is able to tell us why he enjoyed a show, not only that he did enjoy it. We are not surprised to learn that GMU is WHUT's last gasp.

And what of criticisms since WHUT? There has been one or two emasculated attempts to fill the gap by building up a personality whose subjective criteria it is possible to infer. Also, we notice the odd return to 1930-1940 standard, but no concrete trend is apparent. Perhaps this year will show some of that "genius and fearlessness" which should be the "function of a university paper." Who knows?

May 2, 1945.
Health Scheme

TO BE...

OR NOT TO BE

Since its very early days Salient has been interested in health, nutrition, medical examinations and preventive medicine generally. In June, 1939, in a Special Issue attention was drawn to prevalent malnutrition in New Zealand and Salient offered the following problem for consideration of University students, and those who are in authority:

(a) The Government should cease advertising, over the air, foods and medicines whose contents do not attain a prescribed standard.

(b) A service similar to that given by the American Consumers Union, U.P.U. should be immediately commenced by the New Zealand Government.

(c) The Chancellor should write to newspaper articles demonstrating the value of the above proposal should be sponsored by the Government.

(d) The Government should immediately organise scientific research on a large scale on the subject of minimizing V.D.A. and food values in New Zealand.

(e) V.D.A. of the 525 fifty silver dollars should be made by the Government and shown widely.

(f) The New Zealand Sale of Food and Drugs Act should be immediately amended as follows:

(i) All patent medicines sold should be fully declared to the authorities.

(ii) Remedies for curative, or for certain serious diseases should be declared.

(iii) Advertising of foods and patent medicines should be strictly controlled.

(iv) The operation of the Act should be extended to cosmetics.

On 27/5/49 the following appeared in the Editorial of Salient:

"The Medical Examination Committee of the University has made the bold and forceful statement that All Universities should make provision for the medical education of its students. This has been the subject of a visit to the New Zealand University Students Association in order to meet the needs of the University and to discuss these proposals." B.M.A. PROPOSES...

"The most important item to be provided for is Medical examination for all first year students, with a view to pointing out the defects and indicating a suitable course of physical activities. Optional examination should be provided for all students, and this second point in its favour is the fact that it will be possible to indicate the necessity of work, and all efforts should be made to bring the New Zealand Universities into line with the rest of the world."

The possibilities of putting this proposal into operation with a minimum outlay on materials and buildings will be put before the students on: Thursday, May 27th.

Medical examination for all first year students, with a view to pointing out the defects and indicating a suitable course of physical activities, is an important proposal which should not be delayed at University...

This proposal should be put into operation with a minimum outlay on materials and buildings. The second point in its favour is the fact that the examination is integrally connected with the education of students, and all efforts should be made to bring the New Zealand Universities into line with the rest of the world." B.M.A. DISPOSES...

A special general meeting in March, 1947, a motion that "every student attending lectures at Victoria University College should be required to undergo a compulsory annual examination" was put and carried. The object of the meeting was to discuss the possibility of making the examination a compulsory, and by organizing the university authority medical examination have been planned for years and are taken for granted by all students.

The facts were, quite simply, that a special general meeting of students had decided that an examination should be compulsory, and it was decided to conduct annual examinations for its members. This seems to be a simple enough thing to do, and it involves the use of a certain amount of common sense and the part of students who will participate. For instance, if we imagine the surprise when we found that the medical examination was not more in the grip of the Red menace.

If we were in the same sentence, "las- ter-year student"—rather a difficult feat I should imagine.

A reply signed by nearly 300 students (with only one for this College was short and the reply to be had by the written reply otherwise mentioned would have been on the list) was sent down and printed in full in the paper. Smoking remarks were made that the facts were in print which was the most important factor.

"One point on the whole gave us a slightly better hearing people in some cases actually asked us what was our comment on the matter. It may come as a surprise to some that we have not thought on the matter that the much vaunted press in the press is a national tamed animal, e.g., the press is "free" but we are not really "free" to see our replies in print.

What is I.S.S.?

In 1920, to aid students who were the victims of the 1914-18 war and chose to return to college for a bachelor degree, the Works Students' Christian Federation set up the Student Relief Committee. By 1920, it was recognized that others wished to help with this relief, and so the International Student Service Committee became an autonomous organization, in which representatives of every religious and political trend are associated.

During the early years of the Chinese-Japanese War, I.S.S. gave Chinese students assistance. The relief organizations from Europe and China were separate, but now I.S.S. has only one fund from which students everywhere are assisted.

In 1948, the three member boards set to continue for three years, and have since been joined by the International Union of Students, and the World Union of Jewish Students. These five work to develop university solidarity and co-operation. Through the organization of students who have the amenities of modern university and the opportunity of being chal- laged, with insufficient food and inadequate living facilities, at Universities, many of which have been formerly bombed and lost their libraries. By means of funds raised, I.S.S. is also able to help meet the cost of clothing, food, clothing, books and scholarship. I.S.S. is not an organization for the lucky students who live at home, the poor students, but it is important to note that I.S.S. is active in this way, because the poor, who are neglected, are not neglected. I.S.S. will, in fact, do what it can to help those students who are out of study, but of life itself.

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TRAMPING AND CAMPING

REQUISITES AND

MOTOR ACCESSORIES
Salient, February 27, 1948

SA LiENT LEADS THE WAY
OTHER COLLEGES . . . .

Victoria . . . .

Ten-Point Programme 1946

In July, 1946, when the new Executive had just been elected, to publish an article expounding this Association. This comprised ten points (five and six) of the Ten-Point Programme, and what happened to it.

1. Seven Points to Go

Executive made a forthright effort to establish Faculty Committees, but the co-operation of the lecturing staff proved an insurmountable barrier.

2. At about this time Salient published an article suggesting that the College, or the Student Association should indemnify the College, which would then be able to maintain much more comfortably than they had been able to do before. Students would be very grateful for the service, and would be more likely to continue the practice.

3. At the time of the establishment of the temporary Geology and Geography Department there has been no necessity for a change in the College, and the College has been able to continue the practice. The establishment of the temporary Geology and Geography Department has made it necessary for the College to change its organization, and the College has been able to continue the practice.

4. A questionnaire was distributed to lecturers to ascertain what was necessary for a change in the College. But students were not interested in this, or treated it as a joke. So nothing could be done, and there must be a change in the organization of this College, and if they want their lot to be improved.

5. Shortly afterwards, complete control of the gym was obtained, and it will be noted that this has been an entirely successful experiment.

6. Mr. Harold Miller is still our Librarian, and the Library has been maintained at its previous standard. The College was forcibly forced to admit, that in this isolated suggestion Salient was wrong.

7. The question of using the gym as a common-room proved something of a problem, but we obtained the use of one of the huts to be erected above the Biology block, for student use. However, we were not able to control this, and eventually caused the storm which brought a full term to a stop.

8. The College was up, and the decision of the ten points (5 and 6) have been obtained, and No. 8 partially (NZUSA has not been directly affiliated to W.F.D.P., but V.U.C. has been affiliated itself; and V.U.C.'s representatives have closer contact with Salient, rather than vice versa). The ten points now on which are being worked are all in favor of lesser student independence.

Ten years later, Dave Cohen proposed a similar revision of the results. Salient continued the battle in 1946, with Faculty Committee members as part of its Ten-Point Programme. Then in the first issue of last year,

and this was partly responsible for the noted change in policy of the Auckland University Council.

JOHN CHILD

No recent student function has caused so great a stir as the speech of John Child to the Otago University Students' Welcome Ceremony last year, in contrast to the solidarity shown by the Auckland students during their row with the council. John Child was a wide-minded youth, and his attitude at Otago was one of general sympathy. Not only did he sacrifice his executive seat to give John Child the support that a president might expect, but he later dissociated himself entirely from his actions. Widespread objection, it would do little better than to give full publicity and comment on the situation.

The following is reprinted from the issue of April 23, last year—

"We are in a position to speak of the Students' Union when it is completely superceded in the democratic privilege of being an elected representative. It is unfortunate that the Executive of the Students' Union should take such a part; its members have the opportunity to do so, and that they have apparently deserted their own President.

* * *

"John Child expressed certain immoral views, i.e., he was to the moral glasshouse of upright citizens and students. That these views were directly affixed to such obvious and acceptable contexts has been overlooked to some, by others he was not aware at all, and even if he was conscious, he was not interested in his views on the matter. The situation was also moved and carried. That this AGM learns with regret of the suppression of the press in Auckland University College, and that such actions be stopped. The attitude of the student body received much publicity in the press.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

Every student at some stage of his career has occasion to groan about something. If sufficiently independent, he knows how to go about putting the worry and is satisfied. But there are thousands of students who are in trouble without the necessary "outside help" because they have not settled. Professors are busy people, and are reluctant to charge them with the burden of such work.

Some students have ideas on the syllabus or improving the teaching methods which might benefit their college. Salient featured some of their excellent ideas in two issues.

In the second issue of Salient reported the first constructive step towards helping students with their worries and their constructive suggestions. Boycott had submitted a Scheme for Faculty Committees, consisting of staff and student representatives, to discuss problems of mutual interest. The scheme was approved, and Boycott, and the salient point was that Student Representatives formed a Faculty Board again at the University College.

So progressive Victoria still sticks to the A.U.C. and the University Colleges. Salient urges every student to demand this reform. It is the job of every intelligent active student in the Departmental Committees are set up at Victoria.

J.O.M.
SALIENT'S STORMY PAST

Upholstems of Ten Years REVIVED

Below on this page are to be found a few highlights in "Salient's" hectic career. They are not all, but are representative. For the amusement of those who are not interested in major upsets, we also present one or two minor storms. May "Salient" always create controversy and stir just one or two people more out of their apathy.

THIS — OUR SECRETARY!

"It has developed into a minor war."
—Mr. O'Brien at Undergrads' Supper.

And after much childish blustering it almost seemed that truth had been reached.


The Manager,

Commercial Printing Co. Ltd.

Dear Sir,

The following is an extract from the minutes of the Executive held on Thursday, May 23, 1946:

"Moved Mr. Poole, seconded Miss Neve, that an application be made to the Editor to publish on the front page of the next issue of "Salient" a retraction of the editorial entitled "2598.2."

The application was received by the Editor and posted on his desk, but it was not signed by Mr. Poole or Mr. Cohen to be responsible for seeing that it was done."

As "Salient" is the official organ of the Association, the Executive will not assume responsibility for payment of your account if your hands are handed over for discharge or destruction of the matter referred to above.

Your faithfully,

M. J. POOLE, Secretary.

Not only has the Executive, both as a body and as individuals failed to inform the Editor of this odd motion, unique in the history of VUCSA, not only on this occasion has Mr. Poole failed in the role of Editor Extraordinary without the cognition of the Executive, but the demand of an amiable printer that he receive a stating series of statements in an issue already over-run with repairs, is NOT ALL THIS WITHOUT MR. MURGUS J. POOLE OF THE ESTEEMED

We reprint the above.

"Salient" Changes Hands—1939

It all started at the Annual General Meeting when it was moved that the Students' Association fee be raised to $10/-. Such fee to include a year's subscription to Salient and one issue of Agincourt.

As the fight raged, a gentleman (by name of W. S. Mitchell) opposed the minutes-tulated arguments aimed at Salient's active political commentary and its very, very, very biased attitude generally. Following through Salient's back numbers reveals that the main bone of contention was that Mr. Mitchell had once too had a number of letters to the editor by Salient. With the objectivity of 12 years' distance of time, it could be said that the gentleman was very agrieved. The Meeting then rose to the occasion of publishing an apologia aimed at lettin...
Debating Society
WIT AND SLIPS ON FRIDAY NIGHTS

Salient has during the past years been lightened by reports of the wit and faux pas which regularly emerge from VUC debates. As it is impossible to give a precise range of the multifarious activities of that lively University Society, we present for your delight a few keys to unlock the door of memory of those enjoyable Friday nights.

1943: I admit I'm a bit of a sceptic about U.C. Debating. But you see, there's only one blessed Mon. after this show.

1941: Government of the People, by the Chambers of Commerce, for the Associated Banks—J. W. Winchester on the Dodge and Harlernet.

1944: "Does Salient stink? Well, the editor works very hard." Thus spoke John Ziman on the topic of the day, August, 1944. Mr. Campion said that Salient was run by a mysterious Red Octopus with long tentacles. This was proved by the past scribbling pads in Salient room, and Mr. Marbut suggested that Salient represented only the opinions of a few Communists. Catholics, Christians, and other cracks. The cabaret used to give you indigestion, but Salient fixed all that: Mr. Hartley; and Mr. O'Flynn in reply to an interjection, "can't hear you and I don't think I should try."

The present foreign policy of the Soviet Union is a menace to world peace. April, 1946—Last. Mr. MacCreary: "That strange neutral Greyhound car, the Ambassador's car. . . . What country, seeking war he amplified his initial remarks in no uncertain terms. . . . It would be absurd to suggest that all dances are sinners, but we cannot take the risk of spreading the responsibility of providing opportunity which leads to promiscuity v. . . . Nothing can be juggling in girls which are uplifted by their pants."

Pursuing further action all dancers are to adhere to these rules. Girls to provide the following articles: (a) One suit of mail armour; (b) One poodle; (c) Wailing to be swallowed; (c) Slacks only for jigger-buggers.

Men.—All hip pockets to be removed; all letter skeletons (exception: key skeletons); category, laxatives, bloomers and exa-actynie flannel. Women must wear gloves and no other cotton or silk fabrics. Women's voices, men will wear moustaches—the more the merrier; those who are interested in providing an opportunity which leads to promiscuity v. . . . Nothing can be juggling in girls which are uplifted by their pants.

Wednesday night (at night) Salient is tested, and the same evening sees the staff meeting for assignment of the new surgeon. The club meeting has been allotted ten days to the filling of the articles, features, illustrations, advertising space, and the period will be considered two weeks ahead of issue, and a balance struck. The Art department is first on the mark. Decision is made as to what illustration is needed. The artist has to be contacted and the original drawn, or a print made, and be in the blockmakers' hands by Friday (day after tomorrow) it takes ten days to make a block.

SALIENT GOES TO PRINT: ALLAH BE PRAISED

The Editor walked into the sumptuous Headquarters of Salient one day, ad found a 900-word article on the file. He read it and thought the length was about right that was run. A little investigation revealed that it had been written by one of the staff, apparently as an apology for his non-attendance at the meeting. We print it, just as the people do, to bolster up our flagging morale and to foster our ever-present self-esteem.

SALIENT: WIT AND SLIPS ON FRIDAY NIGHTS

Mr. Cohen went from breeding to begetting and likens the smouldering fire in the heart of compost heap. He simply couldn't put it in concrete. "I've got an idea," he told to. Mrs. Cohen from the audi- ence on the meaning of the word "schooldays" in perspective.

DEBATE PLEAS NOTE
Do not think of knocking out another person's points. You are only expected to offer your in opinion from you; it would be better than to assume you know nothing about it. The head because you differ from yourself years ago.

March 14, 1945.
A bird's-eye view of the Finnish front in a snowstorm. In the snow-covered ground, the foreground is littered with Finnish soldiers, riding horses, and carrying rifles. A snowbank surrounds them, ready to face any enemy. Some soldiers are standing, while others are sitting on their horses, appearing to be ready for battle.

Boots
At a meeting last year, representatives of the sports clubs agreed that the best place in the Tauranu for a new meeting place would be the rotunda of the block X VI track, near an hour walk from the University. At the meeting, individual members of clubs and individual teams have hit the headlines in local or national sporting meetings. Salient, however, which deals in headlines, thinks that perhaps it would be better to forget the minor victories and major losses and present the following headline from Vol. 1 No 7 (April 27, 1938) as a beacon and a spur to further endeavour—:

Cinderella's Dream Comes True V.U.C. Wins Tournament Shield Stout Work

At a meeting last year, representatives of the sports clubs agreed that the best place in the Tauranu for a new meeting place would be the rotunda of the block X VI track, near an hour walk from the University. At the meeting, individual members of clubs and individual teams have hit the headlines in local or national sporting meetings. Salient, however, which deals in headlines, thinks that perhaps it would be better to forget the minor victories and major losses and present the following headline from Vol. 1 No 7 (April 27, 1938) as a beacon and a spur to further endeavour—:

Cinderella's Dream Comes True V.U.C. Wins Tournament Shield Stout Work

Whither Goes Your Stud. Ass. Fee?

"Where does the Students' Association get its funds?"

This is a question which is often asked by freshmen and is of interest to all students.

The revenue from this source, after a deduction by the College office of a collection fee, is administered by the Executive which is elected annually by students.

A predetermined part of each fee is automatically sent to the Building Fund which one day will be spent on a Students' Union.

The major part is used in grants to sporting and cultural clubs, for the operation of university-owned buildings and the operation of the cafeteria. The wages of the office assistant and part of the salary of the gym, etc., are also charged against this money.

In addition to the $100 per annum paid for wages of the students' association, the extra fees paid by the students' association to the university are used for the support of the students' association, the operation of the cafeteria and the operation of the gym.

The Students' Association caters for a wide variety of student interests and is not limited to the list of clubs given below. The fee is not paid automatically and must be paid in full by the end of the first week of the fall term.

On payment of the Students' Association fee, the students are automatically enrolled in all the clubs. Each club has its own officers and operates independently.

Meet you at THE EMPIRE
THE STUDENTS' HOTEL
Wills Street, Wellington

Sports Goods
You’ll find them at THE SPORTS DEPOT
Witcombe & Caldwell Ltd.
45 WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON
"For All Good Sports Goods"

Swords in Line
Although the editors do not realize it (and certainly are not responsible for it) there is a large gap in the S.C.M. Student Handbook this year. At this time, we are publishing the Swords Club Notes. In the words of the editor, they add to the other indispensable printed matter which is constantly referred to by the wise student.

The Swords Club started its activities at Victoria in 1945 and has had a very successful and enjoyable season. In the winter tournaments of 1946 and 1947, the team won the fencing and in the first year collected two N.Z.U. Blues. In 1947, the team consisted of the N.Z.U. team which defeated the Wellington Swords Club by 15 points to 1. Last year a women's team fought at Tournament and it is hoped that a team of four men and four women will be travelling to Christchurch this year for Winter Tournament.

The club's record is quite satisfactory and has been excellent. Every member is extremely willing and eager to do well in all events.

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