THIS EDUCATION BUSINESS

Attacks on the Educational Policy of the present Government are commonplace but, when a University publication devotes a front page to such an attack it might be expected that the attack would be devastating. It might also be expected that the critic would at least take care to understand what he was attacking. If the lamentable ignorance of the fundamental aims it publishes "World Student News," then the recent front-page article of our "contemporary," is any indication of a general misunderstanding it is time Salient devoted a little time and space to the question of educational aims and then evolves the system to fit the facts.

Why?

H. G. R. MASON gives the aims of modern education in his "Education Today and Tomorrow" as follows—"to give a broader education on the whole being—mental, moral and physical. Also 'ever-learning' whatever his level of academic ability ..." seen not as a citizen and an education of the kind for which he is best fitted and to the fullest extent of his powers."

From the point of utility, of what rank in colonial construction are the facts at command? More facts can be found in an appropriate book, machines can cope with arithmetical problems more quickly, certainly accurately, and hand-writing is not as such a premium when type-writers can do the job efficiently and in a variety of forms. It would be sheer stupidity to waste time teaching with these new conventions, even if it was the aim of education. And it is not. The time of "teaching the system by rote" is an anachronism. I maintain that a departure from the previous standards of attainment is not making for a low standard of education. It is merely that the accent has been shifted from sterile academic attainment to an education that is more a full development of a child's capacities in any and all spheres which suit his needs.

E.M.G.

In conclusion, I would add that there must be, for the individual student, a sense of what he is doing and why he is doing it. The student must be given the opportunity to participate in the decisions that affect him. He must be able to voice his opinions and have them considered. And he must be given the chance to make his own mistakes and learn from them.

If anyone would like to pursue this further, the following article was written in H. G. R. Mason's "Education Today and Tomorrow." The article outlines the aims of New Zealand Education on page 8. It is probably the best exposition of the aims of education that I have ever read in a few words one can find.

Brite Light

The most recent criticism, commonly linked with remarks about the Government's "deliberate policy of mediocrity" is that bright chil-
dren are penalised. When the ratio of the number of children in secondary schools has risen in thirty years of 500 to 1500, then to nearly 90%, it is obvious that the ability of the student to rise no longer exists. The student can no longer rise exclusively for the few who were able to have done a little—but the greatest of all aims of education, if they must have been set against this, is that of increasing the standards in which the student is realized. For secondary schools curriculum out of the hands of the pupil will increase the standards of the pupil and the pupil must be given the tools to rise.

This article is by no means exhaustive. The matter was well ventilated at the debate on Friday, 16th June, when the subject was "That education in New Zealand has deteriorated since 1935."
BELLIES RUMBLING IN WEIR

A University course is tough enough on the minds and bodies of students as it stands; yet residents of Weir House have had a near-on insuperable obstacle damped down between them and their degrees and careers.

Victoria’s only real residential college, which has for years cherished a tradition of mediocre food, has sunk to an all-time low —virtual absence of food. Bed and breakfast is the best that the Southern Hemisphere’s finest student hostel can rise to.

During the war, shortage of labour was the excuse for curtailed service in the matter of cleaning rooms and washing dishes. Now the house can’t get domestic labour at all. There is no excuse, there is a reason. What is it?

Living conditions of the staff cannot be blamed—a special bungalow is set aside for their use. Working conditions in the kitchen compare favourably with the best of Wellington’s hotels.

Weir’s 90 residents have to a man stated their reason for the lack of any encouragement which necessitates the bed and breakfast system—domestic workers will not come to Weir while the present Matron remains. The Labour Department and employment agencies were asked to help, to no avail.

Unanimously residents asked the Matron to resign. Through the Warden and House Committee the position was put to the authorities. Through Stud. Ass. Rep. on the Council, the governing body of the college was asked to act.

Result—rumours of removal of the House Committee.

Great tribute has been paid to William Weir during the Jubilee and rightly; but Mr. Cram would spend his time more profitably by reorganising Weir’s domestic set-up, instead of having rosy visions of Kelburn Parade lined with the Hostels of 2000 A.D.

This is the concern of all students. V.U.C. is proud of Weir’s contribution to corporate life of the College. The great focal point in Weir for the discussion of controversies ancient and modern is (was) the dinner table. Every ex-Weir resident will testify to the great boost that these regular mental conflicts gave to his studies.

Ex contubernio robur—Strength through fellowship—is no longer true of Weir.

If you have ever tried to eat out in Wellington on Sunday you will know what Weir residents are up against. Now the meals are up to 2/-6—try living at that rate on a first or second year law clerk salary.

P.F.J.

CRACKING!

Drama Club

The Drama Club, after a brief interlude during the pressing academic activities of Intramural Extrav, and a prodigious hang-over from Major production, is now getting cracking on a great fresh production for the year. Already two one-acters are in the sticks and are scheduled for production on 15th July. The plays are to be selected by our own set in late 19th century Russia and the other in Ancient Greece. Both are very good and will be well worth seeing. The former’s ‘The Wedding’ is to be produced by Pat Evinson, who has recently come back for two years at Old Vic production School. Pat is already cracking the whip over the cast of 23 (surely a one-act play record) so we can expect a bang-on production. In contrast ‘A Phoenix Too Frequent’ by Christopher Fry has a character cast with the action taking place in a tomb. (how-ever don’t let that deter you) produced by Chris Pottinger, the play has a delightfully humorous theme and should amuse even the most hard-bitten fresher.

Other news from the Drama Club is that regular meetings will be held every second Friday with readings, lectures and other attractions. We understand the first reading will be of “An Ideal Husband” by Oscar Wilde, produced by Paul Treedwell. A one-act play competition is also being run in order to choose a play for Winter Tournament. A very worthwhile prize is being offered so all you budding playwrights find a plot, double it, add the characters you think of and you’ve got the prize money in your pocket. One final word of wisdom, in future, God forbid another August period play to appear. Drama Club productions will be staged in the Little Theatre, St. John’s College.

This is a tremendous advance on the old and lower standards which are in spite of the fact that this year tender associations are hardly to be found in the place to try and produce good drama.

LOOK!

Dear Salient,

The Stud Ass Exec decided early this year to adopt a system of block applications for college club grants, all applications to be in by one of two set dates. The first batch of applications has already come before the Finance Committee, and presents a difficult problem. Approximately $1,000 has already been applied for, far exceeding the $600 available for the purpose—within the summer sports competition.

This is due partly to the fact that some clubs have chosen this year as an occasion for raising funds by expensive ventures, and partly to what appears to be a certain competitive spirit among our more far-sighted clubs. It is clearly the present system of club grants, whereby the college is supposed to be entirely to the discretion of the Executive, is becoming inadequate.

The Finance Committee has therefore recommended that the following meeting of representatives of all affiliated clubs be held on Wed-

noady 15th June to discuss the question of the relative proportions of the grant money to be allotted to each club. A scheme will then be prepared by the Finance Committee classifying each club in a definite category according to the proportion of the grant money it should receive, and the scheme will be referred to the Annual General Meeting for consideration.

This will mean that in place of the present system in which the most eloquent or influential club is liable to receive the best hearing, there will be a far better system of ranking each club within set limits, and each club will know beforehand how much of the benefits which are likely to be. As this is a fairly drastic modification of previous Association policy, it has been suggested that the Club representatives, and possibly the Finance Committee, should meet, probably on the 10th or 11th June, to prepare adequate proposals.

H. C. EVISON,
Hon. Secretary.
V.U.C. Student’s Association.

Dear Veritas,

You have given us a very little proof of the existence of something, but what exactly has induced you to conclude from this something a confused bundle of dogmas and superstitions?" And again, "What is the meaning of the unexplained Caege?" Why should this be doing to with the anthology of Hebrew beliefs, that classical Graeco-Hellenic philosopher, and a large number of fanatics of all ages.

SALIENT, June 8, 1949.

No, Veritas. I am afraid it will not quite do, there is nothing in your "proofs" which could not be used by anyone wishing to exalt something as a "god," and one of your committees was directed specifically at Christianity, and they have not answered it in any logical or coherent way. I am afraid, to justify on any ethico-gallican presuppositions or perfections of Imperial Roman Christianity, one must be able to define what the "taboos in sex, science, politics, medicine, or any other field of human concern" is, and it is not logical, and it is not consistent with the attempt to help "The students" as you have stated, to show their appreciation by supporting these things. At the same time I cannot but feel surprised at the lack of support of my own annual magazine, especially a June edition. To $500 of these have been sold, and only 300 of these are remaining among the subscribers. I would therefore urge students to encourage University writers to continue producing their own publications.

Yours faithfully,
J. B. BUTCHERS,
Business Manager.

HEAR THE AUSSIE DEBATES
June 11 Town Hall

That Summer Abroad

Plans are now almost completely set for the transfer of Australian and New Zealand students to vocational employment schemes during the long vacation —1949-50. Details will be available at the meetings. Students are advised to plan their trip early, as internal travelling should not amount to more than the cost of their travel. The exact figures cannot be given until further information arrives from Australia.

It is anticipated that many New Zealand students will be able to leave in November and thus commence work at the beginning of December. This will allow for a working period of approximately twelve weeks. Average wages will not be less than 10/- a week. The number and in many instances will be higher, thus a student will be able to work for ten of his twelve weeks. Alternatively, at least £50.00 and possibly a good deal more. Ten weeks work for pure holiday on this basis alone will enable the student to build up a decent plane of existence for themselves.

The National Union informs us that there is ample work available in attractive agricultural districts. Students will be allowed to take up two jobs during their stay in different districts by arrangement with the Commonwealth Employment Office, but any other arrangements for work will have to be made privately.

The Scheme offers a trip to a new country at reasonably competitive guaranteed employment and a fair wage. Again, students are invited to attend the National Union’s “That Summer Abroad” meeting.

Students who are required to do part of their course practical work during vacation, i.e. Agricultural Students and Engineers are offered special facilities for this purpose. Arrangements have been confirmed for this year, but are yet complete but Students will be advised in plenty of time.

Applications for the tour will close in all Colleges early. Your Executive has appointed a travel and exchange officer and he has on hand the necessary forms. Every application must be accompanied by a cheque fee for $10.00.

The Travel and Exchange Officer is instructing students to pay their fare by weekly amounts in advance for those who do not wish the burden to fall in one lump.

Inquire at Exec. Room—NOW!
Emeritus Professor G. W. von Zedlitz

It is well that students of to-day should have some knowledge of the great contribution to the life and work of Victoria University College made by Emeritus Professor G. W. von Zedlitz who died on 11th October last. He was a member of his Chair in a narrow fashion and by his intellectual ability, his integrity of character, his many-sided personality he taught many of us to understand and appreciate life more fully and, what is more, to obtain greater satisfaction from it.

He followed the foundation professors and his appointment to the new Chair of Modern Languages in 1902 was a piece of rare good fortune, for the first four professors to hold his Chair in the university were all men of heavy debt. But it is no reflection on any of them to say that each in some respect was limited. "Von" belonged to a company of the unlimited and in his contacts with the public, the students, the staff, he poured the new wine into the old bottles. No warmth was felt in any of his students and this feeling was intense and lasting. When the organization of the Jubilee Celebrations was being discussed, a number of those who attended his classes thirties years before begged that they should be given the opportunity of hearing him lecture again in the old familiar way. Such a request must be rare indeed; it is an acid test of his students and he redolent the old students of this pleasure and for them and for many others the absence of "Von" three long months marked the jubilee.

What is the Council lost by the shameful Act that ended his first official connection with us, who can say? (1) All we know is that the blow was in some measure lessened by the broadmindedness he displayed in the second of the truce he called on the staffs, was the "world's foremost plant expert," he said. "A commissar younger, who knew absolutely nothing about the soil, had been at the direction of the"... The Council of 1915 deserves well, not merely of the College but of the Dominion, for the fine character of the way by which they went back on their word and bowed to the clamour of a mob excited by a vindictive Press.... While it was possible that the Council, by its conduct, the Council did good service in maintaining the honour of the College and the freedom of the University. (2) Later a Council chairman, missed the great opportunity of supporting the stand made by his predecessors. It failed to see justice done by restoring "Von" Chair in 1916. A later Council chairman, did what it could in 1916 by making him Emeritus Professor, an appointment widely approved.

Not many people know the abuse that was showered privately and publicly in this noble man in recent years 1915-1919. But it struck me most forcibly was the freedom of his soul from any pettiness, and the analysis of the trouble that was faced was that he should be allowed to pursue a course that would make the path of the Council as smooth as possible. But he never refused to have a great principle in the company of acritical and honest men. In the family. After the blow had fallen I never heard him complain or utter a vindictive word. Whatever the victim or the accuser showed the qualities that we are pleased to call British was never in doubt in my mind. For his enemies he was export; he provided a lesson in patience, equanimity, self-control and philosophic insight, a lesson they have. We have learned it and it has been a model. These are past and their full history still has to be written. But for us at Victoria University College there are the memories of this magnificent company time. His life was broad and healthy. He understood that men were not angels and thought, perhaps, that this was just as well. He was understanding never before anyone doubtful. "Von" has no doubts about anyone; he is a man to whom "Von" acted as guide, philosopher and friend. In this way he has made a contribution to the life of our College for which we will be forever grateful.

T. A. HUNTER.

1. The Council was compelled to dispense with its services by the Enemy Alien Teachers Act 1915. Repealed in 1927.

Dr. Frankel said, "But that's all." Dr. Frankel described Lysenko as "the great technologist of the Russian Revolution" and sold himself to the Communist Party as well as the man in the street. The Russian government, under Dr. Frankel's direction, was to introduce new crops into the Ukraine. The Irish peasants had practised the "no panic" method ever since the potato blight had been introduced from the Americas.

Lysenko is a practical man of the people," Dr. Frankel remarked. "He's got his own language in the street, he has the inheritance of acquired characteristics for granted, as does Lysenko himself."

Dr. Frankel admitted, however, that modern genetics is almost useless when it comes to developing new varieties of plants.

"While it may take a Mendelian 10 years to develop a new strain of wheat, if Dr. Frankel is Lysenko like, promises to do the same in 3 years. Russia is in a hurry, productivity now is the point and bands of peasants and rural people quick results, and the authorities believe him."

The term Lysenkoism is used by E. R. Seidman, British Marxist biologist, to describe "theological creep" from orthodox genetics and Lysenkoism, but a dishonest man.

"Such a plan is to live in b/h without doing the same thing and refuses to declare himself.

Frecording his attack on Lysenko, Dr. Frankel briefly reviewed some of the work done by his colleagues at Genetics Congress in Stockholm last year.

C.V.
LAND OF THE FREE

This article was written in America in March of this year. Paul Zilch, who wrote it, gathered the material in Eugene, Oregon—the far north, well removed from what we think of as the negro hotbed. Every incident happened in one or other campus there, and has been incorporated into these articles. They are written as by a negro, speaking to his fellow Americans.

We may shrug complacently and say "Yes, but we thank God that we are not as other men are." And yet we are as hypocritical as the Pharaohs. We cannot ignore this situation; it exists in a University in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and forty-nine. Are we guilty too?

I am one of the 14 million guilty Americans.

There are nine times as many who are ashamed.

"We don't know why, why guilty?" Broad nose, full lips, kinky hair, and skin so black it was a man guilty without trial in America.

Claims of white superiority, distortion of negro history, economic and social overlordship, and acts of violence against my race—all reveal their true character. For neither constitution, science, nor morality upholds this conduct. And the accusers stand guilty before the bar of world opinion, and the courts of justice in America are judged innocent.

The first African slave ship to North America, the Emancipation proclamation, reconstruction, and a new slavery, lynching, and its more refined and later complement—the Jim Crow laws—tend to drive the negro who dares to protest. And always scorched, kicked, seasod to and fro, and rejected by America, Oregon, Eugene, this very campus; to different degrees but at all times.

"I am the very campus" Unlikable! Uninteresting! you say. Not only that but when you ask what's wrong, you will get no answer. And no matter, you are almost sure to turn away with scarcely concealed relief that brotherhood week takes up too many weeks of the year.

It is indeed disturbing that the students who continue entering a mixed institution of higher learning must first investigate racial policies and the degree of inconvenience he must put up with before applying for admission.

"How do they treat Negroes?" is a question prospective negro students must ask. Only those who know the particulars.

"I cannot answer this question for me for a long time. But I can answer it now. For a year and a half.

I had a vague impression that Ore- gonzians were not quite sure of themselves. The sense that I was not entirely without doubts.

My hopes for a new life, a life of social equality, and a future, like an Indian summer before the cold grey winter of 1960, had not been altogether extinguished. But I began to shrug my shoulders and walk by.

On another occasion, more offensive, a professor persisted in referring to colored people as degraded. Finally a negro student could no longer stand this degrading process and asked his professor to refrain from using the term. "Oh, yes," came the reply from a very dignified, dark eye, an accepted term," the professor said. "No one in this class seems to resent the word and if you continue to use it, I'm going to use it too." He quit.

I myself have experienced unpleasantness with a student, though I probably didn't realize the effects of his attitude at the time. He didn't dare to rain the effects.

The incident happened in the spring. The impression of the textbook had been trying to imply the mental inferiority of the negro, with only enough specifications in his argument to remain on safe grounds. After a while, I approached the instructor to present the text book, trying to illustrate the point. "I don't think you've taken all the facts into consideration..."

"No, of course not." "The attitude of the poor..." was as far as I got.

"Yes, I see your point of view."

"I wish you understood."

"I ventured.

"Yes, I quite understand. Negro there anything else you wanted?"

Yet, I repeat, you would gather a world in a classroom because they are just that. But their ratios to the total number of negro students is no greater than in any other group. Our apparent higher fluidity when it does assert itself, can be traced to two causes: First, many of our come from the same backgrounds as the rest of the students, and the negro is seen and heard only at the pleasure of whites, with opportunities for physical presence more frequent than those for self-expression. A past of segregation and suppression, a culture of white supremacy, a recent history in which the negro has been stigmatized with the term of "inferior" and "laziness"—can be better observed when we are about to enter.

At the beginning of the fall term 1947, Estelle Allen, a senior negro in the University dormitory, applied for a double room in the residence hall, the spring term. Estelle had roomed with another negro without any objections being raised. Now Estelle's room was available in the residence hall, the same as the other students. But in the spring term, Estelle had roomed with another negro student and nobody objected.

"I can't understand you, the system is the same wherever you go."

"No, I can't understand you."

The director of dormitories declined her application for a double room. The University had now prohibited mixed rooming, which she told Estelle. Not satisfied with this attitude, Estelle wrote to the president of the University, bringing the case to the attention of the president. She sent letters to the campus newspapers, the newspapers, the negroes, the letters, and the students with the hope there was a chance of being heard. The University had forced him to issue a directive prohibiting the continuation of this policy.

The president of an American university admitted taking orders from a small, influential group of negroes. Again, this situation persists in the 20th century, in America, an attitude that is said to be the epitome of academic freedom.

This article will be continued in the next issue of Saturday.
The Prime Minister wants his answer. And, of course, when people as influential as Prime Ministers want anything, they have ways of getting what they want. And so the country faces another referendum.

It has met with a mixed reception, this referendum business. Mr. Holland argues that everyone wants it and the Government should therefore go ahead and do what it wishes without delay. The Government can argue on the face of things, that it is applying direct democracy by asking the people themselves what they want. And, of course in days when merely to suggest that word 'democracy' is to wrap ones beliefs in an odour of sanctity, the Prime Minister has got a powerful justification for his action. However, referenda were not unknown in countries like pre-war Germany whose beliefs were not quite democratic. I will try to show that this referendum should have all the hall marks which distinguish a democratic referendum from a non-democratic one. So what would we ask of this ideal referendum?

First, that it be fairly taken (in the narrow technical sense), that the opponents are going to indulge in ballot rigging; that if any of these techniques were observed! The answer unfortunately is YES—and still more unfortunately, it looks very much as though it is going to be carried out in this way.

Logic...

In a democracy (you'd pardon it if it is trying to teach you something you already are given a vote on deliberating teams, and in the case of this one, that the results were not announced. No-one seriously supposes, I think, that any deliberate tampering took place in this clear logical form, but it is evident, and more, if any possible argument were presented—then we would be in the dark where this result of which the papers would have us believe. But again it is true that there is no other way to seriously believe that the referendum will be carried out in this manner.

Likelihood...

From indications already, what is likely to happen? Something like this. First (and remember what we said above about presenting all sides to the argument) is very doubtful whether anyone who opposes a referendum will get a chance to be heard. It is obvious that the Government wishes to support it, space is overflowing in any paper to report opinions. But we believe that the

"TOBYNE OR NOT TOBYNE"

Can there be a science of history? If not, why not? If so, has Arnold TOBYNE? In his six volume "STUDY OF HISTORY" found it? A symposium consisting of Professor R. Parker, Dr. Peter Munz, and Mr. Harold Miller tried to clarify the minds of the New Zealand Historical Society on this question. But as in all the purely academic societies in this college, no conclusion was reached.

Professor Parker gave a plain statement of TOBYNE's, Dr. Peter Munz a mechanistic attack, and Mr. Miller a eugenic argument. TOBYNE's theory of history cannot be stated fairly in a few lines, but let us do our best. His historical unit— the orthodox historian the "nation" to the Marxian a gradually developing whole— is the "civilization" a mechanical vague term which he applies to the most homogeneous collection of human beings at any point in time. For TOBYNE, he regards the Western and the Balkan civilizations as distinct units and combines Greece and Rome in one. Right, having named his term, what gives it very a scientific character: defining it, he proceeds to abstract laws of development from the facts of a hypothetical history divided into these units. First general law—that civilizations begin, grow and break down. Very good, they have all, so they all will. That goes for me too. Thus we have the first concrete inference from TOBYNE's for the whole world— civilization is doomed. TOBYNE is therefore firstly the historian of philosophers of progress.

Now, how do civilizations rise, develop and break down? By the second law— "challenge and response." Another vague term which can cover almost any factor in human process. It seems to mean little more than "c. a. t. and c. e. e." and might as well be left unexplained. This semi- diurnal dance together with the third "law" which recognizes, in a cautious manner, the fact, that in the same way, the existence of class divisions in a conflict that civilizations of the past, gives the key to the TOBYNE's civilization comes from. It is Marxian shadow distorted, but undoubtedly TOBYNE's conservative Intelligensia's answer to the question. But unfortunately it is not very satisfactory.

Harold Miller endorsed TOBYNE at once, for it places mind before social and economic question as the most important factor in the shaping of human society. Methods of production have nothing to do with it. Dr. Munz claimed that a general scientific view of history, as of anything, is impossible until we had command of all the facts. This statement is unfortunately contradicted by the history of every scientific hypothesis since Galileo, so I beg leave to ignore it. There is no reason why we cannot attain scientific laws of development from the history of human society as from any other natural system. I believe that the world exists only in our senses, in which case you would get rid of all science and stop eating.

Karl Kneiss

Professor Parker made this point quite forcibly. There may be a science of history, but it must be based on scientific method. TOBYNE has certainly not done that. He omits the real primary stuff of living altogether, and talks in abstractions. The impact of new forms of society, economically superior, and others, is to TOBYNE primly a mental impact. Material things are not even important, apparently, let alone their proximate effects. Why? Admitted the Professor shyly even Marx was more scientific than TOBYNE! Consideration on! TOBYNE talks in metaphors— "Challenge and response" was merely an accident to human development, not the determining force, the same reason.

Gliders come very near proving that that holds good today and forever, in the aggregate, how society works. They prove it short. That is one up to Marx. Against that argument, the new class has shown its superiority: economic production and the freedom of production changed, yet today we still have the same laws. The logical step forward from our type of civilization is to a society without classes, Marxian prediction, History would have a new hope. Another one up to Marx.

PARTISAN.
VICTORY TO VICTORIA

A half-empty hall, gowned debaters stalking around, then finally the judges arrived, dinner-jacketed... wait a white tie?

Miss Alison Pearce, Vice-President of the Debating Society, confirmed our suspicions that the Australian team consisted of the best Australian debaters, Messrs. Roden, Hermes, and Webster, for the affirmative, and, for the negative, Messrs. O'Connor and Milburn, from V.U.C. (muffled cheering from the back of the hall), having an old lady was removed, singing: "We're the Girls from the H.I.P."

Roden: "I have been here before..."

"This previous reincarnations, it appeared, had been at various universities (starting 700 years ago). Then they discovered his greatest product was a challenging mind, which enabled the gradutes to see further than his fellows, and know what was what in matters of politics and the like. Though today's professional, the specialist, bulked large in the university the same method of approach was still used. Intellectual methodology. Students work in an atmosphere of knowledge, where the specialist can rub shoulders with the man who is getting a more general education. Thus technical learning can be obtained from the University, which turns out the specialists necessary to a community. Sir Gadhal Roden galloped from the lists, breaking words: "university sends forth intellectual knights, armed with the sword of knowledge, fighting the dragons of prejudice, protecting the maiden, society, who is unaware of what is going on." Once more unto the speech, dear friends.

O'Connor felt that if he had lived for 700 years he would have

got a better idea of what the modern university was doing. Originally the university had searched truth, but when the university in the 19th century broke from Christian methodology and putting nothing in its place, this became no longer true. Students were told to ignore the fundamental precepts by which the society around them lived. The fostering of opinions rather than facts, and the use of discussion for its own sake, produced little that was to be over tolerant, possessed of a permanently suspended judgment, believing sincerely in nothing. The students of O'Connor felt that the doctors of Bolen committed atrocities because they had never been encouraged to learn the "burden of society." Specialisation was justified only in research for freewill and determination were taught at the same place; neither was the final truth. Graduates were no help in solving world social problems: and the materialist mind can create a system like nazism, without a real protest in the name of intellectual freedom. If the university is to have a useful social function it must integrate, not speculate.

Mr. Hermes: accused Mr. O'Connor of being disconnected, and of an aversion to the specialization in the University of Paris. It was replaced then by the wealth of knowledge taught by the Renaissance. The students had spoken in occupied countries. Was any University ever really tacked first in totalitarian states? He followed Roden's lead and boosted the idealistic educational, the challenging mind, the broad training, the specialists who can take the world in the open. Problems, both useful functions in ways affairs were the worst work done by World Student Relief. Surely a good example of a satisfactory social function.

O'Brien, remembering Mr. Roden, at first thought he was at a Drama festival. Then wondered if it might not be a Brahmin revival meeting. The rubbing shoulders... argument is invalid: due to close college connexions, as seen in the Engineering and Medical Schools. Other grievances were that the universities were blindly following the society of today in over-specialisation, for example those on the "history of content of an undershirt," and "1001 histories of secretaries." Perhaps another might be "what one finds in a College cafeteria."

Grievances continued: The University is not leading to an understanding of social problems, nor in the understanding of how to use its knowledge. The University is largely dependent on the public funds, and therefore is a liability. The University is not fulfilling a useful function and is therefore no longer accepted by society. The University concentrates, nowadays, on specialisation, not on finding new fields of knowledge.

Mr. Webster said the affirmative had a list of satisfactory functions, specially the spirit which can challenge society from within. The negative did not deny this but to a useful function. Mr. O'Connor's "permanently suspended judgment" was not to be found in practice; decisions have to be made each day. The University turned out men trained to engage before judgment. Freedom and determinism are both taught here; both are believed, who is to say which is correct? The negative was quick to dismiss knowledge to be taught. The Bolen doctors did not come from Universities where freedom of thought was encouraged. Only in the University does the specialist in research come in contact with other people of similar learning while he trains. The University does not satisfy the community because the community does not value their thought; it regards their stringent criticism. But it is better that criticism is what they desired criticism as a means of urging, and industrial strikes! Let Fraser laugh that one day...

SALIENT. June 8, 1949.

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ANOTHER CHRISTIAN VIEWS

CHINA

Interview granted to Salient's Paris correspondent by Dr. J. G. Endicott, leader of the Canadian Delegation to the World Peace Congress held in Paris, April 26.

Dr. Endicott was born in China and passed 22 years there as a missionary of the United Church of Canada. For 10 years he was Vice-President of the Board of China Inland Mission. He then became the General Secretary of the General Mission, but was on intimate personal terms with them and the members of the Nationalist government; a government which was not only unfriendly but seized power by an army and promises, naturally

The revolution which is now taking place in China has been going on for 100 years. It began with the Taiping Rebellion in 1850, the Boxer Uprising in 1900, 1911 and 1927.

The long range view of history will show that this movement marks the break-up of feudalism and it can therefore be regarded as the Chinese equivalent of the English revolution of Cromwell's time or the French Revolutions of 1789.

The changes in China did not come about by the natural, internal, industrial development of the economy. They were forced on the country by the break-up of the Industrial Revolution from the West. The old feudal economy of China was unable to meet the challenge of the tenant farmer and the landless peasant to make a living by farming. Each industry was in the hands of large families. These industries were not suited for the production of cheap machine-made goods. Even when the population of China was thus faced with semi-starvation there were not enough industries, to feed and cloth the people. The government and the landlords had to be brought into the picture. Let us examine two things:

(a) a land reform which will relieve the starving peasant of his rent, high interest, oppressive taxation and the continued conscription of his labour by both the government and the landlords;

(b) a programme of industrialisation which will take care of the surplus population and at the same time guarantee a free and independent China.

The Chinese reformers of today are afraid that China may become an agricultural region with a raw material colony of the Industrial West and that it may be forced into the old position of a supplier of raw materials to the industrial consumers.

In fact, each attempt of the Chinese people to bring about these reforms was stopped or set back by some form ofarmed intervention. When it was not direct armed intervention, it was of another kind. In the last 30 years or so small reactionary groups which would not be the rest and given the West the economic advantages it demands.

From 1911 onwards imperial Japan was particularly successful in this sort of intervention. Modern American policy is no different and accounts for the American feeling that China is in which it is not the work of agitators but represents a deep desire on the part of the Chinese people that the Twenty-one Demands of Japan and the Co-operation Sphere may be cut and revised and condoned by the U.S. edition.

Past Failure

The Kuomintang government head the "Four Freedoms" is quite incapable of giving the reforms which the Chinese people need. There is overwhelming evidence that the government is too inefficient and too ineffective to handle the situation. Since the fall of 1924 there has been a long list of major scandals, any one of which would have forced the resignation of the government in a democratic country. For example: The Shanghai Pneumo- nia Scandal, The Post Office Savings Bank Scandal, The Shanghai Municipal Police Scandal, The Shanghai U.S. Blood Plasma Deal, The Taking Over of Japanese Prisoner Slaughter in Formosa Scandal, etc.

Dr. Endicott continued by giving extensive proofs of the corruption and cruelty of the Chiang Kai-Shek regime, quoting largely from reactionary American sources. But, so the weakness of this regime is now universally recognised we do not consider it necessary to repeat the matter.

The Chinese people, through hundreds of organisations, demanded after the war a great reform based on a coalition government. The Nationalist Government, before it was armed by America, agreed to a coalition government as the basis of these negotiations. The Chinese Communist Party was, in fact, a part of the negotiation, and as such, was excluded. As the general Marshall negotiated, with the result that the army of Chiang Kai-Shek, he had as his right hand. It soon became evident that America intended to establish a constant military dictatorship by the help of American money, men and arms. An examination of the state affairs in China south of the Yangtze river, where Chiang Kai-Shek's regime has been in undisputed control for years is adequate demonstration of the fact that to keep him in power can only make things worse.

The enormous strength of the revolu-

The enormous strength of the revolutionary forces has been built up by giving the great majority of the people what they want. They get no help from Russia. Most people are splendid. Such being is a well-proven fact. General Marshall stated in his return that there was no evidence. He had observers and agents all over the north, but peculiarly clear to the war and after.

Mr. R. E. Cutler of the "Time Magazine" travelled with a "True Team" in the north. He writes:-

"I could find no evidence myself. I met O.B.S. men and O.S. operatives who were developing all their energies to this end. I cannot say from what factions. They never collected a good enough case to beat Cerf's first class romance, which in turn is the pinnacle of failure.

Mr. A. T. Steele of the "New York Herald-Tribune" after extensive investigation reported after a visit to Communist controlled territory:-

"There is still no evidence of direct military aid by the Russians to the Communist forces."

Reasons

The revolutionary forces are win-

The revolutionary forces are winning because they are giving the people what they want. They are getting honest, courageous, simple democracy, light taxes and enough to eat and enough to wear for the average Chinese. Such a programme is sure to win.

Let us try to see nature’s course in China quickly, without preconceived ideas of the struggle, as by any means to Chiang Kai-Shek, we will get a pro-

progressive government which will in-

large amount of middle-of-the-road influence and some Communists. The longer we keep Chiang Kai-Shek in power, the stronger will the left wing become.

It is interesting to note that what the revolutionary forces are giving the people in the way of land reform and local democracy is what every political party for the last forty years had been promising the people and none of them have kept their promises.

The U.S. talk about non-intervention in China is dollars and war matériel they have granted Chiang have not been aimed at peace ends.

The U.S. has trained and armed for the Kuomintang 700,000 combat troops and 50,000 special service personnel under various names. At least 2000 airmen are being trained in the U.S. not to mention the great training scheme for 250,000 men in Formosa.

Military Training Schools have been set up by the U.S. Army for the Kuomintang in V.I. Day in the following places—Tungtang, Kunming, Chunchung, Canton, Hanyang, Hankow, Huachow and several more are planned.

U.S. military training personnel has been estimated at about 4000.

This is a fact that U.S. Army men are not assisting in the direction of the civil war.

Dr. Endicott concluded this interview with these words of Dr. T. C. Chao, Dean of Ibiligion in the American missionary university of Yenki:

"Many of the leading Chinese in China are thanking God for the resistance of the People’s Army as being the only means for the Chinese people to get peace and reconstruction."

S. T. H. SCOCONES.

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**Why Do YOU Play For Outside Clubs?**

What is lacking in the Sport's Clubs at V.U.C.? In the last two years it has become more and more noticeable that students are looking outside the college for their recreation. This has become more noticeable in the field of Rugby. Those regular attendees at the game you that on some Saturdays, out of the sixty players there at least six or seven are V.U.C. students. This does not help our Rugby Club at all. This percentage of V.U.C. types in the clubs is even more noticeable in the lower grades.

Why does this happen? Other Sports Clubs in the college notice the same thing. Is there something lacking in our own clubs? It is possible that some people go to V.U.C. merely for the sake of playing sport for the varsity. We do not suggest that this should be the case here but feel that a certain enthusiasm for Varsity Sports Clubs should be shown.

If those people who play for outside bodies in preference to V.U.C. and have strong reasons for doing so, would write a letter to the Sport's Editor and state those reasons we would be very grateful as we want to know what is causing this lack of spirit de corps.

**Hockey One - - -**

Women's Hockey is as popular as ever this year and we have four teams entered in the Wellington competition, one in each grade. We are particularly grateful to the W.C.A. of 5.0, J. Francis, H. Spencer, and Capt. B. J. Hyde, who have come from last season and we welcome the addition of J. McKehnie and J. Young. Also new to the team are P. Barr, I. Hoo and V. Anderson, the latter a Delicious by courtesy T. Mayock who has been moved back to the half-line; is adapting herself extremely well to her new position. B. Hill, our well known Wellingtons player, is showing rapid improvement this season and uses her speed and quickness in great advantage. M. Spiers is playing her usual reliable game.

P. Sherman, I. Ashton, B. James, N. Bannister, and goalie J. Florence, were unlucky to miss selection for the first grade against W.C.A. The team, with one of our best forwards out, is a great hit to the Reserve team. D. Sturgeon, B. Stenerson, V. Jones and graduate C. Spencer are all playing good hockey in the sub competition for the three reserve positions for the Tournament team should be strong.

The 1st grade predicted a win last Saturday over Athletic. Captains J. Walden and J. F. Halford, centre half and the rest of the team are all playing well.

The Junior team have been handicapped by many of their new players having missed the last two matches through holidays, but are lucky in having Miss F. Ralph as coach. They will no doubt rebuild their team in the latter half of the season. There is much enthusiasm shown by the beginners and amongst those promising are A. Todd, T. King, and A. Lovell.

**Rugby On Down Grade?**

The first five Saturdays for one reason or another have seen the first fifteen fall to score a point or two too high at the gap point, no Australian visit, with the demands on the team of some of our best forwards which it made, can account partly for the lack of success, and rank bad luck has also played its part. A. Leake, B. Leake, and C. Leake, finish, could have won any or all of the Mitre, Osamow, Oriental or Pombe games.

Generally speaking the forwards have been the main strength of the side, and have given displays of a consistently good standard. The backs, on the other hand, have not been made up of good individuals, have so far failed to settle down.

Apart from ordinary Club games there are other points to mention. On May 4 at Palmerston North, Massey won a hard fought game by 6 to 5 and on May 11, a combined team from these two sides lost to Australian Universities by 15 to 17. V.U.C. representatives in this team were: J. Walden, A. Leake, J. McVoor, R. and C. Shannon, J. G. Smith, F. D. Jones, J. Stone and D. Dilan.


Congratulations also go to Jorden and Smith on their selection in the Wellington team to play the Auckland team on King's Birthday, and sympathy to Dilan, probably the Club's most injured player, who is now recovering after an operation to the shoulder.

**Lower Grades:**

Junior A: Like the Seniors, and one might almost say, because of the Seniors this side has yet to win a game, though it has drawn once.

**Varsity Outplays Tigers To Draw**

Tech. Tigers, leading team in Wellington A grade Basketball, had their form clouded reduced to the bare bones by the up and coming Varsity Five. This game last Saturday at the Sports Centre was packed with thrills, ending in a 17-17 draw, Tigers equalizing with a one point penalty in the last quarter minute. Prominent in the game was E. C. Martin and captain Single Moral who between them netted most of Varsity's goals. Pat Anderson in the back line contributed some fine long range shooting and some solid work in the fourth quarter. Varsity has now played six games, won two, drawn one and lost three—keep it up you ball players!

Last Saturday should have seen the first victory for the team, especially in the forwards, showed that poor luck, and opportunity, it will win matches.

Junior B: This team, little inferior to Junior A, has won a couple of games, and lost the others by narrow margins. Better backs are the pressing need—not only in this team but throughout the whole Club—and until these are found the record is not likely to improve.

Third A: That the Crescent XV, containing the best of the fresher talent yet to have their line crossed, having scored 57 points to 6 (two penalties) in their four games. The team left four games to go to beat the record of last year's 3A team, which kept its line intact for 12 consecutive weeks: but points could only be scored one by one, dead equal in its grade. It is easy to prophecy, but the least that can be expected from this team is a high place in its grade at the end of the season.

Third B: This team has not yet realized its capabilities and should do helped out this season progressed a bit but up till now lack of fitness and the weak tackling has lost several games. Still, the results to three by the members of this side make at practices should soon result in a greatly improved performance.

**Women's Basketball**

So far this season the basketball club has not done anything outstanding although the Senior B team has been playing well. There has been many of the fortnightly games and members in it and therefore benefits from the couple of weeks practice allowed by the excellent coaching. The other two teams, an Intermediate A team and a Junior A team have not been successful but are showing a higher standard of play than was shown by the corresponding teams last year. This gives us great hopes for the future. Many of last year's players have stopped playing this year but we have many promising new members. Practices are held every Monday night at 7 p.m. All players are required at practice. Be there.

**Cross Country**

The Harrier Club, held its first race on Saturday, May 26. The Sherwood Cup run over the usual 3 mile course was won again instead of a sealed handicap this year, was won by Ian Whitelaw and capt. Single Moral who between them netted most of Varsity's goals. Pat Anderson in the back line contributed some fine long range shooting and some solid work in the fourth quarter. Varsity has now played six games, won two, drawn one and lost three—keep it up you ball players!

The Club has just printed a training syllabus drawn up by Bob Hunt ex O.U. captain who is now running for V.U.C. The preliminary period of jogging, reaching 8 miles for up to 4 nights of the week, has just been covered. The presentations from Weir House on Tuesdays and Thursdays have been well attended, and the results obtained later in the season will in no small measure be judged upon the training enthusiasm of Bob Hunt.

The Club is unfortunate in losing Charlie Iredale, who has moved back to Australia firstly and then to England. Bob Hunt has moved back to Australia and we also send a health grom with Peter Whittle who goes to Sweden shortly. Bob Hunt and Peter Whittle have both been very useful to the Club.

Five Saturday races have already been held, of which one was a Field Kakariki with Massey College who have just formed an independent Field Kakariki Club.

The "Novice Race" (May 7) was won by J. W. Chalmers with Mike Truebridge 2nd. Bob Hunt won the "Veterans Race" also held at Worser Bay. We regret that this year we have not made for those who turned up in dinner suits.

**Basketball**

**Stop Press**

Last Saturday VUC Senior Rugby Team defeated W.T.C. 17-9. Congrats. on your first win.

On Tuesday night the Indoor Basketball Team was beaten by Cardinals in a close game, the score being 21-20.

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