MEMBER of the Judiciary, of the Legislature and of the executive, hence a complete anachronism, like the duck-decked prayer-boxes, quite an historical anachronism, said Jowitt. "If you believe in the right honorable Viscount Jowitt of Steventon, Lord High Chancellor of England, described himself at the beginning of an informal Press conference at which the writer was privileged to be present. So it was that Jowitt, so familiar to law students, immediately stripped of the pages of the Law Reports and became Lord Jowitt the man—matter of fact, droll humorously, exceedingly intelligent, uncannily perspicacious, not occluding or dominating but polite and quiet, and the smiling and facile, with a cultured but unafactory manner of speech.

His Lordship first made brief reference to the situation of the keepers of the King's conscience—and to his multitudinous duties of the powers of providing over the House of Lords, the Judicial Council of the Peaceful Parliament and the Court of Appeal, of maintaining communications with Courts and Courts of King's Bench and the patronage. The keeper of the King's conscience was originally a very high diocese and in fact the King's confessor. Nowadays such was not the case, and he found the task of keeping the King's conscience often a good deal easier than keeping his own. People have remarked, he said, that if by any misfortune His Majesty were to die and Princess Elizabeth to succeed him, the Chancellor would not be expected to request the young Princess, if she were to sit in a comfortable chair and address his questions as "my dear boy," or "my dear friend," he then proceeded to the question of a chair, a dear, bacanic and thoughtful manner.

The rearming of Germany (and Japan), he said, must be handled with great care, for the question was: which side would Germany take in the event of another war? On the one hand was the fact that Europe would never be strong until Germany were rearmed, and on the other the need for Germany to behave as a good European nation; at all events it was imperative to satisfy the French: they have much to remember 1790, 1814, 1940—and we owe much to France as the part of modern culture; and no mistake was to be made: France was still a great power, suffering from something of a malaise at the moment; and indeed his opinion was well worth remembering if only for the impressive movement which she embodied. Viscount and Lady Jowitt are both enthusiastic painters.

BRITAIN THE PEACE FIGHTER

Adverting to the part of Britain in the conflict, he defended herself and her dominions, he stated that the British were of course aware that their inventive genius was as great as ever, that much enlightened men now going on, and the future was made in the old days. He said that a war with Russia was possible, and that he entertained the belief that there was not going to be one. He thought the military men who talked about the fact that the Russian army was strong, but if the next three or four years could be got over without war, the danger would be very considerably lessened, provided that we were prepared and armed, so that it would not be worthwhile for anyone to think of a war. It must be understood, he added, that we cannot see over the wall into the Russian garden, and that everything there may not be so lovely. The Russians would have no hope of success in war at the present. He stated. As for communism within Britain, he explained that there, as he supposed was the case here, the danger lay in the communist element in the trade unions, and the difficulty was that Trade Union people are happy-go-lucky people and are thus easy prey for the extremely active Communist interest, which he feared, said that this trouble was never definitely recorded in the British Press, and was not written about. Under Clause 32 of the Treaty between the Persian Government and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company which incidentally the U.K. Government was not a party, the Persian Government agreed not to interfere with the operations of the company. Now, any Government, he said, is perfectly entitled to nationalize what is its country's own property, but it was not entitled to break its pledged word—and that's what Persia was doing. He analogized, he said, it was like a drug and goes to the head if not controlled. He added that he was wanted as mediator in the Persian crisis, but was already committed to Australia for the Legal Convention; when he got to Sydney, he was so cold he would almost have preferred to be sweltering in a pelican.

NURMBERG-BOUND PRECEDENT

Referring to the present case in the Court for the Peaceful Parliament, Viscount Jowitt intimated that he was the only surviving associate in the investigation into the rights of the Allies' (formulating the Constitution of the Court and the procedure to be adopted) which had been conducted up an agreement between the Russians and the British, and that he had been a member of the Court. (Continued on page 6.)

ERIC LINKLATER's address to a crowded C3 was interesting, and for more things than the subject, the Modern Novel. In the first place he was introduced by Professor Gordon who was a well-known one of his very many appearances on the platform before (for further news of rare appearances see: Van Deussen) and in the second place it was not necessary for Eric Linklater to use a microphone. For him to show his wit they hoped, we hope the English faculty staff learned as much about lecturing as they did about the novel.

Mr. Linklater continues the same convivial and easy manner of introduction and he quite reminds the lecturer began by saying that:

"Note-taking is a disgusting habit.
It robs the memory and robs the faculty of reading." These severe asides were repeated and should benefit any other staff members who happened to be present. Salient, nevertheless, look sweet.

By way of introduction there was an interesting little story about a Chinese tea house in Shanghai which emphasized the point that the subject of the novel is to entertain, because it had its origins in the art of storytelling. From this it was easy to criticize the extreme of seriousness which characterises the novel and its critics in modern time.

For this failing one must blame, at least in part, compulsory education and the amount of harm done by this innovation "can hardly be measured for it is not only without but futile." It has made Wordsworth a century and a half old because it has been an added load on us since birth that he is not only famous but important.

CHAMPAGNE AT THE RAILWAY BUFFET

The modern novel also reflects the curious divisions of modern industrial society; the specialization, the divisions and it is now possible to say that the many of the new novels of the 20th century are better novels than those of this century. As Mr. Connolly once said that "the only function of a writer is to produce a masterpiece." This type of intellectual cannibalism has lately been deployed, when, in a review of a novel by Blandish, Blandish this last century writer to Champagne found at a railway buffet.

BAD NOVELS HAVE USES

There were, of course, good and bad novels and this latter have their uses. They tell us a good deal about the popular mind and sometimes stimulate the desire for laconic interest in some activity which is a reaction against Victorian reaction. This is similar to that of the Recreation of Poetry Drama after Cromwell's puritanism. In the bad novel our respectable interest in physical cruelty and violence is also clear.

GOOD NOVELS-NEW APPROACHES

The part of the lecture devoted to the good novel began with a schism which dispelled the effect of Hollywoodism as an obstacle to the things in American culture. Lionel Trilling one of their good critics whose work I believe (Empire, Liberal Imagination) and excellent novel "Middle of the Journey" novel is available in Wellington, has had some interesting things to say about the novel.

He has pointed out the differences between the novels of the Age of Confidence: Coleridge, Wordsworth, Chatterton and others sure of themselves and the novels they offered. By comparison the modern novels are tentative, interested in formalism and the approach best known in the world of Virginia Woolf. They can be criticised because they lack intellectual authority, as comparisons with such masters as Boccaccio show.

GENERAL TO PARTICULAR

Once he had placed Sommert Bauman and E. M. Forster as survivals from another age, no less remarkable for all that he used Elizabeth Bowen and Graham Greene as his two modernists who would exhibit, however, of the particular faults he had outlined, both fulfilled the Trillingian vision running through the modern novel, the more so because he always tells a story, a story that is not only famous but important.

INSIDE:

Van Deussen - Dr. Buchman
DOES YOUR FACULTY NEED A SHOCK

ARE you satisfied with your faculty? As a student do you leave your lectures satisfied that they have been worth attending? As a professor or lecturer do you finish a lecture or mark an exam paper knowing that your work for your students is as good as you can do it?

At Massey College recently three members of the Students' Association Executive were invited to meet the staff members with criticisms of the staff and their methods. No holds were barred and no quarter given. Each staff member was commented on individually. After their dissection of the staff the three were thanked—cordially thanked—and it was agreed that such meetings were excellent and constructive.

Many students of this college and many members of our executive are dissatisfied with their professors and lecturers, with the use of the lecture platform, with the material presented and the remoteness of the staff. Are the Executives willing to take the initiative in the matter Mr. Horsley? Is this within the scope of good student Government?

IS THERE NO OTHER WAY MR. H.?

Salient notes with regret the decision not to postpone military training for university students. The Government could consider some way of enabling students who earn their keep for the year during the university vacation to attend. Special bursaries may assist.

PEACE TREATY FOR JAPAN

Something had to be done but to judge by the published treaty draft what was done could have been done better. There can be no appeal from the Soviet which did exactly the same thing in regard to the Danube Treaty. Cast thy bread upon waters... Commerce appears to have raised its head but there is element of reality and a thought for security. Previous experience convinced the free powers that round-table conferences with Russia are usually fruitless. The USSR has been fully compromised for seven days of war against Japan by her looting of Manchuria.

—M. F. McI.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FROM MUNZ TO MUNZ MEAT

Sir.—Dr. Munz suggests that I acquaint myself with the meaning of the word "logic." Instead, I shall harvest the new crop of fallacies he has produced in his latest letter, and thereby help to acquaint myself with the thing, "I lack my stand." Dr. Munz declares, "with discrimination, Loyly and Klussman. Surely this is plain enough. How one can take a stand in three different ways at once is not clear at all, it is a fact of intellectual arrogance which Dr. Munz would find difficult. That three men hold different three is clear to anyone who has volume anything about them. Thus Loyly holds that the mystery religiously deeply influenced Christianity, whereas Klussman holds that it was negligible. The wise Catholic the author of the first volume of the "Church History" of Martin Fischel does not discuss the historicity of the N.T. in this work. This statement of Dr. Munz's calls for several comments. Firstly, if Dr. Munz had really read this work he would surely know that it has two authors—Lerberon and Zeller—not one. Second, using his favourite technique, he insists that Lerberon, the author of the first chapter, in either an inaccurate Catholic or a dishonest historian. For while "well" was the word in this context? It must mean either that Loyly was wise enough to know that the N.T. is not historicized, even if the Church holds that it is or omitted to discuss the question then he knew he could not make a good case for the historicity of the N.T. Lerberon devotes three pages to the historical Church and the Gospel (p. 43-45) and concludes that "if the facts which the apostles related were not real, one was a lying wittness, and the faith of Christians would be vain." The reason why he does not discuss the question more fully is very simple. The plan of the whole work called for a volume of about 500 pages to cover the history of the first two centuries in long discussion of the historicity of the N.T. would have been a waste of valuable space, when a full treatment of the subject is readily available in such works as Dr. Grundmann's "The Jesus Christ", to which the reader is referred in a footnote on p. 43.

Dr. Munz declares that the first three paragraphs of my letter were pointless because he does not "call himself a rationalist." Surely what matters is not what Dr. Munz calls himself but what he is. He argues that because he is a disciple of Schwabert and Klauser, and "neither Schwabert nor Klauser are rationalists. We'll let Schwabert and Klauser pass—though one could reasonably call them rationalists—but what, about Loyly? If Dr. Munz "takes his stand with Loyly," he is certainly a rationalist. Dr. Munz would be easier to argue with if we had independent thinking and had some first convictions insted of hitching his wagon to three different stars.

Dr. Munz writes as if his decision not to accept the compatibility of faith and reason proceeded from a judicious weighing of St. Thomas's arguments, which like a conscientious historian he has read, presumably in the original Latin. Actually St. Thomas has very little to do with the main issue if you admit that the Christian faith is divinity revealed, and that human dogma comes from God, it obviously follows that faith and reason cannot contradict each other. The whole question is: Is the Christian faith divinely revealed? And to find the answer to that question it is necessary to consult a modern work of apologetics than read St. Thomas, for St. Thomas does not discuss it at length.

GLEANED...

AND STAFF WIT.

Physics Prof.: "There will be a few decla- from the slide rule. This will be mainly of use to those students who should also help the doctors complete their research."

Physicists' song: "Statin electric- ity may be generated by running a copper through the hair, still the making of a nickel stocking否则 out.

Heard at the Internal Affairs Dept. Hall—two Greek Cloak-room:

"Hello, what are you doing here?"
"Oh, that's my internal affair."

Prof. introducing a new lecturer: "This is Mr. D., the new lecturer in the Met. Office."
"He's bound to be wrong in that case."

Prof. (after 2 mins. of equations): "Do not worry about the Student: "Have I been sitting here all that time for nothing?"

Physics Prof. during his in- angular address: "The effects of radioactivity were observed when girls were employed painting the faces of luminous needles. Within a few years all the girls were in persons trouble."

It remains true that Dr. Munz's statement that Loyly had good historical reasons for disagreeing with the Pope is simply a non-specialist opinion by a non-specialist mind. Loyly's reasons are historical. As for his statement that Loyly was an innovator, it is ridiculous. Loyly pretended to be a loyal Catholic long before he be- lieved in the Divinity of Christ. Loyly's "Messianus" was written after he was no longer a Christian, and probably not even a Jew, as early as 1897. Excommunication is not, as Dr. Munz seems to think, "a way of dealing with the likelihood of error," but a way of preventing dishonest persons like Loyly from teaching as Catholic truth that is actually erroneous. "I know quite enough," Dr. Munz declares. "in order to say that transubstantiation is not part of the beliefs held by the primitive church..." Thus Loyly's view could be correct only with the 12th century. What an argument! The word was coined only in the 12th century; therefore people could not have believed in the change it designated until that date. It is just like arguing that no one before 1800 swung a club because no one had a club before. Dr. Munz's is a non-specialist opinion on the subject in a world no more than a non-specialist man's..."—LOGICIAN.
MUSIC HATH NO CHARMES

VISITS to concerts convince the observer that the same old University crowd is still there every time. At poetry readings (see next page) it is the irrefutable evidence of the same old, same old that few appear to take any interest in the performance that is being offered. Even at the opera houses where the music is of the best quality, attendance is not always good. The concerts, however, are not usually crowded and the audience does not appear to be particularly interested in the music being performed. The lack of interest on the part of the audience is reflected in the low attendance at the opera houses. The opera houses still attract a large number of people, but the concerts are not as popular as they used to be.

JUDGING BELOW STANDARD

Bridie Misunderstood

M R. KENNEDY and Medamikareux-Douglas and Harriet Farnsworth, the official judges at the Longfellow Drama Festival, have announced the names of the winners of the 1951 Drama Festival. The festival was held at the Longfellow Drama Club, and the winners were announced at the awards ceremony. The winners were:

1. Two-Hundred-Flower Award
   Bridie Misunderstood

2. Theatre of the Mind Award
   Bridie Misunderstood

3. The Elkins Award
   Bridie Misunderstood

The judging was conducted by Mr. Kennedy and Medamikareux-Douglas and Harriet Farnsworth. The judging was based on a number of criteria, including the acting, the writing, the direction, and the overall production. The winners were chosen based on their performance in these categories.

Two Hungarian students, one of whom is married and has a child, arrived in Wellington the other day having come by various ways from Budapest. Their full story appeared in the Evening Post with details of their escape from the political régime and the scheme which will result in their new life in this country.

THE IDEA

The idea for bringing two students to New Zealand was first suggested by a Pax Romana Congress at the Hague when students were discussing practical ways of helping people still suffering from the war. It seemed sensible to assist two students and because the immigration scheme helped displaced persons in the first stages of their journey was due to cease it had to be arranged quickly. Three adults and one child—not many people, but it is something done. A trust has to be formed to ensure that there is money for the four of them while the two men study.

THESE PEOPLE

These people were pleased and grateful to be here. Their first looks at New Zealand had pleased them and they thought that Wellington looked like Buda—not Pest which is flat.

Stephen Sizemore could speak the language well and after a short session with reporters was still full of energy. They have both done four years at the Technical University of Budapest and some work at the Technical University of Vienna and while in New Zealand are studying Civil Engineering.

HUNGARY

Thomas Paukany’s wife is an Austrian whom he met after he had escaped from Hungary in 1944. Their conversations on Hungary were most interesting after the fall of their enemies. They made a distinction between the Nazi and Communist occupation.

FITZPATRICK SPEECHLESS: THE CONGRESS SITE

Sun, sea, air and sunbaked loosers, fishing and sailing, intellectual exercise at Currie Cove Congress—1955.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER

REFUGEES FROM THE TRAGEDY OF HUNGARY

In Salient there have appeared many appeals for material aid to students still suffering from the disaster of the last war. Most of us know that many millions are starved, without clothes and probably without hope. But judging by the stories of the two students from Budapest material hopes are only a beginning.

THE FIRST...

These are the first students sponsored by a student organisation as far as we know to arrive in New Zealand. Having spoken to these three we can only hope that other student organisations decide to do likewise. Our kind of freedom and peace appear to be quite wonderful but if it is only a dream even if some people judge them as imperfect, it makes us realize even more clearly how fortunate we are.
OFFEND NO ONE—APPEAL TO ALL

Plunket Medal Speech

BUCHANAN OF M.R.A.

By D. GARRETT

JUST 2000 years ago Caius Julius Caesar was defeated. But what defeated Caesar was not an army, but a problem. He left behind him in Gaul what has since been quelled. Frenchmen differed and hated their German neighbours across the Rhine, and Caesar could do nothing with this.

Yet last year, a French statesman forgot this 6000 years ago in Pennsylvania. Robert Schuman offered a plan which he expected to capitate co-operation between the French and German peoples. It is this and a dream which Schuman can succeed where Caesar failed, for it is not just the fact that Schuman is well known. He is a follower of the Moral Rearmament Movement, a disciple of Dr Frank Buchman. Who is this man, Buchman, who can persuade French and German peoples to cooperate? The answer is: he looks like this new spirit of understanding and international politeness, and we need men like this.

Dr. Frank Buchman is the founder of the Moral Rearmament Movement. Some of us may remember him as the man who was the first in the thirteen—an Oxford Group. But Dr Buchman is not only Schuman of France, but Adenauer of Germany. He has roots in China, and leaders in every other country in the world.

BUCHANANOGRAPHY

Buchanan's life has not been eventful. His fame rests in his mission. By Frank Buchman is an American, born in Ireland, who has been a Catholic priest for 20 years. The other position he held told us little about him; he was the late Mr. Y.M.C.A. secretary in Pennsylvania, and later a teacher in London.

What was significant of his youth is that, in 1917, he went to China as a missionary. For he had also been the true missionary; the man with the message, the message of righteousness. That his beliefs should be known to all nations was his missionary. Where was he to see the seeds of his mission? They lay in the heart of a little man not for the highways of England, but in the heart of a little man, in the ground, because in a few years, Buchman was raging through Princeton and Harvard and Yale; later Oxford and Cambridge fell to the same missionary onslaughts.

Why was it so successful? In the twenties, Frank Buchman gained his first popular title. He was called "The Soul Surgeon." And a notoriety which was not what Buchman had aimed to be. Because he knew that in our day, the war had caused an enormous growth of sin and guilt. Like a good surgeon, Frank Buchman had to invent his own instruments for surgery, but they were ready at hand for his happily mixing Freud and Catholicism! The results were not always pleasant. But they were perfected, and in house parties all over England, they were read in their thousands, and they were left away their anxieties and feelings of guilt, by thousands.

EDINGTON PRINCIPAL

But Buchanan soon met the first of his setbacks. He was asked to leave Great Britain by five authorities who simply failed to understand him. Of these five, he said he was sure that he had opposed. He had estimated scientifically, that between 80 and 90 per cent. of all

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 Tournament Quiz

DID you know that Easter Tournament, 1952, is to be held in Wellington, on the 50th. to be held? Keep these facts in mind, and play your part when the time comes. This is a Tournament worth remembering, it is the responsibility of one of us.

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The Exec. Sleeps...

Salient Never

READERS will recall that at the beginning of the year we made some suggestions to the Executive and will probably remember that we put them out for a free airing every now and then. We would not want to do that, but for the fact that the Executive are used to very slow action.

Take that matter of wet and dirty toxoids. Charter started it at the beginning of 1950 and here nearly at the end of 1951 15 months later—nothing has happened. Letters have been written but what good are letters?

And again, the Common Common Rooms—look at it. Barely, badly lighted, unused. The line of broken furniture is not for people to group. That's our money in there and our relations with the College Council both wasting away. Do something! Fix it up! Turn it back into the lower gym or finish the job. Don't just let it die.

Something did happen down in the Siberian railway carriages which now looks like a well lighted Siberian railroad carriage.

But the notebook.

Not this time to go again. We suggested a method: Wooden dividers, pointed wooden labels and strict rules. The hard work went into dividing it with the help of the College Council, and pinning up labels on more folders. Perhaps this is the way.

Drawing pins and paste would last the time and the job. And, while Bryan Green was coming, three dividers appeared on the notebook—three, one each section.

Rubbish boxes? Well, a letter was written and something is to be done. When, no one knows, but in the mean time summer approaches and upper deck will be closed so the door can easily be shut.

Perhaps the Publicity Officer, Mr. D. C. O'Brien would care to tell us whether there is any going to be done? Salient has a lot of points to put to the Executive to get to work on.

It is hard to believe that the Executive do nothing but sleep, in spite of it all they do. Probably they need a couple more members.

VAN DEUSEN ON FOREIGN POLICY

HIST. FAC'S PUIERLE? ??

CHUNKY, graying Professor van Deusen (the most respectable of the member of a history department that has ever seen at V.D.) addressed an interested audience of about 25 students the evening before the subject of "American Attitudes to Foreign Policy." Research fellow Benjamin, making use of his new appearance on a lecture platform introduced Professor van Deusen by telling us that everything that could be possibly said about V.D. by way of his introduction had already been said before his previous meeting, well here he was anyway. There was no applause. Unfortunately for those present and so left to the dash. I had not been present at the previous lecture and so was left to the dash. I had not been present at the previous lecture.

As it happened this did not matter for V.D. in the first few minutes of his address challenged the historian, an excellent speaker and one whom New Zealand was fortunate to have in our midst thanks to the Fulbright Grant which has made his visit possible.

In the first place the Professor is quite clear that anything we had to say would be no way bind the United States Government and further that he was going to interpret the subject "attitude to foreign policy" as the "attitude to the cold war". He told us that the basic point of view of the great majority of the people of the United States could be summed up as follows:

An aversion that now and in the future for a conceivable time we must face a hostile Soviet Union.

A belief that the U.S.S.R. is hostile.

That conflict between capitalism and communism is inevitable.

That all means are justified to weaken the capitalist states and hasten their decay.

That a Communist victory is inevitable.

That the U.S.S.R. does not want war but that the controlled petro-czarism of capitalism can be done without war.

The Communist charge of hostility has added to them the age-old imperialist drive of Russia.

THE THREE FORMS

All those points of view are of the utmost importance in the formula of U.S. foreign policy. V.D. then showed us the three main forms in which foreign policy of the United States expresses itself. The first is that of the State Department—"He is not perfect but we must name the boy from the tremendous difficulties facing him" for the administration. The second is the policy of developing "associations of strength" throughout the world (e.g. Marshall Plan, Atlantic Union, Jap Peace Treaty etc.). The necessity of following up to this policy is that of striking hard when aggression is actually taken place.

The second Neo-Isolation (1931) is also having a supporting role and this takes two forms. The Hoover concept of "impotence behind" (i.e. stop clanging perpetual war for the sake of perpetual peace) is the idea that this policy must be remembered that this policy is also based on the premise that U.S.S.R. policy in the future is certain to be hostile.

Another form of Neo-isolationism is present with a certain number of supporters in the United States today. This was mentioned by Professor van Deusen. This is the "cold freedom of movement policy" which is opposed to any further commitment of land forces. This area any future battle with the Soviet Union as a world wide fight and would support the U.S.A. taking the battle where ever the U.S.S.R. attacked but without the use of land forces.

Professor Van Deusen pointed out the tendency of the Republic to be more in favor of security arrangements in the Pacific area than in Europe but he left us with the idea that a just logical conclusion of the political maxim that it is the business of the Opposition to oppose.

V.D. tells us that the reason why the U.S.A. is to vitally concerned in the European area is that the makers of foreign policy realize that even if Communism, completely contained in Asia, it would not get at once the necessary industrial potential to make it over Europe.

Before asking questions we were given two predictions. The first was that the basic outlines of the Foreign Policy of the U.S.A. have been laid for several years to come by the present administration. The second was that next year will be the crucial year in Russo-Chinese relations because Russia and China have been made to China regarding the balance of certain strategic areas will also fall next year.

QUESTION TIME

Question time saw the staff of the history department and their students beat the bottom of the over here.

They asked a series of potentially useful but non-confrontative questions but this professor would have nothing of all this. He refused to actually take place. The United States had never had a good word or action for the United States for the Revolution. In fact he even mentioned that the little matter of the many millions of dollars worth of military supplies given to Russia under Lease-Lend. The little

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Beaglehole asked where the Americans made their important decision about Russia which made their foreign policy. PdV said the Eastern European drive of Russia and the fact that it was not in the interests of the United States to have Russia attack an all of the Central American people. The Professor didn't see where however and further said that there didn't think that the U.S. Pres. had a great influence on public opinion.

Professor Wood said he thought that this fact that some people in the U.S.A. agreed with others was a negation of PdV's assertion that the U.S.A. was a nation of individuals. Professor van Deusen said that he thought that the fact that American individuals agreed in their views on Russia was a very remarkable thing. The Pres. said that he didn't feel that foreign policy could become an issue of sufficient importance in U.S. politics as to be of major importance in the decision of the electorate.

And that was that. We all agreed and PdV was home feeling just a little subdued of the arguments and said we'd had quite a number of people asking us to hear a very gifted speaker on a very important question.

PAUL CHARLES.

P.S. For the sake of the record and to save taking up space I would probably be just as well to mention that Donald Murray didn't appear to be present at the meeting.

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JOWITZ RHYMES WITH POET

(Continued)

fully adhered to. He did not con-
side these as being dangerous pre-
cedents; they had been a great thing; if you had been there you would have agreed that the punishment made them feel the risk of fratris and was only just reward for the mischief of the present. That had been perpetuated. Hence the notion of creating a dangerous precedent, as a defence, was not worth considering; and in short, "Would they need a precedent?" he asked.

IN THE LORDS: FREE SPEECH

TheChancellor would not comment on the question of an Upper House in New Zealand, but in Britain, al-
though the House of Lords had lost some of its power, it had gained in prestige, and was still very valuable indeed. It was in its origin and for-
malism a unique institution, but its value lay in the fact that its mem-
bers have no constituencies to whom they are answerable, and accordingly they can do, and say what they like. It could consider members of great standing to provide experts on almost any subject, and thus, if prop-
erly reported, can be a great factor in the making of public policy. It would still be great even if more of its power were taken away. There was much talk at Home of reforming the House of Lords, mainly with the object of reducing its num-
ber. He would be glad to return to the future to get rid of the Upper Chamber and as far as he could do so in the traditional manner, leave well alone.

What was essential to the House of Lords was the power of delay. Lord Macdonald, on the other hand, does not think it important. There was much talk at Home of reforming the House of Lords, mainly with the object of reducing its num-
ber. He would be glad to return to the future to get rid of the Upper Chamber and as far as he could do so in the traditional manner, leave well alone.

NOTE FOR MR. GOOSMAN

Lord Jowitl touches briefly on the title from which hederived Ma title, Steevage, the power of delay. He instanced the Capital Punishment Amendment Bill, which he said the Lords threw out, and in the delay so caused the con-
stituents of the House of Commons would lose any public opinion was with the House of Lords.

"In Money Bills" the House of Lords has no say, and indeed there is no need for one.

BOOks

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A Play

TREASURE HUNT

THERE would have been several ways of improving this play which was recently done by Repertory. A first would have been for the three characters who play stage "Irish" to have spoken it comprehensively; then we wouldn't have had to wait for the next person speaking and try to deduce what the high-pitched gabble had been about. A second would have been to have had all the cast speaking in a similar, incomprehensible fashion. Admittedly this would have meant that none of the dialogue could have been understood, but we are persuaded that this is by no means a disadvantage; nor could the dialogue have been more incomprehensible than the so-called plots or the reasons why Repertory chose the play at all (for that matter why the authors wrote the play at all). But let us not be too hard; there were redeeming features. One was the incredibly mad old aunt (all the best Irish whiskies have a mad old aunt who is the only convincing character). She at least behaved like someone sane but acted mad: all the others were quite the reverse. The other redeeming feature was that reciting scene in which everyone curled wildly round the stage playing "Hast the Thimble." This seemed to be in the plot, and its inclusion saved the play from flattening utterly away in its tie. We would otherwise have had the ghastly conclusion that the whole cast likewise went mad. Finally, we have to consider the play though they continued to talk before us those scenes dismussed us, because surely so many people cannot be sleepwalking all at once.

A third way of improving it would have been to have the audience of children visiting the city school at the exact time the play began. A couple of seven year old might have been sufficiently impressed when they saw in their life which publicity (which shamelessly called itself "A Farewell to a Dramatic Euthenasia Society to put play into the hands of the three people out of their misery."

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Women's Outdoor Basketball

The two teams entered in the Saturday competition are doing very well. The first team placed in the Senior B Division are as follows:

V. Tupe - Taupo 14, Varisty 9.
V. Chad - Waitomo 14, Varisty 5.
V. Slalom - Slaton 15, Varisty 15.
V. Taupo - Te Aroha 12.
V. Taupo - Taupo 14, Varisty 15.
V. Taupo - Taupo 14, Varisty 15.
V. Taupo - Taupo 14, Varisty 15.
V. Taupo - Taupo 14, Varisty 15.

The following teams have not yet placed:

V. Waikato - Waikato 12.
V. Waikato - Kaiaora 7, Varisty 17.
V. Eastshore - Eastshore 13, Varisty 10.
V. Marist - Soma 12, Varisty 24.

Men's Outdoor Basketball

The team to be entered in the Saturday competition are doing very well. The first team placed in the Senior B Division are as follows:

V. Taupo - Taupo 14, Varisty 9.
V. Chad - Waitomo 14, Varisty 5.
V. Slalom - Slaton 15, Varisty 15.
V. Taupo - Te Aroha 12.
V. Taupo - Taupo 14, Varisty 15.
V. Taupo - Taupo 14, Varisty 15.
V. Taupo - Taupo 14, Varisty 15.
V. Taupo - Taupo 14, Varisty 15.

The following teams have not yet placed:

V. Waikato - Waikato 12.
V. Waikato - Kaiaora 7, Varisty 17.
V. Eastshore - Eastshore 13, Varisty 10.
V. Marist - Soma 12, Varisty 24.