

Salient

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Cheng-Chow "MUST CONTROL UNRULY CHINA" Learning Prized

BACKYARDS OF WAR

An ex-student of V.U.C. who is now in Chengchow, writes to New Zealand. We give here some extracts—limited, because of personal references, and also because even "Salient" cannot report all the facts as a doctor sees them.

Chengchow is an advance hospital—the writer of the letter penetrated six miles behind the Japanese line on a bicycle. The most recent news deals with the Japanese bombing of the railway stations while the wounded were being unloaded.

All of the letters have a realness that comes from being written in moments between operations and reveal the pace of life in a war area—today.

"Well the war is still pursuing its course and believe me, my lad, there is no scope in modern war for heroes. The next war is going to be hell warmed up. At present, for some reason, despite the statements of the press, there is no poison gas being used though the Chinese are starting to use flame throwers.

BEHIND THE BOMBS.

But it's the civilian side of warfare that is really bad. I never thought much of it in theory, but it's true. There are kids in this hospital—even babies, lacking arms and legs and fathers and mothers."

To substantiate this claim that the "backyards of war" are more terrible than the front lines here is another quotation—from a young New Zealand journalist's letter written from Shanghai:

"In this city are 80,000 refugees. Hundreds of thousands have passed through, many have moved on towards the South, many have died, some have gone truck-loaded to slave-labour in 'Japanese' cotton mills—taken over from the Chinese by the invaders—

"MUST CONTROL UNRULY CHINA"

—says GUNJI

"MILITARISTS RUINING JAPAN"

—says FENG WANG

Does a Consul ever make it his business to tell the whole truth—even in his reminiscences? Perhaps not. Maybe we are not even sure that he is faithfully reproducing the official views of his Government. Still, whatever the case, he is always worth listening to attentively.

"Salient" here offers interviews with the Chinese and Japanese Consuls in New Zealand.

UNIVERSITIES AID IN STRUGGLE

"One of the reasons the Japanese have had no major successes recently may be attributed to the work of Chinese students," said Mr. K. Wong She, when I asked him to comment on the aspects of the present Sino-Japanese "Incident" that concern the student class in China. "You see," he added, "the Chinese Government has recognised the great value of the students to the community and has engaged them to work amongst the illiterate behind the lines."

Mr. Wong She who, by the way, was the headmaster of a night school at the age of 17, came out to New Zealand in 1934 and went to Scots College where I first met him. Last year he returned to China to take up a commercial course in the Ling Nan University, Canton, but was forced to come again to Ao Tea Road when the University was closed by Government order two months after the outbreak of hostilities. Japanese planes, incidentally, had bombed Canton every day—frequently three times a day—during that period. But of the five universities there, the only one to suffer any real damage was the National Tung Shan University.

The way in which the Chinese prize learning is well known and my old friend even went so far as to say that Chinese scholars would rather die than leave their schools. The Government had decided their course for them, however, for the Japanese, knowing of their love of scholastic attainment, had aimed at destroying as many of China's universities, schools and colleges as possible. Indeed, two-

NIPPON

Small, shy, but very pleasant to talk to, is Mr. Gunji, the Japanese Consul—is the Japanese population of New Zealand five, rising eight, or is it 10, I forget—and "Salient" was more interested to hear his enthusiasm on Japanese art and Japanese home life than diplomatic wordings to questions.

East is East, and West still West, which must account for what is to Japan stern duty (in action) is to us wrong and boloney.

Mr. Gunji thinks China is a naughty place—a wild place of peasants, bandits and unruliness—China has violated treaties, assassinated, provoked attacks, boycotted and insulted—all against the Japanese. "China harbours Communist armies, rabidly anti-Japanese, and we fear the development of Communism at our doorway. We fear China's instability and uncertainty, politically and economically—this situation makes

ties—there is the same psychology and view throughout, so there is no need for Government restriction."

BLESSED BOMBS.

"Could you give some comment on the social and industrial unrest?" asked "Salient."

"You Westerners are wrong again—there is no social unrest. It is a complicated matter. There was some unemployment, but since this incident began, factories engaged in arma-

CATHAY

"Salient" was very intrigued with two objects in the Chinese Consul's office, namely, an exquisite Chinese cigarette box, and two volumes of H. G. Wells ("Outlines of World History" and "Wealth and Happiness of Mankind") taking pride of place in a bookcase of Chinese books.

"What is the idea of dropping leaflets over Japan instead of bombs?" asked "Salient."

"We are fighting the Japanese militarists or war lords, not the people, and although the war has been going on for 11 months we are still trying to get the Japanese people to understand the true position. We do not want to fight them—they are innocent, under the oppression of war lords. They are being ruined by an ambitious military clique who are riding Japan to ruin; and I hope the people will reverse this policy before ruin overtakes them."

CHINESE

and there's a drift towards the provinces which would be stronger if so many thousands of harmless villages hadn't been bombed to pieces.

And there are hundreds of thousands too, in the refugee camps. One of these is established in the Chiao Tung University building. Now the Japanese are taking this as "compensation" for a Japanese college burnt here during the hostilities.

FUN AND GAMES.

Air raids are fine sport to watch, but it spoils it a bit when you see the subsequent blood and guts. There is a humorous side to the spectacle though. The natives are certainly scared. The alarm is enough to send them all scurrying for dugouts and trenches—one of China's biggest post war problems is going to be the filling in of dugouts as far as I can see. In one of the shops you can see a corner of the hospital with shrapnel holes from a bomb that was closer than usual. That one, incidentally, killed a patient who was taking the air and killed a coolie. It also badly frightened the young N.Z. doctor who was in the room on the right.

AND THE OUTCOME.

I think that one probable termination of this war is a cessation of hostilities after which both parties argue for years as to who really won. However, expert opinion somewhat disagrees with me. They say that Japan will push on regardless of cost, to occupy Hanchow—at present we are between it and them. They can never hope to subjugate the country parts, but by occupying the towns they can command the revenue. They obviously cannot stop where they are because they've told their own people such a lot of lies.

The alternative expert opinion, which I prefer, is that Japan will provoke Russia almost, but not quite, to the point of hostilities. She can then save her own face internationally by withdrawing troops from China to mass on the Soviet border."

It impossible for us to withdraw, because to Japan, Chinese trade is vital; we have so much to give each other."

Would Japan institute any agrarian reforms in China when she took over?

"We would force the peasants to grow cotton and soya beans—we need them very much. The Chinese must give up ideas of industry, and produce; it is important to encourage farmers in agriculture—they must produce and we in Japan take over industry."

FACTS, FAX AND BOLONEY.

"Would Japan attempt to make pacts with outside capitalistic powers?"

"No. Because Japan wants to finish this incident herself, and has no wish to implicate other powers, even though China is backed by the Soviet. But she has made an agreement with Italy and Germany, for we have sympathies against the Soviet, the Anti-Comintern Pact; and the action of America and Britain with regard to industry have distressed us."

JAPANESE 'VANITY.'

"The political situation influences the conditions at the University—students particularly study political subjects and for the newspaper. The Government controls everything, and there is some restriction on expression of opinion. The curriculum is limited, but I think it is wise, for sometimes publicity misleads a nation. There is no undercurrent of Bolshevism, except in younger students, and strict measures are taken to eradicate it."

PRESS FREEDOM.

"Foreigners say that censorship is very strict, but the Government does not do it. All the people are united to support the policy, all people do not like Communism; nationalism is strong; they want to protect rights and interests—foreigners do not realise it is voluntary censorship by the people. We don't have radical minori-

ments manufacture have absorbed unemployment, and there is no trouble socially. Factories are privately owned," beamed Mr. Gunji. "Industry is improved, very much improved recently."

"But your standard of life is low—appalling," interrupted "Salient."

"Yes—but you are wrong to judge our minimum standard of life by yours. We do not need so many things as you—we have always just had rice—or a fish. Your peasants live at a much higher standard than ours—you should not judge us. No children are employed in our factories, and women have splendid improved working conditions."

EXPANSION.

Mr. Gunji rejected the "Salient" suggestion that Japan's ultimate aim was to "get hold" of the Philippines, Singapore, etc., through South China. "We only desire to establish markets—no conquests. There should not be conflicts with other countries—but co-operation and mutual understanding."

JAPAN AND DRUGS.

It is interesting to learn that Japan employs more humane(?) tactics than bombing—opium.

"Is Japan attempting to conquer China with morphine and opium?"

"Yes," Mr. Wang affirmed emphatically. "Japan is making use of extra territorial rights, and has organised the traffic in China. For many years, Tien Tsin has been the headquarters for a vast opium and narcotic industry embracing all China, and the East."

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

"China has great natural and national economic resources. She is ready, prepared for a protracted war of three years. With her enormous man-power she will be able to mobilise 1,800,000 men in about 6 months. Japan has to spend more than 25 million dollars per day in this war, and she can't keep that up. The last two or three years we have had great crops; industry has improved by leaps and bounds with Government aid, and currency is in a favourable position."

COMMUNISM.

"Is the Chinese Government Communist?"

"No. The present Government is organised, how do you say it?" and a long pause—"I know, based on that, the Government is based on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's principles of the people. The 8th Route Army has pledged full allegiance to the National Government, and this occurred on October 22, 1937. The pledge abolished the Chinese Soviet, disbanded the Chinese Red Army, suspended all activities and Bolshevizing of China, and also meant renunciation of practice and theory of violence."

thirds of the universities throughout China have already been razed to the ground.

EVANGELISTIC TACTICS.

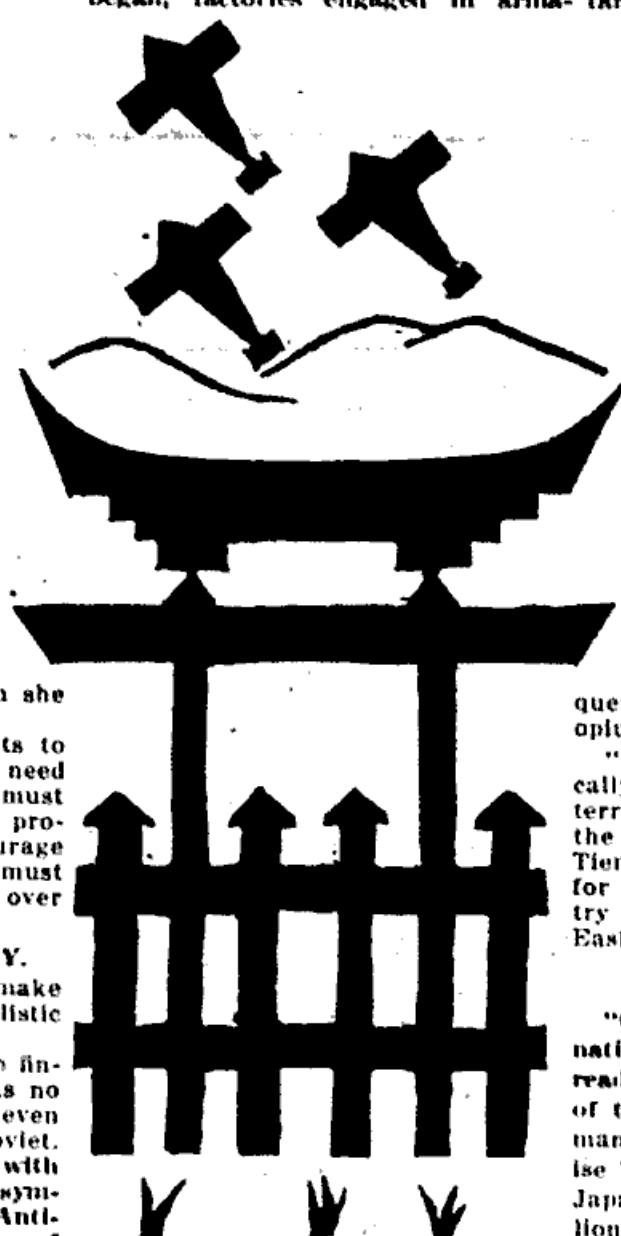
"The vast majority of the people in China are illiterate," continued Mr. Wong She, "so after the universities were closed, the students were mobilised and sent out to spread their learning amongst the people. Some would go into the streets and teach from an open book first telling all those in the vicinity that if they wanted to learn something they had only to gather about the speaker, as he was about to give a lesson." He smiled and made a comment I didn't quite catch about our open air Gospel meetings.

Others were sent to tell the people what to do in the event of air raids and still further batches of students—mostly from the National Tung Shan University, one branch of which is equivalent to our Massey Agricultural College—were detailed to encourage potato cropping instead of rice cultivation. This measure was brought in to minimize famine dangers as potatoes may be grown all the year round whereas rice is harvested only twice a year.

"Many of the schools and Colleges in China have been re-opened in safe places well behind the lines," added Mr. Wong She, "though the universities have opened in the cities as usual. Those attending them, however, are receiving intensive military training in addition to carrying on their ordinary studies, and from here they will go out to train the great mass of the people in the art of war."

"The effect of the work that is now being carried out by the students is already being felt by the Japanese who have not had a major success for some time. Before the war China was split up into a dozen different camps. Now her people have joined together to oppose Japan in a united front. China must win in the end."

D.C.H.



Says Jim Gentry:

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THE EAST MOVES WEST S.C.M. Week

The war in the East is more than a struggle between Japan and China. It is probable that the course of human affairs for the next hundred years is being decided on the Asian shore of the Pacific.

A glimpse of what is involved is seen in the famous Memorandum of the then Prime Minister, General Tanaka, to the Emperor of Japan in 1927. The authenticity of this little-known document has been disputed but never officially denied, and the close adherence of subsequent Japanese policy to the details of its contents shows that it is entitled to more publicity than Japanese statesmen or consuls allow it. Here it is:

"In order to conquer China, we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. In order to conquer the world we must first conquer China. If we are able to conquer China, all the other Asiatic countries and the countries of the South Seas will fear us and capitulate before us. The world will then understand that Eastern Asia is ours.

"With all the resources of China at our disposal, we shall pass forward to the conquest of India, the Archipelago, Asia Minor, Central Asia, and even Europe. But the first step must be the seizure of control over Manchuria and Mongolia. . . .

"It seems that the inevitability of crossing swords with Russia on the fields of Mongolia, in order to gain possession of the wealth of North Manchuria, is part of our programme of national development. . . . Sooner or later we shall have to fight against Soviet Russia. . . .

"One day we shall have to fight against America. If we wish in future to gain control over China we must crush the United States."

If the present conflict can be fitted into its place in this plan, and seen in perspective, it appears that more is involved than the Japanese Consul has told us.

The first move was the invasion of Manchuria in 1932. It proved to be the first of the steps which led from a relatively secure and peaceful world to the international anarchy we know to-day, and the responsibility for that movement rests to a large extent upon the British Government. The invasion of Manchuria was the first important act of aggression by a major power in the post-war world. Had it been stopped by a united League of Nations—and, make no mistake, it could have been stopped—it would have had no successors. But Sir John Simon, then Foreign Secretary, told the League that Japan's action "should be viewed in a spirit of conciliation and sympathy," and by using the whole influence of Britain, prevented the League from taking action. More outspoken still was Sir Nairn Stuart Sandeman, who told the House of Commons on 27th February, 1933: "I am frankly pro-Japanese, actively pro-Japanese, because I believe that the Japanese will settle this question of Manchuria, and the less time that is spent in settling the row in Manchuria the sooner we shall get on doing trade in China."

As British warehouses in the Yangtze Valley go up in flames, and as the £180,000,000 worth of British big business interests in Shanghai totter on the verge of seizure by the Japanese, it is faintly consoling, if consolation be possible amongst the slaughter involved, to recollect these wise words of a representative "Nationalist" back bench, and to watch the bird liberated in 1932, coming home to roost.

But what lies behind the extending Japanese war-offensive? There are two important groups of factors. The first is the internal situation in Japan. Here, the growing economic difficulties of a highly-concentrated monopoly capitalism (some say that industry in Japan is controlled by fewer than 20 families), necessitating a drive for markets and places to invest capital, have combined with increasing poverty amongst the peasants to produce serious unrest, forcing the ruling militarist-Fascist elements to try to find a solution along the now orthodox capitalist lines of war and expansionist adventure. The second group of factors which have precipitated war is the cross-current of conflicting international interests in China, especially those of America, Britain, and the Soviet Union; the common interests of the imperialist powers and of the growing capitalist class in China against a rising tide of Communism. The key to the success of the Japanese up to a few months ago lay in skilfully using these antagonisms; the Anglo-American rivalry to assure that no effective action (e.g., sanctions or economic boycott) shall be taken, and the internal antagonisms in China to set up puppet governments in the northern provinces. The first of these cards may take yet another trick, but the second has taken its last. It is this international background that is of critical importance in the present world situation. If Japan is defeated the plans for the re-division of the world already prepared by the three signatories of the Anti-Comintern Pact, will have to be abandoned. That this

—A.H.S.

A BOOK TO READ

"During my seven years in China, and laid waste all and sundry. That this is a mistaken view is amply proved. Edgar Snow seems to have a real knowledge, not superficial, of China, and his apparent happy aptitude to make friends has been of invaluable assistance. His biographies of Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the "Chinese People's Soviet Republic," and Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of the All China Red Army, are excellent, as is his vivid description of the Long March, when a nation emigrated six thousand miles across the largest rivers in Asia, along the most difficult tracks, over the highest mountains, and subject to constant attack by Chiang Kai Shek's troops. Such a march is comparable with Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. "Red Star Over China" is really a vital account of Chinese life, and in view of the situation in that country at present, should be read by all those interested in the destiny of China.

—M.L.B.

There are two interesting points which arise out of the "mess" in which the world finds itself to-day, said Mr. Ryburn in commencing his series of addresses on the Christian Faith and the Student: (1) The constant turning of the world to the Church, saying "Why don't you do something?" and (2) the bewilderment of the ordinary Churchman at his own inability to frame a satisfactory answer. The Church knew that it had something to say, but, owing to the lack of contact between the Church and the world there had arisen in the spiritual world a real problem of poverty amidst plenty. The Christian knew that in Christ the Church had a pearl beyond all price, but how to convince the outsider was the difficulty.

Mr. Ryburn illustrated, by reference to statistics, Church membership was hereditary and the increase in numbers corresponded roughly to the increase in population. If any real progress was to be made it must arise out of return of Christians to the real source of their power—their faith in Christ. Christians would then be separate from the world, not because they withdrew from it, but because their different quality of life made such a distinction inevitable.

GOD OR MAN?

The Church existed to tell people that God had come into this world, in popular jargon, "To clean up the mess." It was important, therefore, that people should have a clear conception as to who Jesus of Nazareth really was (or is). God or Man? This was the burden of the address on the Wednesday evening.

To doubt the historicity of Jesus was no longer a live issue. Reputable secular historians agreed as to the veracity of the gospel records concerning the life and work of Jesus. Whatever they thought about the resurrection story, these facts were indisputable.

(1) The disciples believed that Jesus was risen from the dead, and (2) that He was the Messiah; (3) the growth of the Church.

What a man thinks of Christ will possibly depend upon his predilections. Maybe he will be agreeable to recognise Jesus as the greatest moral teacher or the supreme exemplar of the way of life, and therefore to call Him divine. But by approaching the question "Who was Jesus?" in this fashion they will never discover what the Christian Church has known Him to be. When Jesus was asked by the Council of the Sanhedrin whether he was the Messiah he was making a claim to deity.

ST. PAUL

There is not the slightest doubt that for Paul, Jesus Christ stood alongside God as the Creator. The prologue to St. John's Gospel says that this Jesus of Nazareth had a hand in the creation of the universe. Therefore the Church, in formulating her creeds, insisted that Christ should be described as being of the "same" substance as the Father and not of "like" substance.

Of course the secular historian can never arrive at this understanding of the Christian faith by ordinary human reasoning. Nevertheless, when Paul talks of reconciliation and redemption he is talking about things which have been experienced by him. Paul said that from the time he met Christ on the Damascus road his life was changed.

From the day when he completely reversed his attitude to the Church, Paul's life as a leader of the Jews was finished. Yet he endured all this and more because his experience was real.

A NEW JOY AND PEACE.

"And," continued Mr. Ryburn, "I have seen these changes taking place before my own eyes." This change is visible; it is a moral change; it is intellectual; and it is emotional. Moral because men find power to overcome bad habits and lack of will power. Intellectual because there is such a thing as release from spiritual blindness. Emotional because men have found a new joy and peace.

Men say Christ is God because they find God through Him. Men find God through Christ because He is God.

One cannot say Christ is Divine because of the historicity of the miracles; a Christian believes in the truth of the miracles because he believes that Christ is "of the same substance as God." As in human relations it is impossible to get to know a person unless he cares to open his heart to you, so it is with God. There can be no knowledge of God unless He cares to reveal Himself; and it is the Christian Faith that Christ is God revealing Himself to this world. When we come to the point where we are ready to respond to what God has done for us, then will we be able to say with St. Thomas, "My Lord and my God."

—P.K.

SHORT STORY.

A cannibal passed his friend in the bush.

NEW THEATRE MOVEMENT IN CHINA

Just a little over 32 years ago, a small group of students in Tokyo took over modern Japanese drama, organised the "Spring Willow Society" and presented in translation such plays as "La Tosca" and "La Dame aux Camélias." Shortly afterwards the group transferred its plays to Shanghai and thus was born the new Chinese Theatre movement.

The public took a stand-offish attitude because the new art was without music and for countless years the Chinese mind has associated art with music. The old music-drama has formed a means of escape from humdrum existence, and the ordinary man was not willing to be brought up against the problems of life that stared him in the face every day and that is what this western drama meant. Also a conservative element of the Chinese was always against anything having its roots in Western culture. But the students and intelligentsia representing modern youth, demand realism and truth, to face situations rather than escape and poetry.

DEVELOPMENT.

The new theatre has been very greatly affected by political unrest and agitation. The early period, 1906-1916, was marked by dearth of native plays and no progress was made till 1919, when activity was at fever pitch to rouse patriotism against the Japanese.

Another period was ushered in when Chinese students returned home from abroad, but the plays were too scholarly and smacked of Westernism, thus making the productions for the most part unintelligible for the masses. The fourth period, which is still in progress, is characterised by attempt to appeal to the people and many proletarian plays are presented—the radical nature of the literature being greatly influenced by the "May 30th Incident" (when British police fired on students and workmen).

In the early days, plays often had no texts. The leading man assembled his cast, talked over the main bones of the plot and walked on to the stage. If an actor failed to turn up, any man handy was grabbed, made up, and forced to take the role—of course if an important actor was late, the rest would improvise for half an hour, or till he turned up.

Most modern Chinese plays lack feeling and conviction, plot and characterisation, and the public much prefer translation of Western dramas, adopted to suit Chinese characters and customs.

Tuen Han is one of the most gifted and prolific writers connected with the new movement today. His early plays were characterised by very little plot and poetic dialogue, but after coming into contact with students of Shanghai, he produced plays dealing with social questions of proletariat and anti-imperialist nature. Other notable writers are Hung Shu and Wong Quincey.

RURAL EDUCATION.

An attempt has been made by a Professor H'auing to reach the masses in the country and he himself, wrote several plays for the Mass Education Programme at Tingshen.

In 1932, Professor H'auing left the Peking National Fine Arts College and went to Tingshen to experiment with drama, find out what the peasants wanted, and the best method of spreading the work over the districts.

Pretty well ever since its beginnings over 30 years ago, the new drama has been in the hands of amateur theatrical groups of educational institutions and groups of society folk who appear for charity. As a result, in 1934, the Chinese Travelling Dramatic Association was organised. The Association is endeavouring to give performances of the first flight and put drama on a self-supporting basis.

The actors and technicians of this group give their services gratis—only if the play draws a full house, do the actors receive a bonus of a dollar. The Association, however, pays the living expenses of the group; meals are simple; even laundry and haircuts are provided. Any surplus money goes into purchasing costumes, props., etc.

The company gets up at 8 a.m., rehearses till noon and again during the afternoon.

STAGE TODAY.

At the present, the stage is one of the most powerful weapons of propaganda, as used by the Soviet dramatic troupes to spread ideas and revolutionary programmes among the peasants. But in the Chinese theatre is the crying need for vision and technically trained men to direct the movement. Much of the acting is mediocre, there is need for good actors and, finally, there is the need for men to write plays that are actable; plays presenting the problems and lives of Chinese women today. —V.E.

CHINESE WRITING ON THE MOUNTAIN

The river lies so far below me that it does not seem to flow;
This place, half-way up the mountain side, is a lonely pavilion.
A breeze moves the green things on the crag above me, and a bit of cloud floats by.
Budding maples on the slopes seem like red reflections of the setting sun.
I see the courtyards of a temple where the spring is well content to rest.
I observe water-birds far below taking their ease swimming.
Over my head thick vines hold the light of the sky away;
They are conspiring with darkness to bring night too soon.
—By Tu Fu, 712-770 A.D.

STUDENT APPEAL

All students of the New Zealand Universities are earnestly requested to assist in our appeal to alleviate some of the loss and suffering of the Universities in China. The desperate and unhappy plight of Universities and students in this country makes our appeal a Christian duty and privilege.

Money is urgently needed, at first for the evacuation of students from the war area, and for the provision of temporary hostels and maintenance or partial maintenance for those students who need it. Next, warm clothes will be needed for the winter, and books and equipment to enable study to continue. "Temporary District Universities" are being opened and here professors and students are beginning to congregate. Each District University should have its student relief centre, fully equipped and staffed and providing, in addition to financial aid where necessary, medical service, baths, cheap meals, libraries, and reading rooms, and at least some of the facilities for recreation and community life which the Universities gallantly struggling along in scattered, hastily converted buildings will otherwise lack.

HOW WE CAN HELP.

The Student Christian Movement, which is affiliated to the World Student Christian Federation, has requested the New Zealand University Students' Association to organise an appeal to help our sister University. No more worthy cause could be sponsored by N.Z.U.S.A., and every possible effort must be made in its support.

A sub-committee has been set up in this College to organise the collection of donations. We earnestly request all students to acquaint themselves with the circumstances of this appeal. We feel that, if they do, the cry of these stricken Universities will not go unheeded. Donations, large or small, will be gratefully received at the Executive Room.

T. A. HUNTER,
Principal, V.U.C.
A. P. BLAIR,
President, N.Z.U.S.A.
R. W. EDGLEY,
President, V.U.C.S.A.

THOUGHTS AT RANDOM

Another day comes after another night,
Another evening follows the morning;
And my look's change with the days;
I am not so sprightly as I was once.
Because the fire has lived inside me,
My body is now burned out;
But the search for truth—it has no end;
All our wisdom is but very small.
I am only afraid it can not be long
Before my life blows out with the wind.
To live is like going on this ice.
O, who can understand all that perturbs
an old man?
—By Yuan Chi, 210-263 A.D.

REASONS FOR TUMULT.

Many of us have experienced the mellow, even-flowing poetry of ancestral China and have sensed something of its conspiracy with peace and understanding—the traditions of a culture older and more profound than our own. But although the centuries move slowly in China, never daring to tread on one another's heels, the old imperishable days have gone for ever.

The modern Chinese writer was faced with the most contorted of situations—age-old feudal traditions disrupted by half-a-dozen aggressive imperialisms.

The immediate motives that impelled different writers were varied. Some were impelled to satirise the old ideas and institutions that hampered them individually. Others were roused to action by a hatred of the foreign imperialists that were seeking to dismember their country.

REASONS FOR TUMULT.

Yet others, like Lu Hsün, understood in all their tremendous significance the forces that were destroying the old and building up the new China. Others again, in impassioned verse, merely gave expression to the tumult in their hearts, that reflected the uncertainties of an epoch of change. But basic in all different schools and tendencies was the urge to a realistic understanding of the world, the urge to build up a Chinese mind that would be able to analyse correctly the complex phenomena of contemporary life and make decisions in accordance with scientific truth.

Until as late as 1917, Chinese literature was dominated by writings in the Wen Yen style—the language of the literati trained in the ways of thought and expression of the Confucian classics. The Wen Yen style was abstruse, full of classical allusions that were understandable only by the initiated aesthetes. The P'ai Hwa literature used by novelists and storytellers was in the everyday language of the people and was generally despised by the literati.

The new Chinese bourgeois intelligentsia played the role of literary pioneers, numerous works were written, and translations made, and by 1920 P'ai Hwa writing was officially accepted by the Republican Government.

FIRST STEPS.

The first really creative work was that of Lu Hsün, whose "Diary of a Madman" and "Story of Ah Q" appeared in 1918 and 1919. His work was the forerunner of the new literary movement under the slogan of "From a Literary Revolution to a Revolutionary Literature."

This virile movement gradually attained direction and strength; its aim was "on the basis of realist observation, to reflect social phenomena and disclose or discuss some problem of human life."

In 1930 the League of Left Writers was formed, with Lu Hsün at its head. The League dominated the intellectual and literary life of the time, making wide use of the propaganda leaflet, the essay and the journalistic feuilleton. Outstanding young novelists of the movement are Mao Tun ("Twilight"), Ting Ling ("Mother") and Tien Chun ("Village in August").

In 1936 a new United Front Writers' League was organised, and united firmly and creatively the Chinese writers were ready to meet the attack of the Japanese War Lords.

CONFLAGRATION.

Upon the outbreak of aggression, indignation flared high, and in the space of a few days old organisations of national solidarity were reorganised, new ones inaugurated.

All of these groups are represented on the centralising League for Cultural Groups for National Defence. The League stands for the defence of Chinese culture that has given so much to mankind. It calls for the mobilisation and support of all the international cultural organisations that are determined to withstand the encroachments of Fascism and war.

That this call has been taken up by authors the world over is their vindication. An outstanding demonstration of the sincerity and realism of this response was given recently when a number of well-known English writers, including Storm Jameson, Naomi Mitchison and Stephen Spender paraded in London bearing sandwich-boards and banners demanding the boycott of Japanese goods and popular action in defence of China.—J.D.F.

EVANGELICAL UNION

On Tuesday evening the 21st June, students will have an opportunity of hearing Rev. T. C. Hammond, M.A., who will give an address in Room A1, at 8 p.m. Rev. T. C. Hammond, who is Principal of Moore Theological College, Sydney, and lecturer in the Philosophy of Religion at Sydney University, is visiting the Dominion Universities under the auspices of the Evangelical Union. He is an inspiring speaker and a forceful debater.



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SPORT

Another Tournament

One of the strongholds of hockey in this country is the New Zealand University. At each of the constituent Colleges the game rivals rugby as a popular winter pastime. For the annual Inter-College Hockey Tournament, to be held early next month, the venue this year is Dunedin and thither two V.U.C. teams—a men's and a women's team—will travel. To spur on the men there is the Seddon Stick, last won by Victoria in 1936, when the Tournament took place in Wellington.

Below, the form of prospective men representatives is discussed by "Scoop." A review of the prospects of the women's team will appear in a later issue.

On the 2nd July, the first XI and two emergency teams will leave for Dunedin for the New Zealand University Hockey Tournament. Included in the team will be one representative player, Newcombe, and a 1937 Auckland representative, Braithwaite. Shaw, the centre forward, has played in one representative game this season. Also, Newcombe, and a 1937 Auckland representative, Cole have already obtained their N.Z. University Hockey Blues. The club may feel justly proud that Newcombe and Shaw have been selected to train for the Wellington team to play "The Prince of Manuvar's Indian Team" on Saturday, the 25th June. The New Zealand University Hockey Team has been granted the privilege of meeting the Indians at Dunedin on Saturday, the 5th July.

All players mentioned below are available except Banks and Williams, but Dixon and Braithwaite are doubtful. It will be readily seen that Victoria should be able to field a stronger team than last year. Benjamin has shown greatly improved form on last season, but in case of accident, Olive would prove a good custodian; Banks is giving a sound and technical display at left back, but unfortunately is not available and a good Senior B player, Sandford, may yet find a place. Dixon, the right back, is cool-headed and devel-

oping along the right lines. Johnston, left half, who went south recently, fortunately will be picked up at Christchurch. He has a great eye and is a good positional player. Christie, at present left half, is a keen and willing player and is showing indications of becoming a first-class senior.

Newcombe is the brains of the team and on form his anticipation and team movements are outstanding. Eggleston is very fit and a wily player. T. Williams was a Senior A player for Papatoetoe, but is yet an unknown quantity in the left wing position. Cole was complimented in Auckland on his stickwork and has shown exemplary improvement this season. Shaw this year has the advantage of having other forwards of a better class than formerly, to support him. He is a forceful and tricky forward that many a defence has rueed. Braithwaite should become a dangerous scoring forward when he strikes his Auckland form. Bryan has now been changed to right wing and is very fast and accurate in his centres. Camp, unfortunately, has not regained his old form, but there is still time. Pitt is giving some good displays, but is only suitable as an inside forward. McIntosh is a speedy half and the selectors will no doubt not overlook his talents.

TRAMPING

Thirteen Men and a Girl

Mr. Butchers, emerging from a wet tent, surveyed the weather, the assembled trampers, and the river, and said, in a miserable tone: "I came over here for a pleasure trip. I'm going back to Watonga." One other trumper was of the same opinion, so the two disappeared down the river, thus missing a really splendid evening.

The previous evening had seen the party—thirteen men and one girl—floundering through the Five Mile, foraging at Tawhai Hut, stumbling up the Orongorongo River to Boulder Creek, and there camping in the rain.

Certainly Sunday morning justified Mr. Butchers' attitude. Heavy rain and severe cold are unpleasant, even after a breakfast of beans on toast and stewed fruit. But, comparatively undismayed, the party clambered up to Boulder Saddle, losing one member, whose avoirdupois and inexperience made him unable to "take it." The residue descended, encountering nettles and circumnavigating waterfalls, to the Wharepapa River and Eglington's sheep station at Pailiser Bay. Here some fine views of the Waitarapa were obtained, the weather being perfect. An easy walk round the coast brought the party to the Mukunuku Stream, and a halt was made at Black Hut.

Most of the roof and sides of Black Hut was missing, but the problem was solved by pitching a tent inside the hut. Two large billies of luscious stew were soon prepared and devoured, and a camp fire and sing-song put new life into the party. The leader then commenced to sing Gilbert and Sullivan, so everybody went to bed.

Sausages and bacon for breakfast, and the party was off again, dawdling up to South Matthews Saddle and down again into the Orongorongo River in the sunshine. After eating the residue of the food, a fast party hissed through the Five Mile to catch the five boat for Wellington, and the leader carefully and slowly escorted three slow trampers back to their respective habitations.

Special mention must be made of Jean McKenzie, who, with no previous tramping experience, did the whole trip cheerfully and well.

BASKETBALL

The following girls are to be congratulated on getting into the Senior A Representative trials:—

Piela Higgin,
Nora McLaren,
Erice Overton,
Janet Granger,
Marie Walker.

and in the Senior B Representative trials:—

Nancy Bullen.
We wish them the best of luck!

SENIOR B RUGBY

Handicapped by having no regular coach, and by a consequent lack of enthusiasm among its members, the Senior B team has done well to win three of its five matches to date, losing the other two by small margins. This team on paper is just about as good as the A's. It contains many players with Senior A experience and with due attention to training and proper coaching could easily head the grade. Injuries, too, have played a part in this team's rather disorganised state. However, two players Harpur and Armour, earned selection in the Senior B reps, with Cunliffe also selected as emergency. The latter has been playing good football in the front row of the scrum, while the rest of the forwards are a pretty even lot, with plenty of weight and some speed. With regular matches and training they would make a first-class pack. The backs are very sound with Brock the mainstay at half and McCowan a tower of strength at full-back. There are two fast and experienced wingers in Harpur and O'Regan, but these need to get more of the ball if the team wants to win its future matches.

It cannot be too strongly urged on the members of this team that they should turn out regularly to practice. Even if they haven't a coach on practice nights, it will benefit them immensely to have the whole team together once at least during the week. With the facilities available on Kelburn Park, facilities the Club has never had before, there should be no reason for failing to turn up. Sacrifice going out with the girl friend and come to practice—take our tip, the Senior B champ. is yours if you want it!

SPECIAL RUGBY MEETING

All playing members of the V.U.C. Rugby Club are reminded of the special meeting of the Club to be held in the Gym, to-night at 8 o'clock.

On form at Athletic Park last Saturday, two University men have good chances of going to Australia this year. Berghman's excellent play at first five-eighths must have strongly impressed the selectors, and Williams in the South pack was often under notice. Berghman is at Otago and Williams at Canterbury.

Efforts to secure Kelburn Park for hockey this season proved unavailing. Last year Rugby had one ground there and Soccer the other; now Rugby has both grounds, but the code has suffered severely in other districts within the metropolitan area.

INTER-ISLAND RUGBY

Considering the adverse weather conditions (rain falling steadily and continuously a few minutes after the start well into the second half), the North v. South match was an entertaining spectacle. This, the principal domestic match of the season, is usually a high-scoring affair, weak tackling being the usual reason; but though a cricket score seemed probable after the first 20 minutes of play on Saturday, a tightening up of defence and a greasy ball kept the score in check thereafter.

South were undoubtedly the superior team all round: They defended better and were more thrustful and enterprising on attack. Control of the scrums, their fast, heavy forwards were equally effective in the loose. In the forward passing rushes, too, the handling of these big men was remarkably sure. They also resorted to frequent dribbling rushes with marked success.

Perhaps the solid "Brushy" Mitchell, the incisive Berghman and the agile Taylor were the best South backs, but they were all good.

South had 14 points up in the first 17 minutes and led by 20 to 3 at half-time. Much interest was taken in the play of Ron. Masters, two years ago full-back for Old Boys and a Senior B cricketer for V.U.C. Not so fast and spectacular as Taylor, he nevertheless did not suffer so much by comparison with the Dunedin man; his catching of the slippery ball was splendid throughout, much of his kicking, both left and right-footed, was good, and he showed courage in going down on the ball in the face of strong forward rushes. But he married an otherwise very fair display by several costly mistakes in judgment, especially in the first half and by intermittent inability to find the line.

Russell, the North half, went off at half-time Crossman moving in. Russell had not been impressive but the fast breaking forwards (allowed rather too much latitude by the referee) had been harassing him. Phillips made several good dashes down the line for North. If rather more even in the second spell, the game was yet South's from start to finish. It was a subdued crowd after half-time, for though the North-ers were by then adapting themselves to conditions in which their opponents seemed to revel, they could neither score nor gain a territorial advantage. North's points came from a penalty goal, South's from six tries and a penalty.

But it was an enjoyable game, even to the seven or eight thousand dripping and steaming spectators on the Western bank.

L.B.S.

HARRIERS

On Saturday 28th May, the Club ran from Island Bay. The trail, which was laid by F. D. O'Flynn, led from Island Bay to Melrose and up to the Mt. Albert trig. From there it descended to Newtown and passed along the town belt to Crawford Road, returning to Island Bay by way of Kilbirnie and Lyall Bay. The fast pack covered the course in good time and was led home by M. J. Hoffman, who ran very well.

After the run, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Shorland entertained the club in a manner which harriers appreciate, and, as in past years, the club did justice to the good things provided. D. R. Scrymgeour thanked Mr. and Mrs. Shorland on behalf of the club, and expressed the club's pleasure at seeing Brian back from England with his Ph.D.

Davy Cairns then presented to the club the Cairns Cup. This cup is to be awarded at the end of each season to the runner showing the greatest improvement during the season.

Last Saturday the club divided into two packs, ran from Thorndon, going over the north end of Tinakori to Wadestown and then to Khandallah, returning down Onslow Road and along the Hutt Road.

BOB HOP

Who ever heard of dinner suits at a Bob Hop? but three were out for an airing last Monday night apparently. The floor was not too crowded and for once there was a surplus of males. Two students or some such, produced some inelegant noises (so I am informed) which turned out to be mystic music and the over-supply of males listened to it whilst propping up various parts of the building.

Guy Bliss lead the singing of some Extrav. songs in his inimitable fashion. The mystery supper served, consisted of chaws and blacrita in mysterious bass—the whole effect being to leave a mysterious unfilled feeling in the inner regions.

However, the Chinese relief fund benefited to the extent of £5 and that's quite a pleasing effort. —V.E.

BRITISH LIBERTY?

Evidently A.M. considers that a bully's action is condoned if he warns his victim before he strikes. No human justice can condone the presence of Britain in India, let alone Britain's presumption that she has a right to punish anyone there.

In the words of Sir Joynson Hicks, English Home Secretary 1924-9, "To say, as is said at Missionary Meetings, that we conquered India to raise the level of Indians that is pure cant. We conquered India by the sword, and by the sword we shall keep it. We hold it as the finest outlet for British goods." This statement from one who is by no means a "bawling heretic" shows clearly the driving force of vested interests behind colonial expansion, and also shows the way in which the Church is willingly and blindly led by the nose by those same interests.

I suppose A.M. thinks that it is quite "naïve" and in accordance with the "old school tie" to bomb the homes of primitive people. "They are only dirty niggers, after all." And can't A.M. and all others of his ilk realise that out of the five hundred million people in the British Empire, only one-fifth has political freedom today. So much for the advancement Britain was going to bring to the people she conquered.

The negroes in British Africa, the West Indies and Trinidad have no political rights and are treated as though they belonged to a lower species of animal. In Africa the native workers have to carry about twelve passes which they call the "Twelve Badges of Slavery" before they are permitted to walk in the streets of any industrial city of South Africa. So much Vincent, for "Security of personal interests and expression."

If A.M. can think with any honesty on fundamental issues, he will see that all the elements of Fascism abhorred by justice-loving people are present in the British Imperialism that he upholds. There is no freedom of speech for the press, working class organisations are suppressed as in India and the West Indies, the right to hold meetings is denied, political offenders are imprisoned without charge or trial, opponents of the regime are interned in concentration camps. In Bengal, 2,500 youths have been interned in this way for from three to five years. Some have been released only under restrictions and on the personal guarantee of good behaviour given by Gandhi, and others are still in the camp. Forced labour is imposed in all the British African colonies on the natives for anything from 60 to 180 days a year. Recently, in Kenya a bill was introduced to increase the latter number to 270 days a year.

And as for the racial persecution so prominent an element in Fascism, the treatment of subject races especially in India and Africa as though they were an inferior species, is not so very far removed from the Fascist treatment of the Jews.

Not for a moment should it be thought that this condones the Fascists in their dastardly work in Abyssinia, Spain, China, Germany and Austria; but rather does it cut the ground from under the Imperialist when he stands as such and condemns the Fascist countries. The only way in which he is justified in condemning Fascism is in direct opposition to capitalism and naturally Imperialism, and as a worker for human liberty and social justice.

—E.W.

AGAIN VICTORIA!

Bledisloe Medal

Victoria in the past few years has been a coy and shy blushing maiden, but this year she has brazenly demonstrated her winning ways.

"Salient" wishes to congratulate Jack Almers sincerely on his success in the Bledisloe Medal Contest at Auckland against strong competition. Taking as his subject Wiremu Tamehana—(here "Salient" will hand over the mike to "The New Zealand Herald"):

Mr. Almers sketched the life of the Maori kingmaker in a style which was easy and pleasant, without lacking seriousness. He began by picturing with a few deft strokes the peaceful landscape of the Waikato in its "Golden Age," about the year 1850, when the Maoris were farming their lands. From this point he traced the rise of the King movement. Wiremu Tamehana's vain efforts to bring about an understanding between the pakeha and his own people, and his death under the shadow of disappointment. The speaker ended by drawing a modern parallel between Tamehana and Haili Selassie. Pathos and logic, he said, were blended in the appeals which each leader had made in the cause of peace.

"Mr. Almers delivered a splendidly virile and vigorous speech, admirable in matter and arrangement, and excellent in choice of language, phrasing and delivery."

Kingi Tahiwi, speaking on Te Rau-paraha, was placed fourth with 80 points, Jack scoring 85.

WIKITORIA!

Field Day

(Ce n'est pas la guerre)

The Gibraltar correspondent of the British United Press learns from a most reliable source that recent air raids were carried out as bombing practice for German airmen. General Franco is opposed to this, as he fears repercussions and feels that enough of Spain has been damaged, but the Germans are anxious to test out bombers and pilots, and have threatened to withhold war material unless they are allowed to drop bombs.—United Press Association, June 8.

Franco's friends' pranks tend to rather a macabre flavour. Their latest war machines they lend. Requesting, as a little favour, some bombing practice now and then. Enriched with the realistic savour of architectural dust, and guts and gore;

And should the Rebel pain dare waver, Big Brother might remit supplies no more.

But just foreclose the mortgage And take over all the war.

Observant British officers in Spain Review their full-dress shows, Some bombing practice now and then. Chamberlain

Is ready, and the Big Reville blows. Now, little Franco, don't despair, We'll make your party pay. Let's hold a League reunion here And have a Bombers' holiday. —C.

CASE HISTORY

"Who is there among us to cast the first stone and to say that Japan ought not to have acted with the object of creating peace and order in Manchuria and defending herself against the continual aggression of vigorous Chinese nationalism? Our whole policy in India, our whole policy in Egypt, stand condemned if we condemn Japan."—L. S. Amery.

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