Dear Students,

It is so easy to conform. On the other side of this page the other half of the students may say the same word or two to the staff who are one part of this University. They are accused of bad lecturing, but that is a known word and not the fact that they never have personal opinions in lectures or that you are ignorant. They are accused of boring you to death, but that is a known word and not the fact that you have no personal opinions in lectures or that they never have personal opinions in lectures.

The one known word, which is the most important, is that you are ignorant. It is a known word and not the fact that you have no personal opinions in lectures or that they never have personal opinions in lectures. It is a known word and not the fact that you are ignorant.

Considerations of F. J. Goya (1746-1828)

Haunted by stories of atrocities, He cannot sleep, cannot as much as wink Else night will open a million screaming mouths, Corduri the air with strained monstrosities Made by their tongue-torn voices. Sink Though he may back into torper, youths With their bowls in holo, and their bleeding blood Will run before his doing eyes and wrenched His senses back to their unholy road, Fear, pity, rocks him in an avalanche.

Miraged before his dazed eyes then arise The terrible Frenchmen—with their quartering sabres And horses' gouted to the girth with gore— Who, finding whole, leave everything by halves. All these he makes his subjects by degrees And defy the horrors of war The wondrous maker, the cruel god Who has no father's name. Thus may they learn Out of his angry chart, a safe way through the wild Waste of the world where eyes like plunder burn. But only, mad, depraved, debauched, they say Safe from their terror, now, in quiet homes, And willing to forget blood ever fell Nail by carbine nail in graves they Never filled. Nor heard they screams From tonsured breasts; but lie by night secure In a warm bed, with novels, candy,

Wishing for something to happen—or that they were purely Or that the spouse beside them would wake for once, and

LOUIS JOHNSON

BLAME YOURSELVES...

If the Clubs in this College lack support, no matter whether they are cultural—there has been a decline in college-going—or sporting, some of the blame must be placed on the clubs. Salient's sports coverage, in the hands of Sports editor Daphne Davey, has unfortunately been very thin—though not fault of her. The clubs themselves rarely send in copy, most of the copy received was written on odd pieces of paper. We had no complaints and no representatives of the clubs attended our meetings.

If the comments made by E.R.B. elsewhere in this issue are true, then we can expect lack of student interest. Salient published an article criticising the Blues system but our Blues panel did not bother to reply and several sports' club members feel that an explanation is overdue.

We have drawn attention to the unsatisfactory state of the Common Common Room which originally deprived some of the sports clubs of much needed space. No members of the clubs went to Salient to agree or insist on some action. The Common Common Room remains—abysmal. Clubs did not even support a mild suggestion at the General Meeting that something should be done about the Common Common Room.

Salient could be a means of increasing support for clubs and no attempt is made to use Salient. Evidently the problem of support is not serious one. We have had no reports from many of clubs and it is too late now.

The remedy was in your own hands. If you do want support and if your club is important, then you can do no more than what you are doing. At present it is no wonder that we have collected so many wooden spoons.

Dear Staff,

We have been studying under you for eight months. You letters are in our notebooks shortly to be regurgitated for these exams. When this process is over a few students will be able to achieve a degree, leave this university and demand perhaps, a living wage. Learning for learning's sake does not interest us particularly. We have not been taught that way.

In 2000 students there are sure to be some duty-bound to keep records beforehand and those reading lists are probably a fairly dull lot. Anyway our exam papers will tell the usual story.

For this confused and unsatisfactory state you are partly to blame. Our share of the apathy is clear: 400 students and the number of those thoroughly bored and about two hundred are really active in University affairs. Your share is more difficult to pin down.

It is not unusual to say that lecturing is not of a high standard, some lecturers being almost incomprehensible. Some students do not know and more never had a lecture from the Professor in charge of their faculty. Values are not taught and theories are never set out as personal preferences. Intellectual controversy is therefore dead. A few members of the faculty are exceptions to the general rule that the student is interested in what the professor himself is interested in the students as human beings or in students bellies.

We were, for example, entertained by a debate between a professor and students but for the second time in two years we did not feel like entertaining rather than to argue seriously and in a serious, serious argument does not prevent win. During this year there have been lectures on religion, politics, biology, international law—lack of interest. The university has not produced plays and organised verse readings and debates. The staff do not take part.

Students are well aware of the staff shortage and the demands upon the time of all staff members. Students who are interested in the University feel that students are for blame of some intellectual apathy at the University. Our students are in a better position to discuss raising the salary.

In recent years two books have been published critical of the Eastern University: "Oreste in the University" and "Reading the Nine," but this matter does not cause great concern. Some member among the writer that discusses your common room about profound issues and between faculties is not illegible. I am inclined to think that the attitude of the students to activities, carried so far in our lecture rooms pervades the university as a whole. No student will be provoked into intellectual activity by a force sitting. No student will have views to hold, or even to have views, if he sees that the University staff avoid intellectual activity as the plague. Obviously there is a dull mass which batters lecture (Continued on page 7).
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thursday, October 4, 1951.

NO MR. MENZIES

THE result of the referendum in Australia is excellent. Suppression can only lead to underground methods and propaganda in the form of a Nationalist Party. Communism is better above surface where its inconsistencies, exaggerations and deceptions can be laughed at by the public and exposed by the good sense of working people.

Under the Communist system, as under the Nazi system, political parties are in opposition are not allowed. The Australian decision to allow the Communist Party to remain legal will lessen the increasing danger that radicalism of any sort will be suspect.

Having rejected Communism the Western nations must be careful to avoid mistaking any differences with current ideas and shibboleths as Communism. Minorities must be allowed to protest while at the same time there is the right to protect itself from overthrow and tyranny. This is best done by allowing democratic minorities full freedom. Underdeveloped minorities can be restricted for protection but otherwise freedom is our tradition. Let us not jeopardize it to protect ourselves from a deadly political power based on a dying philosophy with a corrupt view of the nature of free men.

Editorial Ulceration

EDITORIAL SALLENT is not an easy job. There are staff difficulties and finance difficulties, even political difficulties. At the first editorial meeting 30 elected the staff and perhaps 10 of these have worked consistently during the year.

Editorial Sallent and Sallent conscientiousness contained echoes of the cold war. Sallent was over-devoted to causes which the previous and the present editor considered were over- praised. There was a long-standing tradition but except, for perhaps, it had not been a tradition of service to the students and the College.

An attempt has been made to a year to follow Sallent's tradition in the true sense. It is impossible to edit an organ of student opinion without bias, but it is possible to edit it so that it does not reflect that bias. Sallent is paid for by three sources: Student sales, advertising and an association subsidy. It has therefore a duty towards the students, political machinations are only part of its duty.

Whether or not the changes which have been more obvious in recent issues have been successful is for readers to say. At the moment Sallent does not pay but with a subscription list of 800 that would be possible. By 1952 Sallent may no longer be the "red rag" and that should result in increased student interest.

No Apology

Sallent makes no apologies for criticism of the staff which has appeared in recent issues. Students and staff are the University and constructive criticism is the essence of a University. There is not enough of it and it is therefore encouraged.

M. F. Mcl.

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CULTURE

THE Catholic Students' Guild hope to publish before the end of the academic year an issue of "Sight" by Mr. Michael Bowes, C. R., Reid, M.A., Mr. Melville G. B. W. F. B. J. O'Brien, B.M., M.A., B.Sc., Dip. Ed., C. H. on "The Catholic Contribution to Culture." These talks were delivered at the University Catholic Societies' Conference on "Culture and Humanism," held last April in Wellington.

EXTRAVAGANZA PRODUCER

Applications for Producer, 1952, Closing Date: February 15, 1952. Applications must be in the hands of the Secretary by that date.

STUDENTS BUY

LOUIS JOHNSON'S

The Sun Among the Ruins

Wild Life in the Subantarctic

COURSE FOR WOODEN Spo035

with the sentiments expressed in a recent article, "Are You a Telegraph Pole?" which appeared in Students' Club and which was still at the time of this writing. It was not the purpose of this editorial to discuss the subject at the College but what these telephone poles are to the College and how the College and its officers do not build their obligations is nothing to be done and done smartly.

E. R. B.

VAN DEUSEN ON FOREIGN POLICY

SIR—Your pugnacious reporter nodded when listening (if he did listen) to a question addressed to the Professor Van Deusen, and has added to his reputation. It is not surprising that "some of us" and "the others" I otherwise quoted Professor Van Deusen, and even more of Americans would agree with him. I am wary of the view of world politics. It seemed to me that there was a high percentage of agreement for a nation of individuals which is not to be done and done smartly.

F. L. W. WOOD

Military Training

NZUSA is watching with anxiety the interests of students who wish to have their studies interrupted by the military training deferred, and the Assistant Executive has obtained certain assurances from the Minister of Labour as to students' right of appeal. In at least one place all Wellington, complaints have been made as to the manner in which student attempts are treated. If any student affected by the scheme feels that he has not had fair treatment he should contact his Vice-President, Maurice O'Brien, who represents the University on NZUSA. If there are complaints NZUSA can pursue the matter further only if specific cases are cited. It should also be remembered that, at the moment, the only valid ground of appeal seems to be that of financial hardship.

FEEDBACK UNDER LAW

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THANKS

THE Editor takes this opportunity of thanking all the students and the University of Wellington, the University for their assistance on the business side of the College. All contributors need special thanks for their cooperation. Contributions were few but good.

To Mr. Lord and the Standard Press, Salient's thanks for their cooperation and efficiency. We must thank those students and members of the staff who purchased Sallent. Their cooperation is in full force in Wellington. If you manage to read it as well this year it is in a little early Merry Christmas and Good Finals.

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Random Reminiscences

by Prolix

THE years at a University during the struggle for a degree are always surrounded by light—often in the most unexpected places. The younger which follow must not adequately recapture those moments.

HISTORICAL

"My mother used to speak to the "Oh, you're a scholar" as we called the Breston Seabrook, in Gaelic, of course we spoke English as well."—Prof. Ian Gordon.

CONTEMPORARY

"I went to Bloomsday once: it was wonderful how broad the mind."—Prof. Murphy.

AND UNCONSCIOUS

A dairy farmer I met smiled for us, and distinguished each one by name. I thought that a remarkably few feat of memory, but rekindled that I had far more than forty students, and knew them all.

"One thing the trustee must never do, that is to make advances to the widow."—Mr. W. G. Rodger (the senior tech.) in accountability was a course of talking of CASH advances.

THE FIRST DAY

"How old are you woman?" from a helpful Rebbe, student to a gentleman who now sits on the Exco., who was in his very youthful twelfth year.

IN THE CAP

"When I marry I'm going to marry a great cook, and I don't care about anything else."—From a starving eighteen-year-old.

MORE FIRST DAYS

"My name's... What's yours?" (The lady's name may be had on request from the editor if accompanied by a subscription for 1952.) Addressed to a well-known BSc graduate.

AT EXAMS

"Come on, do all these old buffers ie. the supervisors come from? They've been hibernating between October each year."—Remark from one exams to another.

AT THE AG M.

"I'm Mr. Chairman, I didn't say I'd be secretarial and practical last year, and I don't think I need say I didn't."

"Did you pass? Did you fail? Did you get through on a facade concept or a prolonged blarney?"

DEBATE TO DERMAL

"It seems that we need a message of confidence to Charles University."—Ben O'Connor.

"Love a sentiment to Gottwald as an irishman."—And thus fell an exec and began the reign of President Kevin L.

ORATION

"I have a serious note, who could forget the wonderful speech by John McDonnell, president of the Federation of the Socialist Club, then threatened with dissolution?"

LECTURERS

with apologies to all good lecturers:

once
upon a time
there was a lecturer
who was a good lecturer
in fact a very good lecturer
which proves
that unto God All things are possible and that
this is a fairy tale of the highest
hypotheticality
not only did he prepare his lectures
some weeks ahead but he knew
something about the mechanics of lecturing
of using his voice and he did not
tell the same joke twice running
the same year in fact he sometimes
had new ones he didn't give
histories of theories but theories
he didn't steal
presurrate divagare meander pontificate or even
hesitate to answer questions
which save to the point
he believed in absolutes
and said so
unlike most lecturers
and all liberals whose only absolute
is that there is no absolute
he never passed round doped-out rolls
didn't need them
his students didn't absent themselves
didn't want to
they didn't take notes and regurgitate them
he weren't em
he didn't speak on china
like the delphic oracle he didn't make lawful
with a bellyflop in unknown sona or even
smooth his hair with gracious affectionation
and poetry for him was not
the sanctity of the poet
it had meaning
he refused to be a chairman vice or otherwise
or a useno delegate or even speakers for themselves
in short for a university man
he was a complete failure and suffered
numerous fools and
an early demise the moral of which is
hells where you find it
up the stairs
into the lecture room
and a damn side too familiar
shaplessly yours

VIC NEEDS A SONG

The Executive are sponsoring a song competition. An ultra serious action? No hardly that just the conviction that Gaudeamus is too serious and unfamiliar and Wilbertofoo—shall we say dopperlish—to be useful. We need a good college song. Prices: £10 to the winning composer or composers—or £5 between the music writers.

The song is to be submitted to the Executive Room.

RUBICIDE: Past and present members of the Students' Association.

Judgments will be the task of six persons and the three top choices are Mr. E. M. B., O'Brook, Mr. D. L., Liss and Mr. J. H. Loo.

Remember it has to be simple
so a crowd can sing it high or low too.

For those who never learnt or cannot remember ultra serious.

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IF THE CAP FITS...

A student recently arrived at the time of the Olympics and observing not only the astronomical conjunctions and transits of the planets but an almost perpetual demonstration of other forms of attraction in all corners of the College felt inclined to write the following ode:

BLUSH, BLUSH FOR SHAME

When in Spring a young man's fancy turns to love,

Is there need for him to set his love afire?

To woo in public where his

love turns.

The public hand to seek his amorous preys?

When summer is in a morn and

spare his song.

Is there need for him to stop the Sparrow's song

By catching kiss and cuddle on the

flage.

And strike the Sparrow dumb with wonder—whole days long?

If winter comes she spring be far,

Not too far as we're concerned.

If this keeps up till melt the

tennis saw.

And who would want the old gymnasium burned?

The Exec.

Sleeps

Still

Salient Never

It has been the experience

of he who writes this column that the Salient but takes no notice. Unless one can stand able and request him to call various members and utterations of it. In fact no one will think of his own until he brings Sparrow to the meeting and go through it anyway. Therefore it can only be assumed that nothing has been done—nothing effective that is—about the terrors, the common room and the notice board. As this is the last issue we shall have to "fly off" for a while. But we must mention that the Library where cards are no longer necessary. The Executive could do something here and since they are students it should not be necessary for Salient to suggest what is necessary.

The problem of the Binky Blanks remains unsolved.

We do not really expect an answer from the President on the subject of a revision of the stage, but the students that we asked the question at a later stage the members of the Executive may think it good to let their readers know instead of relegating Salient comment to "next week's issue." Then who knows Salient may even purchase a ticket at the election—The Members who are Suggestions Done.

Done. What a lovely word.
THE PUB AS A REFUGE
CUT CABBAGE IS PART OF IT

The Artist's Relation
To His Audience

THE article on this subject in a recent issue of Salient illustrated Marxist tactics in the sphere of culture. As Bryan Green pointed out in his article, every Communist, every fellow traveller to carry out his party's teachings—the party line. If that is involved it can be followed on the principle that this justifies the means. Distorting, misconstruing out of context and distorting things western while pruning under different names their Eastern counterparts becomes praise-worthy.

In the party culture under the control of the U.S.S.R. there is no Soviet type culture is adapted to society and thus is potentially superior.

This is for this official view N.G. begins by quoting with approval Eldon Mermin. "It is that this whole of this should be poetry for the people, but that is a prior argument. We have Mr. Macleod proposed making use of the novel and, for verse speaking and reading of prose and this encouraging wider appreciation of our language and literature in the voice." Mr. Eldon is disconcerted by this proposal. "The poet is to be found among the hands of the English Association and no person gets anywhere, one must ask bluntly is a man to go on a living."

TO THE EXCITED FELLOW TRAVELLER!

The trap: where is N.G.'s use of Muir is that he doesn't say which makes the case under this he suggests to explain how for instance in a Longhalls intellectual he needs to go to a local and which would not appreciate the best of Britain's literature. The conclusion N.G. moves to the state. "Eldon regards his theme of 'a Definition of Culture', stating that 'the fundamental social process which previously the investigations of the variety of the role but the opposite takes place, culture degenerates through the wider sections of the population take an active part in the culture. And N.G. must seek definition of Culture".

It is important to know that in the case of this article includes all the characteristic activeness of the 19th and 20th Century. On a Monday, or a Tuesday, or a Thursday, or a Should the music of Elton..." the reader can make his own list. The term is used anthropologically and not in the narrow but still vague Western in which N.G. uses it.

CULTURE DESTROYED

This culture, an Elton defends it, is being destroyed not only by Americanisation as N.G. would have us believe, but by the fact that will, grows up, and was at that terrible before that government places upon the family group, so that it shall become like every, and the last islands of regional difference in communication and the passion for the new.

Why this insistence on Eldon? The Marxist, Sellers that Eldon is in the Grand Cham of contemporary poetry and prose, a symbol which, if it is successfully attacked under control in any way, it is a mark of our times in this century.

THE CRISIS IN CULTURE

On this sole, unexplained quotation from Eldon. Elton facetiously writes: "The degree of truth in Eldon's contention can be saw. of course, the culture is degenerating." He does not tell us why, but he adds, "if you imagine, either deliberately or be-

necessary to comment on the state of the meaning that every town has its libraries, libraries, orchestras, its writers, artists, musicians."

The rhetoric is quoted to support censorship. The so-called cen-

sors of art and music are precisely the effective control of the reader. The audience of the art. The censor in the U.S.S.R. is made explicit (note there are no concrete facts). The ordinary citizen reads every notable Soviet book that appears, "No comment necessary, with them about it, write to their papers about it, and finally invite the writer to discuss it with them."

When the controversy is as it is in this habit of responsible Romanian political organ, following a cad and clear constitutional functions to sum up the discussion and give judgment.

N.G. does not say so but we infer that this judgement by a political or-

gan is final. Recall of 1964. Every-

thing we suppose is Marxian or non-

Marxist. We are reminded of an-

other type of dictator culture in which everything was Aryan or non-Aryan.

AN ARTIST MUST REVOLT!

In the Soviet we see great composers Shostakovich and Proko- poev forbidden to have opinions other than the official one. N.G. will have us believe that official opinion is founded on public opinion. Knowing that there is intense controversy how are we to react? Stalin, Lavrentiev, and Stalin were not literates. The morality is not always right.

Ordinary people are not best suit-

ed to make what is great art, but what is not. They have not the time and the space; empirical opinion, having ignored the full core of the Notes N.G. writes: "Here's the example, no doubt, that the music of Milton and Shelley would be lost by the general public. But in those Notes Eldon propounds that culture no such things as lower classes, it draws sustenance from all.

ELTON AGAINST AN AGE OF CONFUSION

On this subject of T.S. Eliot and through him on other western poets N.G.'s argument is just as long as his defence of "Notes To Elinor Day. Dog Race" shows how the music of Elton..." the reader can make his own list. The term is used anthropologically and not in the narrow but still vague Western in which N.G. uses it.

THE BONDS SYMPTOM

N.G. believes with Naomi Mitchin- better this only standards by the writer in the western world would be or could judge his work extent or in standards or else that of eco-

nomic return. The economic standards only answer to their needs and nature of individuality of the writer, so that he can be understood by the world of individualism in the great, shared world of mankind experience. Here are some reasons the statement "economic standards of writing means universally appre-

icated writing" is nonsense.

He must revolt. Graham Green who admires once again the im-

portance and the virtuosity of Men-

THE BONDS SYMPTOM

When as a last thrust N.G. asserts that nothing is known from western entertainment we are not sure of anything. He refers to his article as absurd and as extreme. In the sense of the artist and culture and the economic standards and economic standards and Marxist obliviousness. It's our way of doing things. They are based not on human minds and souls, but on hard, dirty dollars. If we substitute "art" for the meaning of life and raffles for dollars we get an accurate picture of art in the Soviet.

Dan Lager
THE GREAT FAVOURITE

From the Whitmata Brewery

Contact Cotton

DB - LAGER

1. N.G.'s believes that the eco-

nomic standard is in your own sta-

tus. But as pointed out unpersuadably is the greatest thing we have. We are already human he is the in-

dividual. Marxism of course means that this pre-

sumption provides individual human experience in the mass.

2. Why does N.G. deprecate cheap and easily American commercialised which is made per-

industrialism. The writer who is made per-

commerialism of the Soviet system where the rewards are "direct privileges of all kinds" as some of us we believe better ration cards? He has to fol-

low the fine and praise commerce-

This makes the simi-

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THE BONDS SYMPTOM

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}
JAMES BERTRAM ON . . .
Towards a Little Theatre

THE V.U.C. Little Theatre—now firmly christened—is, of course, a maverick: it is not a Little Theatre, and it is very doubtful, as yet, if it belongs to Victoria College. But probably no single addition to the buildings of the college established since the war has made so great a change to student life in the imprecise field of "cultural activity."

Dramatophoric producers have revivified its stage design and equipment; carefree athletes of Section H have bounced volley-balls on its vigorously pumped air; an uneasy Drama Club Operator in search of spotlight has already put one foot through its ceiling; and it has seen productions of Artshowings and Shaw, of Congreve and Goethe, of Cervantes and Anouilh, of Norman Nichols and Christopher Fry. Certainly it deserves better of college auditors than that they should try to turn it down.

HOW THINGS BEGAN

For the record—since fresh generations of students are hardly expected to know about these things—a brief note on its history may be useful. In 1948 a new "temporary" building—then known as the Training College sections was approved for the Education Department. The building was to be on V.U.C., the premises of the old Chemistry Block, and it was to be used by W.T.C. and V.U.C. On completion, very conveniently, it was to become the home of the newly-formed Political Science Department.

The plans for the building were still in blueprint, representations from various interested persons to the needs of college drama had been made to the Principal of those days, Sir Thomas Hunte, by the head of the Training College, and from that incomparable negotiator college administered. An agreement had been made with the Little Theatre as a major user of the building, and more familiar to dramatics than to pedagogues—are to be blamed on (one man, even the architect: they are the result of a commendable New Zealand compromise.

AM ODDITY LECTURE

No authority was ever given to V.U.C. the decision to build a theatre. But it was agreed that the new building (whose ground-plan could not be changed without a stage, and something was done to make it space was assigned to the manager of the building, who was given the problem of finding a suitable place for the Little Theatre, and this little theatre might have been obtained, and the building to be new used on the Town Hall with a raked auditorium. But the plans and those who must approve the plan are said firmly, lecture room.

This is, in the explanation of most of the theatrical inconceivabilities of our Little Theatre—it even accounts for those substantial plywood screens (which, I believe, few students have ever seen in their senior year) intended to make a sound-proof against the senior lectures on the stage, and to keep the draughts—often formidable—out of the audience's face. It accounts for the elaborate cyclorama and stage, and the inadequacy of almost everything else. Yet this very inadequacy should be a challenge.

DELIBERATIONS OF GRANDEUR

It was hoped, when the plans for a (suitably disguised) college theatre were being discussed, that this might be the first step in a whole program of drama development. Why should there not be a Lecturer in Drama, a member of the Arts Faculty who was a trained and experienced producer, to give expert supervision and direction? Such an appointment could hardly be made in an overcrowded college with no facilities for rehearsal or production: once a theatre existed, it became possible. There was strong support for the idea from several college departments.

Even the University of Oxford, it was pointed out, had been starting with similar notions. In the last year of the war, when the Headmaster and Sir Alexander Kirkle, a four-man Drama Committee was formed at Oxford. Oxford visited the U.A.: to see what was being done with drama in American universities. The report of this Committee, with a supplement of architectural report by Mr. J. J. G. G. Gibberts, was published in a handbook volume by the Oxford University Press in 1956. (The book is In the college library, and should be consulted by all those interested in the serious study of drama—the plans for an Oxford University Theatre, embodying a brilliant adaptation of classical, Renaissance, Restoration and modern stages in a single building, are quite fascinating. Even approximately, the building would cost at least £100,000."

PRACTICAL POSSIBILITIES

To return to Wellington. The Old Clay Patch. Wherever view our university authorities—and ultimately, by the Government, which would have the credit of the money—begins to realize the value of the improved drama facilities, and equipment at the College, there are certain pleasant possibilities. Already made, and others in sight. The present Little Theatre does exist and is very much in use—there is hardly a night in term, or a weekend, when it is not booked for rehearsal, performance or meeting by some student society. In South's notes of 3 for one any sum not exceeding £500 connected with the Little Theatre, for the purpose of building a new Little Theatre, the appropriate committee carefully to obey the order, by getting work done around it. This is a small but desirable gain along a front that badly needs development.

The challenge of inadequate equipment. Here, surely, is the real test for those who use the place. The best productions the Little Theatre has seen—Prin Edsoni's Wedding, Chris Poliing's Phoenix, Margaret Walker's Antigone—have represented so many collective triumphs over environment. Elaborate stage acts, with the delays that those impose on a cramped stage, have usually proved flimsy: there should be a moral for producers here. If the size of the hall calls for intimate theatre—we, in contrast, that the best choice of theatre for college societies, anyway?

I am aware of a certain candor in this argument; I am aware, too, that V.U.C. Drama Club, unlike the Training College, has preferably taken its major productions, at least expense, to city theatres. But the case for as many plays as we can get to present; and the suit in college, seems to me to be a very strong one for more people to view theatre.

The equipment and the speed by which we work on a single plan. This year the College Council has very generously offered a subsidy of £500. This money will allow us to build a somber little theatre in the old building. We have already negotiated with the university authorities and are sure of the money, if we can create a "temporary" building where the College and the community can come together and bring the theatre to the public. The City Council has already given us permission to build a temporary theatre. We are now waiting for the architect's plans and the necessary permits. We hope to start work shortly and to have the theatre ready for the new academic year.

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THE LONGER VIEW

But it is unlikely that we shall never be a real theatre. It can't compare even with the Shakespear Theatre at Canterbury, or with the Melbourne University Theatre, which has recently advertised for a professional producer. The very building, which houses it is described as "temporarily"—though it is likely to last as long as the Old Gymnasium, at the University.

What of the future? If the long-delayed Student Union building (which has now priority number two after the Chemistry Block) ever rises on the rocky bank prepared for it, it may include something rather more impressive. But it may well add to the danger of falling between several stools, in effect to city theatres. It needs a college hall, for the students' immediate pleasure. Students know only too well what it means to be cut out of the big show. It needs one—perhaps it can be built out of the old One—perhaps it can be built out of the old college that will be a collet hall and cinema.

The point is that no single auditorium will serve all these needs; and the temptation may be great to revive the old New Zealand compromise, and try to combine them. In other cases the temptation will be firmly resisted; and that our true theatre, when it comes, will be a theatre not and an auxiliary attraction, i.e., junior theatre though I do not see why it should not be. The cinema, and opera-hall as well.

Meanwhile, the Little Theatre remains, with its very real opportunities. And what can we do with them? In the next few years, will be the best time to give the idea of what we might do with something better.
Contact Cotton . . .

THE MIXTURE—AS BEFORE
AS NOW, AND AS ALWAYS

MR PIPER TAKES THE WRONG TURNING FOR THE BATTLEFIELD

"We struggle against the Church, we struggle against the clergies, we make the Church serve the forces of reason, we strive to get the Church to say the doctrines of the people; we struggle against the religion of the people."

I am glad to say that someone has bruised the naked nobly shaggy flanks of the well-bred Lord, and that Lord is in the holy bonds of a little club, called the Anglican, by which our two categories are met. But I am afraid, though I have faith that it will be so, I fear that we have not yet quite got hold of the hardihood of the House of Lords, and that the word is not yet enough to be given them. I don't know that I care, and I am willing that they should be hard at work on it, but I am afraid they might make it a little too much, which is not a very great inconvenience, and yet I am not afraid it will not be a little too much. They are a bit too much, and I don't know if they will be enough to do it.

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Platts-Mills on Russia and Peace

JOHN PLATTS-MILLS attended Balliol College, Oxford, as a law student from 1920 to 1924. He received a law degree, established a successful law practice in London, and was a British Labour Member of Parliament from 1935 to 1945. Platts-Mills was known for his critical stance on Russian foreign policy, particularly his support for German aggression and his opposition to the appeasement policy. As a member of the British Parliament, he was one of the few who opposed the Treaty of Versailles and called for a more aggressive stance towards Germany.

In 1945 he was sent to Russia by Sir Stafford Cripps with a party of British experts to help in the task of peace-making. Platts-Mills was one of the few who opposed the Treaty of Versailles and called for a more aggressive stance towards Germany.

"It is a little unfortunate that the terms 'appeasement' and 'appeasement' are not used in the same way. The former means giving way to the enemy, whereas the latter means giving way to the people that are against your government."

EXECUTIVE ROOM

The Peace Conference in Paris, 1919

The Peace Conference in Paris, 1919, was a significant event in international relations. The conference was held after World War I, and was attended by representatives from the战胜各方, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Russia. The conference was held to negotiate the terms of peace and to establish the League of Nations as a means of preventing future conflicts.

The conference was dominated by the representatives of the战胜各方, who were determined to secure the terms that would ensure their own nation's interests. The United States, led by President Woodrow Wilson, was instrumental in the establishment of the League of Nations, which was intended to prevent future wars by providing a forum for resolving disputes peacefully.

The Treaty of Versailles, signed on June 28, 1919, marked the end of World War I and established the terms of peace between the战胜各方. The treaty imposed harsh penalties on Germany, including significant financial reparations, territorial losses, and restrictions on its military capabilities. The treaty also established the League of Nations, a precursor to the United Nations, as a means of promoting international cooperation and preventing future conflicts.

The Peace Conference was a defining moment in international relations, and its outcomes helped shape the course of the 20th century. It is often remembered for the harsh terms imposed on Germany and the division of Europe, which ultimately contributed to the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Second World War.

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TO WRITE POETRY IS NOT TO READ
Vogt's Versifiers Vocalese

No person agrees with another over the way in which a particular poem should read. A poem is a materialisation of the poet's personality and so can be fairly understood only by his author and by the group of people nearest to him. An interpretation of a poem differs considerably from that of another - these things are the poetry of the poet himself, and he must be the judge of it. However, we are not all so unkind as to think that the literary public are the judges of poetry, we are actually as unkind as to think that the literary public are the judges of anything. No one is a judge of poetry except the poet himself. The criticism of the public is not a criticism of poetry, but of the poet. The poet is a judge of his own work, and the public is a judge of his work. The poet is a judge of his own work because he has written it, and the public is a judge of his work because it has been written.

STUDY FIRST

The dialectical subtleties of modern poetry cannot be appreciated from a first reading, and so the most obvious impression of a series of poems is the only connection between them. We have often heard of the Vaginal emotion, that could be remedied in two ways. Firstly, the titles of the poems could be advertised beforehand, so that the reader would know what to expect. Secondly, by limiting the poems read to those which have simple syncopation, such as by Ogden Nash, C. D. W., or some by Auden, and poems which had been immediately clear to the listener. This would make the work of the poet more desirable and would be very advantageous to those people who wish to gain, to those from the poetry-readings. Perhaps it is too much to expect, and certain readings might be very advantageous to those people who wish to gain, to those from the poetry-readings.

THE VOICES

At the last poetry-reading in the Little Theater recently, Avis Vogt's readings were quite different. He continued his readings from contemporary American poets, and the well-known American poet, Archibald MacLeish, after the reading of "The Red Gold" by Fearing proved a stimulating if rather hectic performance. He was not as clear as the reading of "The Red Gold" by Fearing proved a stimulating if rather hectic performance. He was not as clear as the reading of "The Red Gold" by Fearing proved a stimulating if rather hectic performance. He was not as clear as the reading of "The Red Gold" by Fearing proved a stimulating if rather hectic performance. He was not as clear as the reading of "The Red Gold" by Fearing proved a stimulating if rather hectic performance. He was not as clear as the reading of "The Red Gold" by Fearing proved a stimulating if rather hectic performance. He was not as clear as the reading of "The Red Gold" by Fearing proved a stimulating if rather hectic performance.
TO THE MALANS... AN INDICTMENT OF NEW ZEALAND'S COLOUR BAR

It is becoming increasingly more obvious that New Zealand is facing a brewing trouble. Not through war or strikes, or industrial disputes, but through the gradual erosion of a colour bar; not openly, but in a subtle, unsuspecting way, a colour bar is sneaking its way into this nation.

It was our misfortune in 1946 that four Maori politicians were in a position to influence the government of the country. I say misfortune, not because their position was used by the men concerned to further their own interests at the expense of the larger pakeha population—it was—and because it provided the starting point for perhaps the most damning piece of political propaganda that has ever permeated this country. Unfortunately the Maori is utterly without scruples when it comes to politics. He votes for the party which is going to favour him, to nurse him, to provide for him, to protect him, to nurse him, to provide for him, to protect him, to—

The people of New Zealand. It is a law that the Maori man has no right to be heard. He is only the politician who stands indicted in a hundred cases. Perhaps there are abuses of Social Security by Maoris. Perhaps there are abuses of Social Security by Maoris. Perhaps there is a higher crime rate. But—

And yet the Maori is prone to the belief that the pakeha has not had a fair chance, on and for centuries. Name any vice that the white man doesn't indulge in more often, more promiscuously, more viciously, and with less moral justification. What number of tawhiti notes can be compared with the innumerable methods of dodging taxation the honest business man has at his accountant's finger-tips? What tribal liquor can compare with the countless Saturday night drunken brawls in every pakeha home? Yet the white man's government.

We take a Stone Age people and we teach them all our war, before our virility, then we use them as shock troops. A heart-broken horse we would never do. They would do well to consider the morals in ‘first-year’.

The Maori tribesmen are attempting to do something about the acquired vices of the Maori. They have realized that the palisade elders seem to be able to make it the one real reforming picture these days. Does it never occur to them that there are other spheres of life? Has the humbug of boredom passed the passing of silver?—in a ticket seller's palm on a Sunday evening?

Peake South African author Oliver Walker on the South African people: “The whites will make of them a hard, cruel people in the end.” Perhaps that’s not beyond our capabilities either. Look it from the cold point of view of the statistician, without regard to the Christian command about loving one's neighbours, and consider the facts. Consider the fact that all things being equal, white are better paid for the same work, and, if you can lift your eyes above the whiteness of the things of this world, consider this.

The only means we have ever used to protest, was a Pharisee, the White Publican, The Pharisees were up and appointed, this could be Carey, who is not the least of men, who steal and cheat and commit adultery, as this like Publican here... And consider the men who went down from the temple justified.

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Salient, October 4, 1951.

AFTER THOUGHTS ON THE SHOTS HAVE BEEN FIRED WERE THEY ON TARGET?

CANON GREEN’S VISIT made several things clear:

The General Interest in Religion.

Disillusion with the rigidity of the secular education system.

And the obvious desire for religion which so many people have.

His talks were reported moderately well by the secular Press but it is the effects of his visit which are important.

The SECULAR PRESS

Canon Green was reported but not fully reported. Our contemporary, critical, omitted few of the relevant points he made. The Dominion and the Evening Post both wary of religious controversy made his talks read like chats and quoted the interlocution, but not always the important, questions.

In specific examples no need of the secular approach of the press it is necessary to compare the formal sermons printed in Sydney papers. In this instance, however, a consideration of six reasons for the divinity of Christ was merely a large gathering in print. The six reasons were mentioned in passing.

NO PARSONICHE.

Green was an Evangelist. His approach was a mixture of personal, popular appeal and frank speaking. He set out to appeal to really Christians as possible and succeeded extraordinarily. If he is an orthodox Anglican, then he must have had his creed to appeal to all creeds. The merits of this approach can be questioned, but then it is also possible to ask: what is an orthodox Anglican? It is very difficult to define Anglicanism itself and the approach may have necessitated some dilution but did not appear to need compromise or surrender. He avoided questions and more basic than the divinity of Christ, the precepts of Charity and the importance of Communism.

MORE THAN MUSIC

AT 7.30 on a Sunday evening the Town Hall was full. The lecture was due to start at 8.15 and the Majestic Cinema was used for the overflow. The enthusiasm and interest in Christianity is a not unexpected amazement to any Christian who believed that the Christian message was of a vital and compelling one. It is a challenge to those who believe that a more Christian country would be a better country. The people will listen and provided religion speaks in their language without avoiding issues people may do something. It is necessary to strike one note of warning.

Two comments, one by a Protestant and one by a Catholic, place the enthusiastic meeting in a better perspective.

One had this to say: “Canon Green did little to point out a lot of platitudes with which our society is given. He didn’t really say very much.”

And the Catholic: “I think the visit was a good thing but one can only have doubts about the results. Was it the speaker or was it what he said and what was the main thing. Everything he says will have definite results but a lot of people of all religions would hear it.”

The note of warning amounts to this: Did Canon Green have any way of getting people that the Churches do not already give; if he set out to appeal to really Christians what is it? He had to be built on a vague approach. There must be prudence and rights and wrongs, truths and falsehoods. Canon Green did little to point to the necessity for, and the truth of Christianity. In a word he was not enough.

The Slate aids supporters, for once, appreciating the situation. Mr. Heron was right and the plea of those who wished the Canon to speak was, looking at the letter of the law, wrong. ‘Secularists will hold with their own pelican.

Moreover the strict secularists were made aware of the fact that prayers commence the secondary school day, that is not secularism. Trying to have the secular cake and a Christian too was a confounding one.

But why should the headmaster of this school be the centre of difference when the Tech. College took exactly the same stand?

Is it not possible that in this apparently godless age that there will be a rise in the real love and truth and of God dooms remain.

If they can only to the prayer of the existence of God. His love and the darling of man a free being with an immoral destiny. Settlement of other differences can only proceed from some common ground, and these appear to be the most practical and easily attained.

It is an interesting comment on the last interview immediately for with a full report of his address at the College.

F.

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