

# Sallient

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## WAR IN SPAIN

### Franco's Cause Debated

I have been paid the tribute by "Sallient" of being asked to record a few impressions of last Friday night's historic debate on the Spanish situation. I should explain that I am a comparative newcomer to Wellington, unacquainted with "Sallient" and its preoccupation with Questions That Matter, and was judged on that account, I believe, to be peculiarly fitted for the role of impartial onlooker.

Briefly, the debate was "That this house lends its support to General Franco and his Cause." The affirmative was taken by Mr. B. J. Barnao and Mr. P. McGavin, the negative by Mr. A. H. Scotney and Mr. J. D. Freeman; Mr. J. B. Almers was in the chair and Mr. W. P. Rollings was judge. I was given to understand that the debate originated from a challenge hurled at "Sallient" by Mr. Barnao.

After referring to the difficulty of arguing in the face of two years of propaganda through "The Dominion" and "Evening Post," plus the efforts of "Sallient," Mr. Barnao kicked off with the premise that Franco had come to restore law and order where there was nothing but chaos, there being for all practical purposes no Government in Spain in 1936. Mr. Barnao quoted in support of his arguments the U.S. Constitution, the Constitution of the Spanish Republic, the London "Times" and a long list of alleged outrages to prove that following the election in 1936 of the People's Government there existed nothing but disorders throughout Spain. The Government did not make the slightest endeavour to restore order, and the only alternative to anarchy and chaos was the rising of the army under Franco.

### A LEGAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Scotney disparaged Mr. Barnao's claim that the people of Spain rose to a man in support of Franco. If General Franco had three nations assisting him in addition to his Moors, a steady supply of modern munitions of war, and the people of Spain to a man, who, then, was he fighting? Quoting Gunther, Mr. Scotney claimed that the tragic events of 1936 had been precipitated largely by the untenable positions of the army and the church. The Government, moreover, was properly constituted and entirely legal, and at the time of Franco's rebellion there was no danger of a Communist uprising. "Franco," said Mr. Scotney, "is driving Spain, with weapons of modern warfare, back to the middle ages."

Furthering Mr. Barnao's statement that the People's Government was absolutely incapable of governing, Mr. McGavin quoted at great length and gave verse and chapter where breaches of the constitution had been committed. Franco was reluctant to rebel, but when it became a matter of patriotic necessity he came forward to save the republic.

Mr. Freeman, who in the first few minutes of his address was thrown out of his stride by an interjector, and appeared almost on the point of walking off, quoted St. Thomas Aquinas to prove that no Spanish Catholic could be true to his faith and at the same time conscientiously support Franco. It was remarkable that the Basque people, true Catholics at heart, were unanimously supporting the Government.

First member to speak from the floor was Mr. Wah, who said that Franco stood for nothing but personal ambition and defence of a minority.

### NEW ZEALAND'S PRECEDENT.

Mr. Ongley pointed out that many of the authorities quoted by previous speakers had obviously been influenced by their personal views, and personal impressions of what they had seen in Spain. Franco was fully justified in rising, and a precedent for the use of foreign troops was New Zealand's participation in the Boer War.

Mr. McDonald appeared very upset by the actions of a gentleman in the military whom he referred to as "General Ashtray," and who had said "down with intelligence," also by the fact that a cabaret in which more depraved members of the bourgeoisie had been abandoning themselves to

(Continued in Column 5)

## IS THIS FREEDOM?

### PROFESSOR ALGIE'S BRAIN-CHILD

*"Let's go and organise a League,  
We can hire a University Professor;  
A man like that won't cost us much, I guess, Sir!  
Let's go and organise a League."  
—Adam Baba and the Forty Leagues."*

Before me lies the extraordinary brochure issued by the Auckland Provincial Freedom Association. On the cover is a delightful picture of a maiden—presumably Freedom—performing eurythmics on the crater of an active volcano; her arms are symmetrically upraised, and her mouth is split open in an idiotic grin; a sheet is wrapped inadequately round her lower quarters, and a bath towel wound round her neck and arms; her torso and chest, hideously lopsided, are blatantly exposed, and resemble more than anything a physiologist's nightmare.

Underneath is printed the caption: "Government by the whole of the people for the benefit of the whole of the people."

Can this be Freedom, we wonder?

And as we read the pages that follow, we wonder more and more.

Of course, it was inevitable that the Book of Words should commence with a dissertation on the Baldwin Torch of Freedom. Who could resist the superb phraseology, the delicate imagery of this passage: "The fruits of the free spirit of man do not grow in the garden of tyranny... As long as we have the wisdom to keep the sovereign authority of this country as the sanctuary of liberty, the sacred temple consecrated to our common faith, men will turn their faces towards us and draw their breath more freely?"

### THE VILLAIN.

And who is the sacrilegious invader of the temple, the despoiler of liberty which this non-political Association fears? Look down at the bottom of each page and you'll see:

"The end and purpose of Labour Party policy in New Zealand is the complete extinction of private enterprise."

"In other countries, Socialism has meant nothing but tyranny, and it has always been maintained by force and terrorism. Why should it be any different in New Zealand?"

And at the very bottom of every page, printed in very black type, we read the Words of Wisdom:

"Government by the whole of the people for the benefit of the whole of the people."

### AND HOW?

But how is this Association—which, we are told, "is not the National Party in a new or disguised form"—going to procure "the development and maintenance of an efficient, respected, and progressive democracy in the Dominion of New Zealand?"

Apparently "its primary and outstanding purpose is to inform, and continually to remind, the people of the advantages of individual freedom and of sound democratic government, and to warn them against the dangers involved in the regimentation of Socialism." And "Freedom is defined as the state of having such rights as are consistent with others having equal rights."

That definition is perhaps the most delightful thing in the booklet. Because "the state of having such rights as are consistent with others having equal rights" describes Socialism itself so beautifully that we're sure it must have slipped in by mistake. Are the rights of a capitalist on the Board of Directors of about fifteen Companies, or owning hundreds of acres of city land, "consistent with others having equal rights?"

### "INDUBITABLY NO!"

The booklet also conveniently answers the potential murmurings of objectors on a page headed "What the Association is Not."

"The Association is not the National Party in a new or disguised form. For the purposes of the next election, however, the Association has offered to support the National Party in every way possible because the Association is opposed to the dangerous and restrictive policy of the Labour Party... The Association is not concerned with the detailed policies of party politics... The Association is not a grouping together of city business men for the purpose of protecting their own interests... The Association will not seek to overthrow trade unionism... and so on.

And who is Professor Algie, the Organiser of this remarkable Association?

### "I ORGANISED IT."

When we went to Auckland for Tournament, we tried to get into touch with him in order to present his views to our readers. But he was unfortunately out of town, and "Sallient's" Auckland correspondent, Miss V. McBride, kindly consented to interview him later. At the conclusion of several interviews, Professor Algie thought it would be better if he gave us written answers to our questions.

Professor Algie (Miss McBride informs us) is a most delightful man to talk to. He is extremely clever and witty; his arguments, no doubt owing to his legal training, are logical, precise, and persuasive, while his personality is most attractive. We heard in Auckland that A.U.C. has never had a better Professor of Law. His sense of humour is wonderful. And he is obviously sincere.

We wish to emphasise that any comments made in this article are not to be construed as being in any way an attack on Professor Algie, for whom we have the greatest admiration, but only on the aims and objects of the League and the National Party which it supports.

### FREEDOM OF SPEECH?

Well, here are the questions and answers:—

(1) What are your views on freedom of speech in the University? For instance, what do you think of the ban on sex and religion debates at V.U.C.?

"In a University it is essential that there should be the widest possible extent of freedom of speech. The reason for this is that the end and purpose of University education is the discovery of truth and the broadening of the bounds of knowledge. There are, of course, legal limitations such as those prescribed by the law relative to defamation, sedition and blasphemy. There are also those other less clearly defined limitations which are indicated by good sense, and good taste. In a University, more perhaps than in other places, where the highest standard is so eminently desirable, free discussion should have due regard to those bounds which our sound judgment prescribes. Debates upon religious topics may well do more harm than good for the reason that most people hold to their religious ideals as matters of faith and conviction and the amount of emotional feeling—even bitterness—which such debates engender tends to destroy that very corporate life which it is no small part of University education to foster. Free discussion of sex matters would as a rule produce very few beneficial results and would tend to do more harm than good; I think that such discussions can produce good results only if they are conducted on strictly scientific lines and under responsible direction."

(2) Do you think students should be allowed representation on the College Council?

"Yes, certainly, but on certain conditions. For a long time I was strenuously opposed to the idea. My reason was that, when first mooted, the scheme provided that the students might choose either a graduate or an undergraduate and their representa-

tive was to have full voting rights. I thought, and still think, that it would be a mistake to have on the Council a young student who would have a complete knowledge of private matters affecting the staff and internal discipline generally. It seems to me, however, that if the representative was required to be a graduate of two years' standing at the least, he would be in a good position to put forward the student viewpoint and I can see many reasons why he should have full voting rights."

(3) Who was responsible for the formation of the Association?

"The Association was founded by a small group of four or five citizens; the idea was put before a group of some 40 or 50 business men and others and was formally adopted by this group and put into operation."

### REWARD IN SERVICE.

(4) Who pays the expenses of the Association?

"The expenses of the Association are paid entirely from funds donated by members of the public and from the subscriptions of members living in various parts of the Auckland Provincial District."

(5) Will the Association continue if the National Party gets into power at the next election?

"Yes; in point of fact the real work of the Association will begin after the election. If the National Party is returned to office, our Association would criticise its policy as freely as it does that of the Labour Party and would offer constructive suggestions upon the current problems of the day. The Association is not tied to, nor is it a part of, any political party."

(6) How does the lack of freedom to-day compare with that in depression days?

"This question involves a discussion of the difference between what one might call 'legal' freedom and 'economic' freedom. Our Association submits that the legislation of the Labour Government has made serious and far-reaching inroads upon the legal or constitutional freedom of the citizen. Its policy is socialistic and as such is tending toward 'authoritarianism.'"

Professor Algie also kindly answered several other less important questions, which we shall print next week. "Sallient" wishes to thank Professor Algie sincerely for the trouble he has taken to answer our somewhat pertinent questions fully.

To supplement the answer to question (3), we append hereto our correspondent's report of Professor Algie's answer at the interview. Should this contain any inaccuracies or misrepresentation, we shall be only too glad to correct any false impressions.

"A group of business, professional, and retired men formulated the notion. They provided a certain amount of the money necessary to carry it on, and then stepped out. The business men didn't publish their names because they thought it might injure the interests of the shareholders of their companies. They guaranteed Professor Algie the same salary as he received in the Professorial job."

### FREEDOM FAREWELL!

Of course, the greatest joke of all is that Professor Algie, in forwarding to "Sallient" a copy of the Aims and Objects of the Association, included an enrolment form!—R.L.M.

## MUSIC and HISTORY

### HISTORY and MUSIC

Why couple History and Music? Both are things of the mind, both are subjects of intelligent interest; and each is capable of throwing considerable light on the other.

In outline, there is the question and the answer propounded by Dr. J. C. Beaglehole in an address to the Phoenix Club on Wednesday evening. To illustrate his subject the Doctor interspersed his lecture with gramophone records.

History is mainly intellectual, a search for understanding on the intellectual side. Music, like any other art, for an ordinary person, is mainly emotional. There is the intellectual side, certainly, but that subserves the emotional side. Music is part of the search for understanding on the emotional side. In History, the emotional should subservise the intellectual. They therefore make good partners, particularly for anyone interested in what we may vaguely call the human mind.

Two things must be remembered: Either Music or History can be pursued out of pure desire for knowledge; the knowledge it may be of Platonism or of the British Constitution. Furthermore, a work of art, in Music or anything else, has its ultimate validity in terms of itself and not of surrounding circumstances; beyond this, the masterpieces may illuminate, not merely our own minds, but also its own age. It is that particular illumination we can find in coupling Music with History.

A true understanding of History involves the soaking of our minds in the arts and crafts of an age. In doing so we achieve both an intellectual and an emotional approach. The study of music is perhaps the best method of obtaining the emotional insight.

### MUSIC'S HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

In music we get not only an insight into the mind of a composer but into a way of life, a way of thought, a type of character in a period of history. We fancy ourselves hearing Bach in a German Cathedral. With Palestrina we are at St. Peter's, Rome, in the middle of the Reformation. In listening to negro spirituals we may understand slavery as a social institution of history. —P.C.

(Continued from Column 1)

low pleasures had been owned and operated by Spanish clergy.

### OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. Tahwi said it was not so much a difference of religion in Spain as a schism between Socialist and anti-Socialist sections. Franco might be fighting for his faith but Government forces were fighting for Spain as well; Mr. O'Connor that there had been a Communist rising in 1934 in the Asturias, and Franco was fighting the menace of Communism; and Mr. Bergin that Franco was fighting for his faith, not for personal benefit.

In his reply, Mr. Scotney dealt at some length with the arguments raised by his opponents, remarking that it seemed anybody who dared openly to uphold the principles of 19th century liberalism was labelled a Red. The Government had endeavoured to institute a humanitarian, progressive regime, and the fight of the Spanish people for humanitarian, progressive principles would go down as one of the epics of history.

There was a mild flurry when Mr. Barnao in his reply accused his opponents of insulting the Catholic Church. When points of order and privilege had been settled, Mr. Barnao said that the so-called Spanish Government had become progressively the tool of the Communist International. The fact remained that the Government could not and did not govern. Franco had the support of the greater part of the people of Spain. Was it possible for him to govern two-thirds of the country without that support?

When put to the crowded house and to the Society Mr. Barnao's proposition was decisively defeated. The Judge, Mr. Rollings, gave the honour of best speaker to Mr. Freeman, with Mr. Scotney second and Mr. Tahwi third. —J.M.



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**SONG OF FREEDOM PLUNKET MEDAL**

AROUSING INTEREST

Many students who will undergo the novel experience of exercising their first political vote at the end of this year must be conscious of a sense of confusion. If they read the columns of the daily papers they might be led to believe that the country is facing ruin, starvation, bankruptcy, degradation, revolution, tyranny, and even Communism. But apart from seeing a community pursuing a normal comfortable course of life, they also see expensive advertisements, flanking the news columns, for luxury items such as motor-cars and radios, indicating that there is a lively trade in these items. This paradoxical situation may well cause puzzlement and lead to a wondering why the hysterical utterances of company directors and Opposition politicians should be so largely and unceasingly featured, with the leader writers of the papers trying to surpass them in vituperation.

The answer is not hard to find, and it was stated very succinctly by the Minister of Education, Hon. P. Fraser, at Tauranga. "The Minister said that he would not attack the Press as it invariably did what he expected—attack Labour. He did not blame editors or leader-writers who were paid to do as they were directed. An examination of the share-lists of the larger papers would reveal that shareholders were interested in other concerns affected by Labour's policy. The violence of leading articles and the use of headlines now until the election would surprise even the most hardened."

So thus we have the spectacle of the capitalistic Press throwing its weight behind the National Party since that party promises to capitalists unfettered means of operation. For the purposes of clouding the issue, both the party speakers and the papers are canting vociferous on the subject of the "loss of liberty of the individual," with further enlargements on the heritage of freedom. We have only to go back to the depression days to recall how the National Party sometimes led, and in all cases connived at the attacks on academic freedom, in order to realise that their idea of freedom is definitely circumscribed, if not warped. What type of freedom then do they envisage? Merely freedom to make bigger and better profits. If that is thought to be an exaggeration read between the lines of the following statements, remembering that profits are likely to be made at the expense of the workers' wages since wages, as compared with overhead expenses, are easily cut.

"The party was also anxious to prevent the cost of living rising too high, but advocated wages at the highest rate industry could afford and the cost of living somewhere in relation to the wage rate."—Hon. A. Hamilton, March, 1938.

"What's your policy?" "I'll tell you straight. It's the limitation of the power of politicians over industry."—Mr. W. L. Barker, April, 1938.

"The spur of all modern achievement was private gain."—Mr. H. C. Jenkins, April, 1938.

Further manifestations of this clamour for one-sided freedom are seen in the fulminations against the Bureau of Industry, the Aunt Sally in this instance being the "dictatorial powers of the Minister." Here the situation is ironical in the extreme for the Bureau is merely endeavouring to give effect to a policy for which the capitalists were craving five years ago—namely, the rationalisation of industry. Then it appeared desirable as a means of saving capitalists from the wastefulness of competition, and though competition has not become any less wasteful, rationalisation is now regarded with disfavour since it is likely to be a hindrance to the acquisition of super profits.

Examples of the "battle-cry of freedom" are endless but of great interest is the manner the bogey of Communism is made to strut, but no mention made that capitalism is responsible for the present condition of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, Militarist Japan, and Franco's Spain. All those regimes under which the freedom of the individual is non-existent have had, and still depend on, the support of capitalists; and in particular it was the steel magnate Thyssen who backed Hitler; Juan March, the Spanish millionaire has financed Franco and negotiated his loans in Rome; while the power of the Mitsui family of bankers in Japan is notorious.

But the freedom for which the Labour Party are striving—namely, to free even the poorest from the spectre of hunger and uncertainty—calls forth the most crassly emotional statements from the opposition. That is a freedom that either they are unable to visualise or, if they can understand it, regard as reprehensible, so to them the social security plan is "gross sentimentalism." In other words, these "hard-headed business men" (as they call themselves) are in favour of freedom for the individual only in so far as it does not interfere with business, and the expression "business is business" has long had an opprobrious connotation.

So between now and November it can be expected that "freedom" will be heavily featured in the Press, and it is to be remembered that in doing so the papers have a large row to hoe, their hope being that the resulting dust will get in the eyes of even the most clear sighted. —O.A.E.H.

**WITHOUT COMMENT**

The chief concern of the present audience. The final decision would have to be made between private enterprise, in which action would be free, and Government enterprise, subject to the dictation of irresponsible trade union secretaries.—2/5/38.

We are on the main highway to Communism—real Communism, brooded and hatched in a foreign country, and well and truly branded "made in Moscow."—Mr. J. M. Power, Wellington secretary-organiser of the National Party, 27/4/38.

Replying to a request for the policy of the National Party, Mr. Veitch said that as yet the party had no definite policy, although its aims had been stressed on many occasions. There would be a policy later, however, although it would not be very detailed, because details were not necessary.—26/5/38.

"I, for one, am not against Labour, although I am strongly opposed to the party in power under the name of Labour."—Mr. O. C. Mazengarb, 3/5/38.

As reason and not emotion is necessary for the solution of life's problems, said Mr. H. C. Veitch, Nationalist candidate for Wanganui, addressing junior members of the Savage Club to-night, he did not intend to make an emotional appeal to the

vestibule, smoking in the Common Rooms, standing on the steps to read "Salient," wherever you go you will hear people in loud-voiced discussion. It would seem that at last students are out of the rut of apathy. Attendance at debates lately has been enthusiastic; interest in the Le Moyné debaters is so keen that many almost know their itinerary by heart; political arguments are the most featured topic of conversation.

And now attention is focussed on the speakers in the forthcoming Plunket Medal contest. An unusually good and experienced group of speakers indicates that the oratory will be of a high standard and the wide range of subjects promises variety in treatment.

With a tendency to strike away from the more hackneyed "Hero" subject Mr. Freeman has chosen John Cornford, who died last year in Spain, and Mr. Perry, speaking on The Young Marshall, will probably give a new slant to current Chinese politics. Mr. Meek will express some of his enthusiasm for Beethoven—"because Beethoven was the only artist who succeeded in transcending what we call the human to any great extent and because his music is the greatest ever written," said Mr. Meek when asked for the reason behind his choice.

Mr. Myers' subject may be old but his treatment aims at the new. After being inspired to speak on Garibaldi by reading a reference to the Garibaldi Battalion of the International Brigade in Spain, Mr. Myers decided to deal, not with his biography, but with his inspiration to modern liberals. He will in particular contrast the work of Garibaldi with that of Mussolini.

After trying everything, rogues, thieves, crooks and politicians, Miss Shortall has decided to speak about Kemal Pasha. Undoubtedly she will find something new to say about this enterprising figure and undoubtedly she will be amusing.

Making his second appearance in the lists is Mr. McCulloch, who thinks that Rajah Brooke's place in history is a place of importance. He will deal with his adventures as a leader among the Dyak tribes of Borneo and attempt to show how a country can be given a beneficent administration by a few officers without possession by a foreign power.

Mr. Edgley, an experienced speaker and a well-established member of debating teams, has a personal admiration for Benjamin Disraeli, whom he considers the right man in the right place as Prime Minister to Queen Victoria. He will paint a picture of a typical product of the Victorian age.

Wiremu Tamihana is fast becoming a figure of romance. Recently he was the subject of the winning speech at the Bledisloe contest and for years he has been a favourite subject for high school orators. Mr. Wah came from the South with a high reputation as a speaker and debates in the gym, have proved his abilities. He should be able to make a rousing speech with perhaps a new attitude of approach to this figure of New Zealand history.

Undoubtedly there will be further food for argument in the speeches, scope for laying bets on the probable winner, opportunity to disagree with the judges in placings, but withal there will be entertainment of interest to everyone at the Town Hall next Saturday night. —E.M.B.

**DEBATE SIDELIGHTS**

Of sidelights at Friday night's debate on Franco and his cause there were many, one thing which impressed and slightly amused me being the enthusiasm with which both sides quoted from authorities, almost all of which could safely be said to be biased one way or the other.

Interjections were frequent. Some were witty, some puerile, some pertinent, many impertinent.

Moments I enjoyed: The lonely cry of "Viva Banao"; the tremendous interest in the domestic affairs of Sotelo and a certain Lieutenant; Mr. McGavin's saintly resignation in the face of persistent heckling; Mr. Freeman sulking a little about that point of order; Mr. Freeman's statement that we would soon have the Pope blessing Franco's armies in the name of Luther and Mohammed; Mr. McDonald's downrightiness; Mr. Meek, of the musical voice, greeted with a cry of "Won't you sing it, Ron?"; Mr. Taylor's cadences; Mr. Bergin's spritely reply of "No, your fool," to an interjector. —J.M.

I do believe with all my soul  
In the great Press's freedom  
To point the people to the goal  
And in the traces lead 'em.  
—J. R. LOWELL (1819-1891).



## Negro Debaters NOT A CONFESSION

Nearly twelve hundred enthusiastic and appreciative Aucklanders, including members of the Consular Corps, headmasters of the local schools, and representatives of organisations throughout the city, listened to the debate between the Le Moyné College representatives (U.S.A.) and a team from A.U.C. The frequent applause, and the laughter, which occasionally rose to a crescendo, told its own story of the fluency of the speakers and their witty sallies. The two negroes, Messrs. Gilton and Byas, can fairly be regarded as masters of this type of debating. Each of them gained immediate favour with the large audience by their penetrating humour; and this, combined with their eloquent exposition of their motion—"That continued world peace is impossible and undesirable"—made the debate one that will not readily be forgotten. Auckland's representatives, Messrs. Braybrooke and George, though more serious, impressed the audience with their ability.

### The Opening Speakers.

Mr. Byas pointed out that his motion did not indicate an attitude of militarism; he said that New Zealanders and his own people "are part of the two greatest peace-loving democracies of the world." But the state of the world to-day was more detrimental than a purging world war would be.

He painted a vivid picture of the rapid deterioration of civilisation. He stressed the similarity between conditions to-day and in 1914, and suggested that once more the war-cycle had been almost completed.

Mr. Braybrooke, in an admirable attacking opening, spoke of the futility of war, of their horror and bloodshed, and the fact that they brought gain to none of the warring nations. He then stated that the only nations anxious for war could be Germany, Italy and Japan, but their financial and other resources, and their internal problems would cause them to put the thought of a world war aside.

### Furore of Laughter.

Mr. Gilton did little for several minutes but watch the audience rocking with laughter at his witty retorts to Mr. Braybrooke and his own colleague (who had "handed out a few slams" at his expense).

He finished by recalling Mr. Braybrooke's remarks regarding Italy's desire for peace in view of her financial troubles. He said, "the speaker didn't mention what sort of peace Italy wants; she has already got a piece of Africa (laughter); but Mr. Braybrooke said she wanted war too."

He described the present "peace" in Spain and China and the recent peace of Abyssinia where "Mussolini sent his missionaries to civilise the country. And the funny thing was that when that peace arrived the people suddenly started dying like flies."

Mr. George insisted that if only the peoples of the earth were agreed, there would be no war. He deplored the regimentation of thought and custom during war, the stultified thought that resulted and the withholding of truth from the newspapers. He asked for more time to be spent on construction and less on the destructive side of science.

Mr. Braybrooke replied with assurance, attacked all points with decision, and seemed to convince the audience of his belief in his remarks. "We owe a duty to our own nations," he said, "but we owe a greater duty to civilisation."

When Mr. Gilton rose to reply, one felt doubtful as to his ability to combat Mr. Braybrooke's devastating attack, but he appealed once more to the humour of the audience. And at times almost laughed his opponents off the platform.

No decision was taken, and the two teams left the platform to the prolonged applause of the audience. The whole debate was an unqualified success, and the local committee, and N.Z.U.S.A. deserve the congratulations and appreciation of every student.

Was that Empire made by Socialists? No! Emphatically, no. It was made by men gifted with dogged perseverance, private initiative, men who never gave a thought, other than the fact that theirs was the will to do or die.—Mr. J. A. Betts (letter to "The Dominion"), 6/5/38.

At Friday night's debate:—Mr. B. J. Barnao: I told you I couldn't expect to overcome two years of propaganda by "The Dominion" and "Evening Post."

A Voice: The trouble is you haven't Truth on your side.

### ALLIES.

Allies are nations that may or may not stand by through troubles you possibly wouldn't have if you had no allies.—"Des Moines Tribune," U.S.A.

## "Intellectual Prostitute's" Angle on Empire Day.

Dear "Salient."

I notice you are always having a quiet dig at the Press. Every journalist you meet is an "intellectual prostitute." Ah well, all university adolescents have been saying that since the dawn of the newspaper. Still, I admit that journalists would often like to report things as they see them. Possibly they are too kind-hearted to do so.

What, for example, would have happened if a paragraph had appeared in the Press to the effect that when a certain county council was discussing the possibility of making a donation to the King George V Memorial Fund last year, one councillor suggested giving £15, then shame-facedly asked if that was too much, while another councillor jumped up and said it would be better to make it 15 guineas as it sounded better?"

Still, it would be nice occasionally to have a free hand when out on a story. If I had been able to report this year's Empire Day ceremony in Wellington as I liked my angle on it would have been something like this:—

### FLAM-BELLIED FLAG FLAPISM.

Empire Day. At noon members of the Wiktoria League and the Royal Empire Society are to place wreaths on Queen Wiktoria's statue in Oxford Terrace, Ponake, to commemorate the glorious growth of the British Empire last century for which she was responsible—the glorious killing of many innocent people, the glorious sacking of villages and townships, the glorious world-wide thefts of land from primitive peoples. There are to be no speeches.

### WANTED, A PHOTOGRAPHER.

At noon the members of high society and other lounge lizards who have gathered at the memorial are agitated. No photographer has arrived. I am expected to produce one. The men present put through frantic telephone calls and the assemblage waits. What would be the use of the function if no photograph appeared in the Press?

I begin to take names from an angular woman. "Now put a comma there," she says. "Now start a new line. What a horrible writer you are. No, no, not A. Jacks, Ajax. It's evident you never have anything to do with society reporting. I suppose you'd have understood me if I'd said Carnera." I take it all and say nothing.

At 12.30 a photographer arrives. The group poses gracefully about the "hoary old widow's" feet and the picture is taken (so much cheaper getting the Press to do it). The wreaths are laid and—well, that's that for another year. —D.C.B.

## THE SYSTEM OF THE UNIVERSE

On Tuesday, June 28th, Mr. I. L. Thomson, of the Dominion Observatory, addressed the Mathematical and Physical Society on the "System of the Universe."

Mr. Thomson pointed out that, while 100 years have passed since Sir John Herschel completed the survey of the heavens on which our modern views are still largely based, it is only in the last ten or twenty years that there has been any clear idea of the relative size and distance of the various types of heavenly body.

The methods used in determining the size and distance of such objects was then clearly explained, special attention being paid to the globular clusters, and the Cepheid variables. The story of the work of Kapteyn, Shapley, Stebbins, Plaskett, and others, which had finally given us a clear picture of our Galaxy, is a fascinating one. Latest measures indicate that our Galaxy is a lens-shaped object some 97,000 light years in diameter, and from 3000 to 6000 light years in thickness.

For a long time our own Galaxy appeared to be the largest of such systems, but photometric observations on the Andromeda Nebula, and the discovery of the Interstellar Calcium Cloud has caused us to somewhat modify our views.

Reference was also made to the recession of the distant nebulae—the so-called "Expanding Universe"—and it was pointed out that there were more theories regarding this than the number of observations would seem to merit. An interesting discussion followed the lecture, which was illustrated throughout with a fine series of well-selected lantern slides. —G.A.E.

## COLOUR A SHORT STORY

It was a long time since I had felt so happy. The crescendo of the train's gathering speed coincided with the ecstasy of my mood. I wanted to hug myself for the sheer joy of my good fortune. To think that here I was sitting by this much-travelled American and had been talking to him for over four hours. The journey from home, which by repetition had become so boring as to be heartily detested, had this time changed to a thrilling experience. As I had elaborated on the peculiarities of the country we were passing through, and had explained the local customs, my mood had become more and more rapturous; I had been unaware of my powers as a raconteur. Again and again I congratulated myself on the turn of chance that had brought me to this particular seat. As I had listened to him I had gloated as I visualised how I would be able to retell the information I had gathered of the Americas and the East.

Then as the train turned south the sun streamed across my chest, and in this strip of warmth I relaxed a little. I began to succumb to the rhythm of travel—the tap of the wheels, the telegraph posts beating past, and the rise and fall of the wires as they crossed and recrossed between one tier of insulators and the next. Really feeling too comfortable to talk, I made an effort lest my companion should become bored. With the aid of a map I began to explain the drainage system of the Manawatu, but noticed that he was not paying attention. His interest had been diverted towards the Maori family who were now sitting on the opposite side of the aisle.

The family, consisting of an elderly Maori woman, a younger woman, presumably her daughter, and two small girls, were seated so that the old woman was facing her daughter and the younger child. The other child had been put in a seat two rows back. As my companion was trying to study unobtrusively the tattooed lips, the gold-mounted shark's tooth earrings and the black shawl of the old woman I leant over and said quietly, "As you will have observed, we have no colour question in New Zealand." He nodded sentimentally.

For the next ten minutes I dozed and only woke at Palmerston in time to see the trim back of the young Maori woman going out the door. A few seconds later a drunken man lurched into the carriage, muttering to himself. He came opposite, and, seeing the smaller Maori child standing on the seat, said to the woman, "Is this seat taken?"

Without expression she merely replied, "Yes."

"I'll sit here for a while, I'm tired." He stood the child on the floor and mumbled, "Nice little girlie." Then he belched loudly.

The young woman returned balancing two cups of tea. At the sight of the man her face hardened and, giving one cup of tea to her mother, said, "That's my seat."

"No it isn't, it's mine now," was the truculent reply.

Quietly the woman gave the second cup to her mother and, taking the man by the ear, pulled him out of the seat. A low titter rippled through the carriage as the man lurched down the aisle and stumbled into the seat opposite the elder child. From there he kept up a steady but indistinct babble, directing his remarks to the child. Pressed up against the far side of the seat the child, except for an occasional apprehensive glance at the man, directed her gaze towards the back of her mother's chair. The young woman appeared to be ignoring the man while the elder had neither spoken nor changed her position from the time she had taken her seat.

Suddenly the young woman jumped up, cigarette in mouth, and, stepping towards the man, hit him heavily on the ear, saying, "Leave the child alone!"

On the defensive, the man staggered to his feet, but with the push the woman gave him, went sprawling into the vacant rear seat, where he collapsed. Several people laughed audibly. The woman whipped round. "That's right; laugh, you —. Sitting there letting him say a thing like that to the child. Why? Because you're white and we are not. What are we? We are Maoris. We are black. We are dirt!" —H.

## WAR CRY

"Oppose! Oppose! Oppose! That is the essential duty of Nationalist speakers."—National Party circular to candidates.

The Opposition frankly shows its foremost functions to oppose; But if this habit over-grows And spreads, the end, who knows, May yet be crosses ruled in rows. —C.



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## SPORT Hockey at Dunedin

This week a men's team and a women's team of V.U.C. hockey players are in Dunedin, fighting through the annual inter-college hockey tournament. The men are led by F. L. Newcombe, centre-half, captain of the Wellington representatives in the recent match with the Indians. His team should have a moderately good chance of success, although little is known of this season's standard of hockey at the other colleges. Little notice need be taken of the decisive defeat of the senior team by the second Karori team on Saturday, for players on the eve of an important tournament and splendid trip are unlikely to throw themselves into an ordinary club game with their usual zest and disregard of consequences. The prospects of the women's team cannot be regarded hopefully. Very severe club defeats have been their lot this season.

—L.B.S.

### HEAVY DEFEAT.

A fortnight ago the seniors lost 1-7 to the first Karori team; last week they fell before the second Karori team 2-5. The game provided a mediocre exhibition of hockey. Play was scrappy on the heavy ground, on which the Karori men were more at home than their opponents. Varsity might with advantage have changed their tactics in the second half, when it was found that little progress was being made with a short-passing game. A disappointing feature was the poor combination.

### SENIOR B TEAMS AGAIN LOSE.

With only eight men, the Senior B (1) team again lost. This team is unfortunate in that it has to act as a feeder to the senior eleven. In the circumstances effective combination is difficult to attain. Chisholm, Pitt and Camp played quite well in a forlorn cause on Saturday.

A draw would have been a better reflection of the play in the match between the Senior B (2) team and Hula at Nat. Nat. Despite the heavy ground, the game was surprisingly fast and open. F. Walker, left full-back, was forced to leave the field with a knee injury ten minutes after play started, but with ten men Varsity did surprisingly well. At half-time the score was 2-0, and for much of the second half we held a territorial advantage. Unfortunately the infrequent sorties of Hula into Varsity territory were capped by goals, although Olive effected several courageous and well-judged saves. Acain Whittam, at left half, was outstanding. His stick work and mobility are consistently good. He should be certain of senior status next season. Purdie and Good, the other halves, worked hard, and England, in the forwards, displayed nippiness and good stick work. Packing the circle proved sound tactics for Hula.

—L.B.S.

## BASKETBALL

The Senior A team commenced the second round of the Wellington Basketball Association's Competition with a big win over Dental Clinic. Two of the latter's usual players were absent, but this did not account for the wide margin of twenty goals in Victoria's favour. The half-time score of 17-7 grew to 37-17 by the end of the game.

The combination of Victoria's forward third was a revelation of combination and understanding. For the first time this season an even "triangular" game prevailed, the ball being worked to the goal by snappy passing that completely discouraged the Clinic defenders. A high percentage of attempts were successful, scoring being at the rate of one goal a minute in the second spell.

Clinic's centre third are weak. Our girls had a feast of interception and fast passing movements which should serve as excellent practice for the hard games to come.

### SOUND DEFENCE.

It is in the goal third that Clinic have superior combination. Ethel Howard, a New Zealand representative, shoots well and improved combination makes Clinic dangerous once they get the ball. The V.U.C. defence stood the test well. Sylvia Hefford's lightning interceptions were a feature of the game.

We can only hope that the two big games, against Wellington East and Kia Ora, will result in favour of Victoria College, who are playing sound, scientific basketball.

### SENIOR B.

Against the mechanical perfection of Island Bay B, Victoria College Senior B team did well to score fourteen goals. The first half ended 15-8 against V.U.C., but the superior positional play and team work of the Bay added 16 goals to 6 in the second spell.

To balance the loss through an ankle of their captain, Nancy Bullen, the B team now has Joy Osborn play-

ing for them. An early injury kept the latter player out of the A team and her height and experience should prove an asset to the B's.

Owing to very late notice the B team defaulted in the final of the Opening Day Two-life Tourney to Wellington East. It is hardly likely that the three goal handicap would have been sufficient to stave off the East side.

The goals of the Island Bay team had a wonderful combination and proved altogether too fast for our defenders. Their shooting was accurate and they nearly always managed to score when they got the ball in their third. The passing of the Varsity team, especially in the centre, was poor again, which meant Island Bay had more than their share of the ball.

## TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Youngest of Varsity sporting clubs but already developing into a lusty infant, the Table Tennis Club is recommended to all those students who like an indoor game that is fast, skilful and sociable and yet one that makes only brief demands on spare time. Forty enthusiasts vied with one another in a handicap tournament on the successful opening night, and "Salient" now publishes the full report which considerations of space prevented from appearing in our last issue.

### STAPLES AND MISS CROXTON WIN.

Play took place in the Gym., on the ground floor, the two new tables being in constant use. Handicapping was rather difficult, for little was known of the ability of many of the competitors, but the closeness of games after the first round kept interest up. Staples won the men's section, Miss Croxtan prevailing in the women's.

In the second round Staples was rather hard pushed by Culleford, who drove hard, played good balls with respect, and hit any weak returns with plenty of confidence. The scratch men were eliminated early. E. Robertson found his handicap too much and went down to Brooker in the third round. Several good games resulted when players of about the same calibre met, intense concentration being a noticeable feature of these matches. Gallagher's victory over Anderson in the second round came only after what could be described as a gruelling tussle, if that expression is permissible in the language of table tennis.

Moss and Black both played well, neither man having trouble in defeating back-markers in Pitt and Rushbrooke.

The outstanding women players were Misses McEwen, Croxtan and Foley. Kathleen Pears, the Tournament tennis player, did rather well from minus 6. More consistent play marked this section. Occasional wild smashes in the men's games evoked mirth and lost points. The girls were more canny.

The Tournament was well organised by L. Pitt and S. Braithwaite, better known as senior hockey players. The tables were in continual use and provision was also made for those participants eliminated in the early rounds.

## WELLINGTON'S HOCKEY CAPTAIN

HONOUR FOR F. L. NEWCOMBE. Cool, fit, and able centre-half, F. L. Newcombe, who, as Club Captain, plays a large part in guiding the affairs of the V.U.C. Hockey Club, led the Wellington Representative side against the Indians at the Basin Reserve. With his men hopelessly outclassed, Frank won admiration by the way he saw the game out to the bitter end, never letting up. Forced to defend practically throughout, he did so tirelessly and resolutely, and, particularly towards the end, was several times under notice for effective play.

## Unimpressive Win Indians at Hockey WHY THEY EXCEL

The Senior A Rugby team scored an unimpressive win over Marlborough, one of the teams promoted from Senior B. In spite of the absence of Meads and Burke through injury, the forwards played quite satisfactorily but received little support from the backs. Hansen was the outstanding forward, playing a lively game, and McNicol and Russell were also prominent. The pack as a whole worked hard, securing a fair share of the ball in the set scrums and staking many effective dribbling rushes. Eade seems to be losing his good form and did a lot of aimless running about.

The backs were not impressive and, in the second spell especially, indulged in a lot of misdirected passing. Huddle returned to his position at half-back after several weeks' absence through injury, but his service from the scrum was slow. Larkin also had an off day, his handling and passing being poor. Bryers, at second five-eighths, showed excellent handling in picking up poor passes and played soundly.

### BACKS LACK COHESION.

The lack of cohesion among the backs gave the men outside few opportunities, but Wild still gave a good ambition. Eastwood made one or two good runs, but then his condition appeared to give out, an indication that more attention to training is needed.

Once again Kissel was in good form at full-back.

### SENIOR B LOSS.

The Senior B team, sadly depleted through injuries, went down to Petone 9-15. It was unfortunate that the team was not at full strength as this was the most important game. Varsity and Petone being level at the top of the championship ladder. The ground being extremely heavy, the game was confined almost wholly to the forwards.

Clendon and Lewis played good games. The Petone pack was too weighty and almost monopolised the ball in the scrums.

The Varsity backs spent most of the afternoon on defence, Brock and Betts having to stand up to a hammering from the Petone forwards. Hermans played a particularly good game at full-back and his line kicking saved the forwards a lot of running about. Unfortunately Dean, who was defending well, suffered a broken collar-bone just after half-time.

## Good Club Spirit

### THIRD A DOING WELL.

The Third A team, which is at present in second place, and which has defeated the leaders in its Section, is developing into a solid combination. Its main strength and the foundation upon which team tactics are built is its pack of bustling and tireless forwards, all of whom are expected to develop with experience and continue as a source of club strength for some years. The backs are an even lot with the virtue of knowing their own limitations, and they prefer combined play to brilliant but risky individualism.

The team is fortunate in having its best talent in the key positions. Taylor (hooking specialist), Smith (lock) and Bannister (back row) are forwards who might hold their own in the senior team; while Papps (half), Campbell (five-eighths) and Greig (full-back) are a solid foundation for any set of backs. The most admirable feature of this team's activities is the way players consistently train and get together. Their team spirit and attitude towards the game is an example and should be an inspiration to the Club. It is in a large measure due to the able coaching of Mr. H. E. Moore.

## HARRIERS 7-MILE RUN

The Club run on Saturday, 25th June, was from the home of W. K. Scrymgeour at Island Bay.

Starting from Dover Street, the trail, laid by D. R. Scrymgeour, led up to Melrose and down to the back of Newtown Park, then down Donald Terrace through the town belt to Constable Street. Descending into Newtown, it crossed over Rintoul Street and Adelaide Road, continuing up to the Ridgeway in Mornington, thence returning round Wakefield Park. All three packs covered the distance of approximately 7 miles in good time. It was a good afternoon for harriers and there was no rain.

Mr. and Mrs. Scrymgeour entertained the Club after the run, and the opportunity was taken by Mr. Sherwood to present his cup to Farquhar, who had won it at Paekakariki.

Board and Residence: Would anyone interested in board in a men's flat in Hill Street with three ex-Wel House and V.U.C. students please leave a note for R. Edgley, c/o Executive Room? Applicants should be over 20 years of age.

Professor Jagan Nath, manager of the Indian hockey team at present in New Zealand, advanced three reasons when asked by "Salient" why Indians excel at hockey.

"In the first place," said the Professor, "the climate of India enables hockey to be played for practically the whole year round. Secondly, Indians start playing the game when they go to school, receiving a thorough grounding in elementary principles from competent coaches. And, thirdly, they specialise, many playing hockey to the complete exclusion of other games."

The Professor is one of the most colourful figures to visit New Zealand in the capacity of manager of a touring team. He teaches at one of the fifty-four colleges that constitute the University of the Punjab, his particular college being in Lahore, capital of the province. He has already given several talks over the air from New Zealand stations. Local hockey umpires who watched the Indians in action at the Basin Reserve probably learnt something in the way of interpreting the rules from him, for he was one of the two men in charge of that game and is to officiate in all the games played by his team in the Dominion. An umpire of International standing, he has Olympic Games experience behind him and is acknowledged to be the leading man with the whistle in India.

"After the Indians, what nation has the highest standard of hockey, judging on form shown at the last Olympic Games?" asked "Salient."

"The Germans come next," Jagan Nath replied; "then the Dutch. The Germans have made a great progress since the war, and particularly since the beginning of the Hitler regime, they have largely given up their old methods of physical training by means of gymnastics, and have turned their attention to such games as Soccer and hockey. To the mastering of these games they are now bringing the same degree of dogged determination and persistency that have made them great in other spheres."

The Professor is a busy man, but "Salient" just had time to put a question about co-education in India.

"Co-education? Yes, it has been started at some Indian Universities, particularly in the more progressive towns like Calcutta and Bombay. There are, in fact, a few women's colleges, although, generally speaking, parents consider that better education is obtainable at the colleges that are open to both men and women, like

yours. But there are comparatively few women students. At my College in Lahore there are only 35 girls on the roll of 13000 students."

That afternoon "Salient" watched the Professor's invincible Indians trounce Wellington by 12 goals to nil. Three seemed to be an insufficient number of reasons to account for their superiority.

—L.B.S.

## Sparks Fly at Tawhai

At last a strong, determined working party of 14 has left its mark on Tawhai Hut, which has consequently taken a new lease of life. The leader and Ernie Tait arrived at 5.30 on Saturday to find the hut deserted. Where was the party? Two hours "hiss" up and down the river by the leader was without result, but on his return to the hut he found it full to overflowing with a noisy crowd which proved to be the party. Feeding was, of course, well under way. "Ginger" Anderson acting with his usual efficiency as Home for Lost (and Stolen and Strayed) Food.

The only excuse offered by Messrs. Bradshaw and Robertson for their arrival at 1.30 on Sunday morning was "pictures at Eastbourne." Cross-examination, however, elicited the fact that, overcome by a strong desire to see once more their native heath, they had climbed all the way up the Cattle Ridge to gaze wistfully at the twinkling lights of Wellington, Well, well!

On Sunday morning attention was paid to many matters about the hut, such as repairs to the fireplace, pack hangers, firewood rack, a railing along the bank, etc. The committee wishes to thank those who assisted in these good works, not forgetting the ladies who did the cooking.

E. E. Blacker, still one of the best forwards in the V.U.C. First Fifteen, was a Wellington representative forward for the first time in 1927. In 1928 and 1929 University won the Senior A Championship. In the powerful team that represented V.U.C. in 1929 there were no fewer than ten men who also represented the province that year. R. H. C. Mackenzie captained the Wellington representatives, the other Varsity men to gain provincial honours being F. Cornack, E. K. Eastwood, F. S. Ranson (also a noted athlete), J. D. Mackay, E. T. C. Leys, H. Cornack, C. E. Dixon, R. E. Diederich and J. M. Edgar. Mackenzie and Mackay were All Blacks in 1928, Leys in 1929.

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