Arts Festival FANCY INTO FACT

At the Easter Council meeting, N.Z.U.S.A passed a motion approving in principle a plan for an Arts Festival to be held in Wellington in 1959, at an estimated outlay of about £750 and with a programme that will involve Victoria in a very large and detailed piece of organisation.

This motion is the latest link in a decision that has been long, hesitant, and confused. The idea of an Arts Festival was put forward some time last winter. It first crystallised at the Winter Tournament, where a preliminary meeting was well attended and Victoria issued a rather precipitate invitation to a festival to be held in Wellington this May. Progress was accelerated when from a short list of some six bids, the Victoria bid was discarded from future Winter Tournaments, and obliged to find themselves a shell. But almost at once it became clear that there was little hope of organising an adequate festival without the eight months notice, and, moreover, that such a festival would be due to the present attitude—there was no room for a festival in the University calendar. And so the idea of a festival was put to the University. The festival would have to be considered in much more detail, the third term recommencement and the festival programme set up, and so on.

The festival is recommended in rather different form from that proposed in Wellington. All the first suggestions were to group together the oneact plays and the debating union set up one of two other groups to deal with all the less activities, to make up a programme with a look to the festival lasting a whole week. Such a programme would not involve Exe in any way, and so the fate of the festival would be in danger of collapsing through lack of substance. The suggestion seems to be that a festival large enough to obtain outside support, the committee therefore approached the University and one or two other people (from the N.Z. Drama Council, the Community Arts Service, etc.) to sound out their reactions. The somewhat unexpected result emerged that there seemed to be at least as much interest and enthusiasm for holding a festival from outside the student group as there was from inside it.

The C.A.S., who tour plays, exhibitions, etc., throughout the country towns, and form a valuable and under-publicized part of the University's activities, have been called in at this stage. They have been offered the opportunity to take part in a festival since it would enable them to present their work in the city. There seemed every chance that we could expect to see a great number of different affairs. We might also find sponsors from among the industrial and commercial interests in Wellington. The Drama Festival, for example, is being sponsored by the Wellington Sunday Times. Finally, Dr. Williams thought that, if the Festival was run as a "University Week", with the University on display to the public, we might obtain Council support to several hundred pounds. For at that time (mid '59) the Student Union Budget, which should be started, its campaign for funds under full swing, so that a successful festival could not only afford to and be very healthy in the possible publicity.

These ideas changed our perspectives. Whatever may be the possible aspects of an Arts Festival in general, if the look at it as part of this Debating Union, the reasons why Victoria should hold a festival in 1959, on a scale that perhaps could not be repeated in any subsequent years, but which could give large true Drama Society would certainly the University has never been enthusiastic about, and produces more than one of the society's annuals, and the others, which are presented in fine years, on the stage, and on the concert platform.

With the possibility of Council support, the scope and value of the festival be included in the programme is considerably increased. To our own Little Theatre and Main Room, the new Little Theatre in the Science Block, the Convent Chamber and even the Town Hall become possible alternatives. The Jazz Club suggested booking the Town Hall under the right circumstances, advertise a concert, a large and acceptable area. It was held on a season of plays, with the chance of obtaining such as "Rain" by Maxwell Anderson, "Barefoot in the Park" by Neil Simon, and "Mercy" by Eugene O'Neill. To the best of my knowledge, this would be the first full play produced ever to be held in New Zealand—and great possible classes.

In fact, suggestions for the programme came in thick and fast; the problem will not lie in collecting items, but in selecting them.

It was this type of festival that the report recommended. It would involve a team of not less than 50 from each of the major Universities, which, with our own team, and perhaps the C.A.S., would mean that the participating in two to three hundred people. Excluding fares (whose cost would be borne by the students, subsidised, we hope, to the extent of 50% by the respective Universities) the total expenditure involved would be about £750. The major items are £300 for publicity, £150 for hiring the Town Hall and Concert Chamber, £100 for freight, and etc., etc. We hope of support, £125 from our own Exe, and a covering grant from the Coun try Council. The balance is to be collected outside our own University circles. In fact, suggestions for the programme came in thick and fast; the problem will not lie in collecting items, but in selecting them.
**NUCLEAR TESTS**

"If you give one man cancer or cause one child to be born an idiot, you are a monster; but if you do the same injury to 50,000 you are a pariah."

—Earl Bertrand Russell.

The moral implications of the testing or use of nuclear weapons are quite startling. Archbishop Godfrey, a distinguished English cleric, has stated quite categorically that the use of these weapons against civilians can never be justified. "Nobody" he says, "can subscribe to the thesis that it would ever be morally lawful to use indiscriminate nuclear weapons on centres of population which are predominantly civilian." He also states that "in theory, one cannot exclude the possibility of a war with controlled nuclear weapons, restricted to military targets". BUT—and this is a big but—these words are subject to the words of the Pope that pointed out, it is significant of adopting this method of warfare ever become so extensive as to pass utterly beyond the control of man, then indeed, its use must be rejected as immoral." Consequently, if there is a sufficient amount of scientific opinion which holds that the consequences of nuclear destruction are in fact passing "utterly beyond the control of man" the conditions laid down by the Pope have been already met, and the testing or use of nuclear weapons are immoral under all circumstances. What I hope and pray is that there is any scientific evidence to justify my drawing this conclusion.

Recently, a prominent German child specialist, Dr. Karl Bech, connected congenital deformities in Bavaria, Austria, and Sweden, with atomic tests. In a period of seven years—1950 to 1957 —the number of deaths, mostly in the spine, among children born in the Bayreuth Children's Clinic increased nearly 300% from 1.1% to 3.7%. Dr. A. F. Fraser, a pioneer scientist of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, said in Sydney recently that radiation effects on pregnant mice had produced water on the brain, a domed head, eyes, ears and tail missing, spinal cord interrupted, and injuries to internal structures. According to him, effects of radiation will produce "horrible abnormalities in future generations" but it is not known what the exact abnormalities will be. The radiation received in a single year of normal exposure at Columbia University's Lamont Geological Observatory. This laboratory collects the bones of recently-dead humans from all over the free world and averages their radioactivity in its Annual Report. Why Strontium 90 is so feared is that the bone forming tissues of the body cannot distinguish between it and ordinary calcium. Thus any Strontium getting in the body is deposited in the bones, and as it dissolves, causes changes in the blood circulating cells. Leukemia results. The findings of the three scientists working on this project are firstly, that since their last year's report—i.e., in the small space of one year—the world atomic content of Strontium 90 in human bone has increased by 30%; secondly, that the increase in young children was as high as 50%.

As one writer in "Critical", the paper of Otago University, has pointed out, it is significant that the most remarkable changes by far in disease incidence over the last ten years have been the increased incidence of lung cancer—and of leukemia.

It appears then that the evil consequences of nuclear power are in fact passing "utterly beyond the control of man". Whether one prefers to accept the Christian standard enunciated by the Pope, or the humanitarian appeal of Lord Kitchener, there is a clear and urgent warning that the testing or use of nuclear weapons in any way whatsoever is grossly immoral.

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**THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE**

The relation between Biblical truth and scientific work has been stated in three different ways. First, that the Bible is a scientific textbook. This proposition will not be substantiated by a study of the Book or by the results of research itself. Opposing this idea, which has been felt all along, is the argument that the Bible is a religious book, not a scientific one. The second argument is based on the concept of nature as very greatly posited. A Mediterranean plant called the Yucca opens its flowers for one night only but pollinates at least 200 females. One insect only can effect fertilisation, the Yucca moth. How it does so by means of the pollen into a ball and carrying it to the stigmas is not known. But all the much exact pollination from the Yucca by piercing the stigma with its ovipositor and the ovary is clearly fused and comes out, in the ovary of each flower. Each developing ovary eats all the stigmas except one and in this way propagation. The arrangement is thus a means by which not all the pollinators. But the slight modification of the proportions would result in both moth had started to die out. It is hard to conceive how such an arrangement would arise gradually without some directive mind to control it. Are we to imagine that the Yucca had evolved?

The other argument is that of instinct. A spider spins a web by a long chain of processes which are unchanging and mechanical. But if the spider builds a web, the web is the universal system the web is useless to the spider. What mind directs the chain of spider The spider's web is a complex system. Jesus once said to His critics: "How do you believe while you are forever looking for each other's approval and not for the truth (i.e., sure that the cargo and the God who gives them the God who gives them the God who gives to you the Gospel)?" (John 5: 37, New International Version). As long as the Jews maintained that attitude, personal faith was an impossibility. And likewise with so-called modern man. But His promise to all was My teaching is not really Mine but comes from the One Who sent me. If anyone wants to do God's will, he will know whether My teaching is from God or whether I merely speak on My own authority" (John 7: 17, New International Version). From June 5th to 13th the V.U.W. E.U. will be holding a Mission. If you doubt the intraccesibility of the natural order do you not think I will likewise know even the thought and intent of your heart? Do you know Him? If not, why not? must be some of the most important to be held during the next two weeks and hear how you can...

**THE NEW OFFICE SECRETARY**

The Executive has appointed Miss Elizabeth Croll to the post of Office Secretary to the Students' Union. The new Office Secretary, Miss Croll, will take over from the present Office Secretary, Miss Yaldwyn, on Wednesday, 4th June.

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**WHAT WAS WINNIE THE POOH'S SECRET VICE?**

Read all about it in *The House at Pooh Corner* 10/6

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**NEW OFFICE SECRETARY**

The Executive has appointed Miss Elizabeth Croll to the post of Office Secretary to the Students Union. The new Office Secretary, Miss Croll, will take over from the present Office Secretary, Miss Yaldwyn, on Wednesday, 4th June.
None will deny that we live in the greatest age of discovery and destruction, ever known. The advent of nuclear power and its potential to build or obliterate, exceeds anything previously known. Here is the challenge of a crisis, vitally affecting all of us. It cannot be shut, but to which we must seek a solution. In this context, we now got to learn to live in the shadow of that mushroom cloud. How do we answer some- thing to say, some responsibility to discharge as a Christian and non-Christian alike. For we know that this close companionship of man and the earth and all life, and love, pity and hate, Heaven and Hell, is of the very essence of God's creative force. Power is not "against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, and against the rulers of the darkness of this world." (Ps. C. A. Coulson, F.R.S., Phil. D.N., Professor of Philosophy at Oxford.)

Hogg and Shakespeare: THREE DIMENSIONS

The Victoria University Drama Club's production of "All's Well That Ends Well" was a brave attempt at an experimental presentation of one of the more controversial Shakespeare productions. The presentation of one of the somber plays for the general audience of students to be acted can be rewarding in many ways. The students had to come out of the picture-frame stage and present the play in a theater setting. The play itself, however, but the particular form of open staging was not altogether satis- factory for the students in the major amateur stage; neither would I judge it by the standards of the Club's own best efforts in the past.

Of course, one must treat "All's Well" with a certain amount of caution, and even that it isn't "Much Ado," "As You Like It" or any other of the other better known comedies, is a disappointment because Helena isn't a cause we too rarely see the less well known plays of Shakespeare. The presentation of one of the somber plays for the general audience of students to be acted can be rewarding in many ways. The students had to come out of the picture-frame stage and present the play in a theater setting. The play itself, however, but the particular form of open staging was not altogether satis- factory for the students in the major amateur stage; neither would I judge it by the standards of the Club's own best efforts in the past.

Portia, a Beatrix or a Rosalind and Brittany not an Orlando or a Benedick. No doubt the Drama Club's play on the road because it would attract an audience from the Stage I English class but also becau- the Victoria University Drama Club's production of "All's Well That Ends Well" was a brave attempt at an experimental presentation of one of the more controversial Shakespeare productions. The presentation of one of the somber plays for the general audience of students to be acted can be rewarding in many ways. The students had to come out of the picture-frame stage and present the play in a theater setting. The play itself, however, but the particular form of open staging was not altogether satis- factory for the students in the major amateur stage; neither would I judge it by the standards of the Club's own best efforts in the past.

Portia, a Beatrix or a Rosalind and Brittany not an Orlando or a Benedick. No doubt the Drama Club's play on the road because it would attract an audience from the Stage I English class but also because the new wave of university foundations began a century ago a completely new purpose was envisaged, and there was little to large extent the universities have been shown to serve, as they have over other times through the centuries, to conform to this new purpose.

Six hundred years ago it was for an expanding body of men, an expanding body of men, and the universities, in which they may be absorbed, into the soil, be built up into the growing plant, eaten by cattle and thus provided for their parts.

Monday: The Key to yourself. - Tuesday: The Key to the prison. - Wednesday: The Key to Christi-anity. Thursday: God's Key - The Cross. Friday: Your Lord's Key - You must be born again.

Dean W. F. BRETTON, M.A. (Cantab), who is to be the speaker at the "Mission to the University" to take place on June 7th, has played a prominent part in student activities and was Captain of Boat "O," at Cambridge. With the aid of becoming a mazed of knowledge without a key, he will discuss the unsatisfied needs of students there have come into exist- ence in recent university volume groups of students with a common religious bond of fellowship, who seek to foster a wider view of education than one is often tempted to adopt in the course of specialized studies. Man is a complex creature, much more complex than some other creature on earth, but still seeking for the answer. Man can, however, discover a great deal about his material environment, but he is not so much at the spiritual mission for, and satisfaction in his quest for spiritual insight and improvement.

The members of the Evangelical Union believe that man's needs cannot be assessed adequately without reference to God. God is beyond man's studied searching, but revealed just to himself. To those who are prepared to accept him at his full and final meaning in the midst of confusion and spiritual in- security, the key to life and offers it to all who will heed His voice.

It is in the realization of this fact that the E.U. is planning a Mission to the University, with the theme "The Key to Life."

E. HORNBLOW. President E.U.
From the Graduands’ Supper to the Federation of University Women’s Dinner for Female Graduates the 1958 Capping Week has been particularly successful. Much of the responsibility for the success must lie with the administration, as Peter O’Brien, the President of Capping Hall, John Hursel and Armour Mitchell (Proctor), the Editors of Cappicade and, last but not least, the Producer of Extrav 1958, Bill Sheat. It should be realised by those who are about to set the others do the work that very often the whole of the University reputation depends on the quality of Capping Week activities.

The editors of Cappicade have this year produced a magazine which is well worth reading, especially for those who happen—the sex-conscious public don’t like it. Comments on the "blue-pencilled" Cappicade were many and various; many echoed the "Dominion’s" a few pleasant reviews and missed the lavatory humour. Others—and they were the more important members of the community—were very pleased by the sophistication and clean material. The consensus of critical opinion was that this year’s book was better than the previous one. A strong tendency in the right direction, but that perhaps it had been too severely edited. Some 18,500 copies have been sold.

Extrav, was everything that Dave Wilson promised it would be, which is to say that it was a first class production and that the credit must go to such "enlightened" individuals as Bill Sheat and Frank Curtin. Bill has been with Extrav, since 1946 and produced this year’s Gala performance, a clever, a brilliant, a prizeworthy, a "books" was, on the whole, rather badly done. Either the Graduates of Capping Hall or the flower girls did not know how to make a presentable card.

ARIDE YOU PLAYING THE GAME
It’s time you were. And remember... the battle goes on between the new arrival and Spor Fun (Department of Whitsome and Coldwell Ltd.) 45 Wallace Street, Wellington.

SOMAN Graduate A Soman student, Miss Renae Aitken (1928, B.A., received the degree of Master of Arts at this year’s Capping Ceremony. Miss Aitken’s moreover ob- tained her first class honours and was awarded the James Macintosh Scholar- ship. It is understood that she is the first Soman to obtain an M.A., from a British Commonwealth University.

Although she was busy working on her work, Miss Aitken found time during the year Miss Aitken found time to translate two English novels into Soman.

PROOF PAGE ON EXTRAVAGANZA We all thought to return to a University Extravaganza over thirty years ago, and then the pianist in the Extrav orchestra; the head of the orchestra, Mrs. Maye of music, 1928’s, by Jerome Kern and Gerh- win had not set in, and I recall our "extrav", being so, tedious, so laborious and the thin voice of a woman student singing "Avalon" that I’ve never had the patience to attend another. Most likely we played "Petticoats and Pettunia" for that night’s programme. It is the "web of poetry", I’ve had it in years I take my hat off to "Maus". Curtin and Sheat: their show was for me better than any of the Unity ended-the-shows that I’ve happened to see. I liked Mr. Curtin’s casual liberita, with time taken off to put in a bit of business that came into the author’s head: I like the idea of topical words set to tunes like the "Campion Rave". The idea in the Pay Off were so simple that I suspect that the authors is having a clever techni- quing of one would suppose: it can’t be easy to keep an audience singing along happily for close on three hours as this one was. Scen- cery was fair, the tram-car episode, until the van of the film, and the Reserve Bank scene was worth it. I’d welcome more of the quick up shots used, a close up, a bit of the pic- ture Inventor, the producer, I should think, has tried to put some style and polish into the whole. Very good as long as he can keep the "web of poetry", of this day; it would have played well right into the "Gnom". What is needed now, for example in the excellent open scene, it something like the Modern Jazz Quartet. But how this is to be found, piano,
SAILENT

CENSORSHIP!

TO THE SECRETARY

Dear Sir,—I wish to express concern at the recent decision of the University to perpetuate the powers of censorship over "Salient" contrary to the provisions of the Students Union constitution. I do not object to censorship as such, since I do not believe that any form of censorship necessarily contempts some sort of order in which it is administered.

As the editor of the Students Union constitution gives the Chairman of the Publications Committee the power to censor, the censorial powers are not only what is libellous, seditious and unlawful, but what is offensive (whatever that may mean) and worse still, whatever he may say is "unsuitable for publication." One can scarcely imagine a more weeping peace of censorship by whatever can be suppressed on the grounds that it is not "unsuitable for publication." I must point out that the Press Council (NZ.U.P.C.) recently recommended that censorship should "be related to likely infractions of the civil or criminal law of New Zealand, i.e., to the protection of public order and decency." These powers go well beyond this.

I fully realize that this provision relating to censorship was inserted at the behest of the then Editor, but since that time there have been no requests for censorship. In fact, "Salient" has so far published everything which has been submitted to it, and I do not see any reason why the new Editor should not be allowed to continue this policy.

The campus is not isolated from the world. The Editors of "Salient" should be allowed to make their own decisions on the use of their material. What is written and printed by one becomes the property of the "Salient" and has no legal responsibility for it. I must add that I am not in favor of censorship.

A REPLY...

1. Executive proposes, as I understand, to "abolish" the censorship group. I am entirely opposed to this idea as it will materially injure the civil or criminal law of New Zealand, i.e., to the protection of public order and decency.

2. Executive retains the right of negative censorship in the presence of errors in fact.

3. That is the extent of Executive's power. There is no question of censorship in the strictest sense.

4. The question of an "impartial censor" will be considered by the Executive at its next meeting. At this stage, however, I cannot see any need for the appointment of such an official in the NZ.U.P.C. It is doubtful whether Executive has the power to perform this function. If it is the Editor of "Salient" who is being the publisher of "Salient," he has (no legal) responsibility for it. I am not interested.

B. C. SHAH.

Hon. Secretary.
CRIME AND YOU

Although a great deal of emotional controversy goes on over the subject of crime and punishment, the real factors of it are not so very evident. There is very little available by which one can understand the human beings who commit crimes and the feelings of the angry citizen who screams, "Come see me,..."

There are two main reasons why the legal system is not working. First of all, there is the fear of punishment. Punishment is designed to bring retribution, as well as to deter wrongdoing. However, even in the most, well-intentioned societies it is not enough to bring about just punishment. People need to be able to see the benefits of punishment. The fear of punishment is the primary reason for not committing crimes. People feel that if they commit a crime, they will be caught, and they will be punished. This is the only thing that will stop them from committing a crime.

The second reason is that the legal system is not working. There are many problems with the legal system, such as corruption, lack of resources, and lack of access to justice. These problems are the primary reasons why the legal system is not working. People feel that they are not being treated fairly, and they are not being given a chance to be heard. This is the reason why people are not willing to commit crimes. They do not want to be punished.

With the prompting of the news, the Dealing Society's annual Staff-Student Debating contest got underway in the last week of May. It was moved that the Society change its name, and, in spite of the "bush lawyer" in the audience the Society now has The Victoria University of Wellington Debating Society.

Business transacted, the Student team leader Thomas rose to affirm the motion that Conformity Breeds Morons. He did this by adopting the non-conformist point of view, refusing to look at dictionaries, or even to follow the normal pattern of debate. This, while it almost lost the right to speak, was a tactic which paid off. His speech was precise, sometimes relevant and always good to listen to—we even heard about the two rabbits who, pursued by hounds, hid in a hollow log for a few days till they outnumbered their pursuer. Mr. Currie must have had the idea of bearing down on language placed the experienced Mr. Thomas with a difficult problem.

Mr. Brooks, who opened for the Staff team, took the negative side and pointed out the dangers of Conformity. He didn't breed Morons: look at 17th Century France and 19th Century Europe. Everyone thought a good idea was a good idea, but when, in 1793 the Bastille was stormed by the mob, the revolutionaries had to flee to France. Mr. Currie made his point. He agreed that Conformity is good for the little things, but not for the big ones. Mr. Tama- walla said that if Conformity meant anything it meant wearing suits, ties, shirts, shoes and socks. He then turned to the point that all men were all wearing suits, ties, shirts, shoes, and socks.

Mr. Brooks, summing up, tied as many of the house ends as he could. In a language that was a bit too clever, he pointed out that the brush with the law had roused the curiosity of the School's "Old Master Debater." Mr. Currie, in adjudicating, recalled the famous "till I am a man" which no one else had thought of.

Happy little Morose
Don't give a damn
For I'm not a Moron.
My God! Perhaps I am.

The motion was not voted on both-

This is the Debating Society's timetable for the rest of the year:

6th June—Little Theatre. Debate on Education in N.Z.
22nd July—Little Theatre. Debate on C.M.T. and the war. Guest speakers.
5th Jul—Concert Chamber. Plun- ket Medal Oratory Contest.
Winter Tournament—Little Theatre. Joyntt Scholler—Inter-Universities Debates between Australian Universities team.
26th September—Little Theatre. Parliamentary Debate — with visiting P.M.'s.
CHRISTIANITY IS IRRATIONAL

The Editor,

Sir,—The naiveté of your correspondent John North alarm me considerably. Unless he means what he writes, Mr. North must lead a blissfully ignorant existence. He implies that reason itself is invalid and as he rejects reason, one may justifiably take the liberty of presuming that his outlook on our natural world remains one of the elements of rationality. Nothing that is, of the Shorter Oxford definition: "The quality of possessing reason; the power of being able to exercise reason. The fact..." being unanswerable to reason. Perhaps Mr. North would care to justify his rejection of reason. He implies that nothing to offer by explaining why reason should be invalid in a world where we have not only a scientific method of reasoning but obviously not content with the orthodox, rationalist criterion of truth—Christianity, because it claims to be a super-natural order, cannot be verified by the methods of natural sciences. Mr. North argues that the criterion to which Christianity must be subjected is the power of reason. He further states that one should accept the truth of Christianity because Dr. Schweitzer, Dr. Thomas D. C. (D.T. Fairbairn and D. M. D. M. A. C. A. T.) thoroughly believes in it. But believing in something is not evidence for Christianity because Dr. Schweitzer has gone to Africa. From this evidence Mr. North concludes that Christianity is for all intents and purposes unproven. Mr. North comments very sagely, "there is something in Christianity after all." And after all, what does Christianity have to offer? Ultimately, Mr. North, nothing. And immediately upon the foundation of complementory science and a creed of the value of faith as a basis for a moral code that stifles and degrades true humanism. This is an apparent attempt to prevent the Christian contribution to society from having any future that may be played out. But this implies that man's salvation does not have living form in point of fact Christianity subsists more from the sum of human warmth than it ever did. In a period of attention upon the higher things of life, Mr. North, you aren't the same person as you were yesterday. "Of course I am." To which he must answer that he is not. To give the valid reply that it stands to reason simply would not do. The point is that how one has made an assertion about the natural world without reason. To pretend that I feel it, is quite ridiculous. I am not such an extreme rationalist and sceptic after all. Even if I can not be proved deductively as true or false I reject to accept it as true if there is sufficient evidence in its favour? If Mr. North really believes to the eruption of existence He must harbour curious views within himself What of two conflicting statements both of which have equally strong and opposing arguments? Surely to be consistent Mr. North must assume both to be true. What reasons, arguments, one of which has more evidence than the other, but both equally plausible? Is the former a priori to be accepted? In point then, Mr. North is forced to admit the distinction between validity and evidence. He is forced to acknowledge that he has accepted Christianity merely because it seems probable. Possibly, implies his maxim, is truth.

Mr. North has then by his own admission admitted to Christianity because "there is sufficient weight of evidence in its favour." Just what counts as sufficient weight of evidence eludes me. If Mr. North considers that Christianity contains this sufficient weight then he issues a severe indictment of his historical faculties. To me it seems strangely paradoxical that God after placing man in a naturally ordered world, and after endowing man with a rational capacity to acquaint himself with it, should order man to shun this ability and unremittingly accept his creature's existence in some sort of supernatural being. But what of those individuals who find it impossible to "believe in" the supernatural? Whose souls the Christian, are to be saved to eternal damnation? The fact is in Mr. North's argument is the most exculpating of the exulting of Christianity according to the laws of probability. Mr. North forgets the rationalist to cogitate upon the cognitive function. One should accept the truth of Christianity because Dr. Schweitzer, Dr. D. T. C. D. T. Fairbairn, D. M. D. M. A. C. A. T. thoroughly believes in it. A thin substance to accept something in Christianity because Dr. Schweitzer

AN ODOUR OF SANCTUARY

ROMAN CATHOLICISM

The Editor,

Sir,—With reference to discussions of Roman Catholicism, I feel that the three largest Catholic Powers, Italy, France and Belgium, are the first and second and fifth largest Communist Parties outside the Western European, may well be pondered. True, in many South America Communist Church Parties in the Roman Catholic Church Party outside the Western Christian presence of centuries of indoctrination. The failure is the Worker-Priest movement in France showed the difficulty of beating down these feelings. It showed as real as the opposition to the Italian, Croatian and Slovenian stance Catholicism before and during the last war. There remains one anomalous Catholic Church in Ireland. By tradition, the people that believe in fairies, in this country they can be bom bussed into anything. -MACQUERTAL.

"A good season for courtship is when the widow returns from the South." —Geoffrey Chaucer.
CRICKET 1957-58

The 1957-58 cricket season may reasonably be regarded as a successful one despite the fact that one tends to assess the strength of a Club on the performances of the Senior side. That such an assessment may be misleading is shown by the following reason:

The Senior team failed to finish higher than seventh in the competition, and the selectors (who had no choice) picked the less talented cricketers. Potentially, the team was one of the strongest in the grade, and there is no doubt that the members failed to perform as well as they were expected to.

The selectors of the Under-15s, John Martin, for the greater part of the season deprived the side of a number of really talented wicket-keepers, and wisely did not support them on the field. On most occasions it was the captains who let the team down and apart from M. Lance, J. Thompson and, for the latter part of the season G. Leggatt, no one scored at all consistently. Peter Coutts was the only player who continued to score with any regularity. There were, however, several occasions in which he appeared for the team and Doug St. John, Van Vredenburgh, and a few others at times showed the type of batting which merited their inclusion. Slow wickets appeared to upset the stroke-making of these batting men.

With improved fielding, a little more luck and perhaps more of the same, the Under-15s could have done better on the lower grades there is no reason why this side could not have won the Senior competition next season.

The Second Grade side had a better season than the Under-15s, winning their grade and thereby becoming the first holders of the Pemberton Shield on the fine fair play and a number of batsmen scored very consistently, though the team was not a particularly talented one. The fielding was keen and often good and the bowling was extremely steady. In Jack Hutchinson and John Thompson the side had two of the best bowlers of Senior standard who bowled most consistently, taking 49 and 31 wickets respectively. Both achieved a number of wickets in each of their matches and showed that they are probably the best and most consistent bowlers available. The batting was not a strong point and there was little back-up to the good scoring of all rounders. The bowling was strong and consistent and after a slow start the batting settled down to good scoring.

Second Grade

The cricket was the life and soul of the season and the number of matches was of the highest standard. The number of matches was 54 and each match was a story in itself, and the number of top-class batsmen was high. The matches were played well and the club had a good season.

The third grade competition was won by the Under-15s, and the two mainstays of the side were the batting of John Martin, and the wicket keeping of Peter Coutts. The Under-15s was the strongest team and the batting and bowling were good.

The under-15s were the only team that had a good season. The Under-15s was the strongest team and the batting and bowling were good. The club was the only team that had a good season.

The Christmas Tour, reviewed in "Salien" last year, ended and the Club's victory at Easter Tournament was the outstanding feature of the season. No less than 13 victories for the Thomson trophy, Wills, J. Thompson and J. Martin, made for a real challenge to the Under-15s, but it was not to be long before they were defeated.

In the regular participation at training, matches, practices, were well attended and a number of enjoyable socials and travelling were held throughout the season.

The one unsatisfactory feature of the cricket is the large number of students playing for outside clubs. If cricket clubs joined the University Club a number of ex-students who continue to play for other clubs would be driven out of the club and make way for the present members. If they continue, it is, therefore, important that the University Club should take steps to prevent the loss of students to the club and to ensure that the best players stay within the club.

Although, with an improved club spirit, for the successful future of the University Club, the Club may reflect upon a successful season and look forward with confidence to an even better 1958-59 season.

THE SKI CLUB

I write for those of you who have the experience or the thought of high speed down the ski-clad sides of a mountain amidst scenery of awe-inspiring grandeur, holds great thrills. To those who are so moved, please read on.

For on Saturday the 3rd of May, Ken Kearns and I (we had been writing to the home of the retiring president, Mr. A. G. M. S., had held a meeting of the official officers of the club and had elected: Secretary, Jim Larsen, (Ph.D.); President, Jack Trudik, (M.A.); Treasurer, Mike Godfrey, phone 70-556 (business).

Each committee member really had the interests of the Club at heart and to this end, a number of meetings have been held to prepare the Club for its future. The Club has been provided with a new and improved programme for the coming season.

We have, in combination with A.U., built a hut on Roapeau of which we can be justly proud, and we are determined that good use should be made of it this season.

Watch the club's notice board for details of future activities. We are preparing a full and exciting programme for the coming season. And when the next other party did on the night of the A.G.M., we should be glad to be in the hand of you, following a day's skiing. We are well-versed as a well supporting crowd.

OUR NATIONAL UNION

of N.Z.U. sport, remains a standing committee of the National Union, and is not yet a separate body. The N.Z.U. is, by now, a Football club, and is not affiliated or in any way subject to N.Z.U. jurisdiction. The N.Z.U. is, in the international sphere, a member of the International StudentUnion (I.S.U.), which meets every twelve to fifteen months. This I.S.U. is intended to be the forum for students from all national unions of students from all over the world to work out bases on which they can cooperate on a non-political basis as far as possible. It provides the basis for the alternative organisation to the monolithic pan-national International Union of Students (I.U.S.) which monotonously reiterates the Common policies and from which N.Z. with the University of New Zealand, f.ew students and the present situation is for students to play for University clubs.

However, with an improved club spirit, for the successful future of the University Club, the Club may reflect upon a successful season and look forward with confidence to an even better 1958-59 season.

TRAVEL CONCESSIONS

Most students, at enrolment time, fill in a lengthy questionnaire student travel which will provide, it is hoped, the factual basis for submissions to the appropriate quarters seeking some form of travel concessions for bona fide students.

Bona fide students may now, as a result of discussions some years ago between the N.Z.U. and the University of New Zealand and N.Z.U. and the University of New Zealand, obtain upon presentation of a student card at 15% on all set texts of the Universities.

In conjunction with the Australian national union (A.I.S.U.) they have provided: U.S.A. arrangements during each long winter a travel and exchange scheme, whereby Australian and New Zealand students may have a working holiday in Australia, and visa versa, and take advantage of the student facilities in the other country. For the last two years, an attempt was made to fill the chartered plane to Australia, which would enable students to cross the Tasman for as little as $25 return. However the scheme did not come to fruition, as in each year there were insufficient applicants to make the trip worthwhile.

INTERNATIONAL

On the international scene, N.Z.-U.S.A. Last year offered a South Seas scholarship to an Indian student, Wasioto Sijonmanir, for a one-year post-graduate course at Auckland University, the value of the scholarship being $1000 and originally intended for two years, was made available by the efforts of local Convenors. The University of Victoria raised the sum of $220 by a raffle and organizing a benefit dance. The fund is proposed to offer a scholarship in 1959 to a South-west Asian student, for a two-year post-graduate course in N.Z.

A tour of Australia by a group of foundation students is planned for this year, and N.Z.U. hopes to have the move to New Zealand and after they have visited Australia.

Two delegates from N.Z.U.A. have been elected each year since 1953 to attend the International Sports Conference. In 1953, M. O'Brien and D. Dalglish (V.U.C. graduates) flew to Istanbul; in 1955, W. N. Smith (O.U.) and G. Brewer (Res. Econ.) flew to Birmingham; in 1954, P. Gordon (A.U.) flew to Colombus; and in 1957, B. Stockton (current President of N.Z.U.A.) and G. Poole flew to Asia.

The contribution of New Zealand students to these conferences is not always consistent, and in the past, N.Z.U.A. has often taken their place at a Conscience Conference.

Although to one who knows little about the work of the I.S.U. or the New Zealand student movement, its work may appear to be often fruitless; but there is much in the lack of communication between national unions, the Conferences, in spite of differences, to attempt to establish a common base and understanding and co-operation for the benefit of the different national teams.

V.U.W. representative, Sir A. Shav. N.Z. University Resident Executive.

The Editor, Mr. Shav, in his annual report to the "Salien" of May 6th, in which I am reported to have said: "Unfortunately we conduct the fun of making fun of students, it being a sort of charitable work, whereby we try to make students laugh and keep the students in good faith and stay with us."

I have had no idea that this has been printed in "Salien", but I have seen no reason for the statement. It is, however, a true statement and I have no doubt the students will continue to laugh and keep the students in good faith and stay with us.

M. Miller, University Librarian.

Two "Salien" reporters were at the meeting and one of them, Mr. Miller, has informed me that Mr. Miller actually said what is quoted in "Salien", however, accepts the denial embodied in Mr. Miller's letter. --Ed.

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