

# Salient

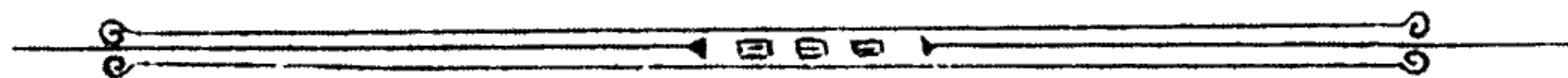
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W O A R

A I M S



# EDITORIAL

The Conservative Government of Great Britain is delightfully vague when it comes to a question of war aims. This is a highly moral war, almost religious, to save democracy, Western civilisation, to crush Hitlerism, to defend the rights of smaller nations, a war to keep the peace in Europe, for a new world order. They state very definitely that this is not another imperialist war. Hosts of well-meaning idealists accept these aims without question. Moral claptrap such as this was a feature of the last war, and idealists were sadly disappointed after the Peace Treaty. Familiar statements such as these were then current.--

"Our selfish interests are small."

Mr. Asquith, November 1914.

"We are not fighting for territory."

Mr. Bonar Law, December 1916.

"We are not fighting a war of conquest."

Mr. Lloyd George, February 1914.

"We have no desire to add to our imperial burdens either in area or responsibility."

Mr. Asquith, October 1914.

These were war aims for public consumption. What happened? As a result of the Treaty of Versailles Britain acquired nearly 1½ million square miles of territory. A comment which applies equally today is that "when war is declared truth is the first casualty."

But let us examine Official Labour's war aims. To them this is not another imperialist war similar to that which they opposed in 1914-1918. On the contrary it is a war forced on British Imperialism by the people of Great Britain who refuse to tolerate any further surrender to Nazi aggression. It is a war to uphold the principles of collective security of the League of Nations, which are being trampled underfoot by Nazi Germany. Thirdly it is not the issue of Nazi imperialism versus British imperialism, but of western civilisation (Chamberlain & Daladier) against the Nazi reversion to barbarism.

Examining the policy of collective security advocated by official Labour in the League of Nations, and which is their main platform plank: to say that this war is the logical outcome of such a policy is erroneous, for it was never adopted by the British Government. Instead, the latter, by an adherence to "appeasement", which meant the destruction of such relatively democratic nations as the Spanish Republic, Czechoslovakia, (and before this connivance in the rape of China, Abyssinia, and Albania), aborted the idealists' League of Nations, and the latter became revealed as an organisation of 1918 victors and neutrals acting as a rallying point of all capitalist elements against advancing socialist revolution in Europe. The primary purpose of the League was to give an aura of international sanction to the peace settlement, which had been forcibly imposed on Germany after an Armistice which was to have as its basis President Wilson's 14 points. These were conveniently ignored. As regards concrete action on major issues the League has an unenviable record. A record peculiar because of the fact that where fascist aggression (Germany, Italy, Japan) is concerned a wail of high indignation (sometimes not even that) on the part of the British and French governments has resulted but no concrete action has been taken. Armament firms in these countries continued their export of armaments to the aggressors. Germany, Italy and Japan walked out of the League like little gentlemen. However when Soviet Russia happened to demand from Baltic countries certain strategic points essential to defend her frontiers, and when in the case of Finland she enforced these demands, the League in one of its shortest sessions on record promised (Britain and France in common with fascist Italy) arms, ammunition and men. Sweden and Norway however refused to grant a passage for troops.

EDITORIAL (cont.)

through their territory. If this had been done the Scandinavian countries would have been at war not only with Russia but also with Germany. Such is the nature of a League that Labour supports; and such is the main basis on which Labour supports the second World War. A League that has supported fascist aggression through a thin mist of crocodile tears for the unhappy victims.

That this is a war "to save western civilisation" must also come under close scrutiny. Firstly it is essential to find out what is meant by "western civilisation". Does it mean monopoly capitalism (or as textbooks politely put it democratic plutocracy), for that is the basis of "civilisation" in Britain. One only needs to read and quote unrefuted statements from "A Tory M.P." on the connection between the economic and political government of Britain to discover that this is not "government of the people, by the people, and for the people". 131 Conservative M.P.'s who are company directors hold no less than 775 directorships. Many holding no directorships are members of important industrial families. Mr. Neville Chamberlain is an ex-director of Birmingham Small Arms, of Elliotts Metal Company (a subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries). 27 Conservative M.P.'s hold between them 42 directorships in finance companies, issuing houses, and investment trusts. 51 M.P.'s hold 109 directorships in the iron, steel, coal, and engineering industries (including armaments) and the influence of these industries in politics has become a tradition. Sir John Anderson was on the board of directors of Vickers, which called the League of Nations "a fancy convention" and "troublesome organisation."

This is only a fragment of the weight of evidence to show the ramifications of monopoly capitalism in Great Britain, a monopoly capitalism that has its counterparts in Germany and France. Is this "the western civilisation" of Labour?

As for the people of Great Britain, the "Times" in an editorial 13 February 1936 said: "One half of the population is living on a diet insufficient or ill-designed to maintain health". This document is based on the research of Sir John Orr, Lord Horder, P.E.P. organisations, and a host of others. This is the nature of western civilisation.

To preserve that freedom, that liberty ... we aim.

Should we not do as Bernard Shaw has said, "Cease fire, and turn turn up the lights?"

M. L. B.

References.

Falschood in War-time	Lord Ponsonby
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SINGER WITH THE GRAND MANNER.

# — OSCAR NATZKE —

New Zealand is home to Oscar Natzke, who has returned to his native land after a successful season as leading bass singer at the Covent Garden Opera House. As a boy, Oscar worked hard on a farm, and later in a blacksmith's shop, with little time for schooling. Meanwhile, his voice had broken and developed into a basso-profundo of astonishing sonority and power. Then his wonderful chance came - and he went to Trinity College of Music, London, where he worked harder still. In three years he made his debut in opera, the youngest bass ever to sing at historic Covent Garden. In an interview with Salient's representative, Mr. Natzke recounted some of the lesser known of his experiences - a story as strange and romantic as any Salient has heard.

## A Family Tradition.

Oscar's father was a Russian, who came to New Zealand in the early eighties to seek his fortune, and the lad was certainly born into the right environment, for music had always been in the family. His mother was a concert singer who would have achieved fame overseas, but for a father who believed a woman's place to be the home. A paternal great grandmother had been a celebrated Russian soprano, while father Natzke delighted in playing wind instruments.

## The Singing Smithy!

With the depression in New Zealand came a drastic change in the affairs of the Natzke family. A short time after the farm had been given up, Oscar's father died, and so the lad of fifteen became a breadwinner. At Freeman's Bay, Auckland, where the masts of scores of careened ships slant skyward, there was a blacksmith shop, where the forge burnt brightly all day, and there was no lack of horses to be shod. At first swinging at a 14lb. hammer was almost too much for him, but he admits it was the means of developing his tremendous lung-power. One of the first calls he paid on returning to Auckland was to his old employer to whom he was apprenticed.

When his voice had broken, it developed into a basso profundo of great power. Realising her son had an exceptional voice, Mrs. Natzke encouraged him to sing at local concerts. Galli-Curci was in New Zealand at this time with her husband and accompanist, Homer Samuels.

"Homer Samuels said he would hear me sing", stated Oscar Natzke, "so, trembling with excitement, I went to Lewis Eady Hall for the audition. Homer Samuels sat at a piano on the floor level, while not far from him my mother, very anxious, occupied a front seat in the auditorium. In somewhat shabby best clothes, I stood on the platform. I remember Mr. Samuels looked a trifle bored - with the first note my nervousness left me". Afterwards Mr. Samuels said that Natzke's voice, with its unusual quality and range, was one ideally suited to grand opera. The opinion was worth having, but it didn't move Natzke a step nearer Europe. His mother tried again. John Brownlee, Australian baritone, was so impressed that he gave many free lessons.

He had to go overseas. The family's financial embarrassments made such an ambition seem impossible, but it was then that -

## SINGER WITH THE GRAND MANNER, CONTINUED.

### Anderson Tyrer Makes A Discovery.

Now back again in New Zealand, Anderson Tyrer, English pianist and composer, is well known here as conductor of Mr. Natzke's recitals. But our story goes back to 1934 when Mr. Tyrer was visiting Auckland.

"Having been requested to hear a young singer", said Mr. Tyrer, "I made an appointment to hear him one evening at 5.30. But he did not turn up. Next day excuses were made, another appointment was arranged, and the young man arrived on time, bringing a selection of songs. Turning them over, I selected "O Star of Eve". At the first note I sat startled. It was years since I had heard a voice of such singular strength and beauty".

Acting on Mr. Tyrer's recommendation, Trinity College of Music granted this promising boy a scholarship, giving him free tuition in everything necessary. Over £1000 was subscribed by musical enthusiasts in Auckland.

### A Great Achievement.

On landing in England, Natzke lost on time in paying a call on Sir J.B. Wright, who had been entrusted, by the trustees of the fund, to look after Natzke's affairs. Natzke was shown into his office.

"My name is Natzke", he announced.

Sir J.B. White looked at him in amazement.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed, "I thought you were a Maori"

It so happened that Albert Garcia was teaching at Trinity College. The name Garcia is well known in musical circles throughout the world - it was Albert's grandfather, Manuel Garcia, who helped Rossini with the score of his famous opera "Barber of Seville", and who, with other members of the family, gave the first presentation of this opera in America. Albert was so pleased with his new pupil, that he treated Oscar like one of the family, giving freely of his time outside college hours, and Natzke fully justified the old master's great faith in him by winning the Hammond Prize. Scoring 96 out of a possible 100 is considered an outstanding achievement.

### A Star of Opera.

It was wonderful how his luck held out. Although he had made several excellent recordings with Parlophone, he had yet to gain recognition in grand opera. One afternoon Vladimir was walking along Wigmore Street, when he abruptly stopped, delighted at the quality and volume of a bass voice singing part of the Verdi Requiem. Rosing dashed into the studio from whence the sounds proceeded and discovered the singer was Oscar Natzke. So followed an audition at Covent Garden. Natzke was offered the leading part - De Fulke - in a new opera, "The Serf", by George Lloyd, as well as parts in Faust and Rigoletto.

On October 10th, 1938 Natzke made his first appearance in grand opera, in "Faust". Ten days later he appeared as lead in the new opera. At the first interval, when the gallery rose to its feet and cheered him to the echo, he knew he was a success.

M. Saritza.

It has so happened in all ages of the world that some have laboured and others have without labour enjoyed a very large proportion of the fruit. This is wrong and should not continue.

Abraham Lincoln.

Philosophers have only explained the world in various ways. The task is to change it.

Marx.

## *Again - Rostrum*

Leonardo Blake has slipped.

In his remarkable prophetic books, he did not foresee the publication of the second issue of "Rostrum", the New Zealand University Students' Association's annual publication.

"Rostrum" last year was an experiment. The experiment was well-conducted, and succeeded brilliantly. This year the publication of "Rostrum" will still be in a sense an experiment, as the war-time environment raises new questions and problems for the Editorial Board.

Let it be stated right away that the Editorial Board of "Rostrum" considers that absolute free speech should prevail within a University in time of war; let it also be stated that the policy of "Rostrum" will be as far as possible to reflect this freedom in its pages. Literary merit will be the sole criterion for the acceptance or rejection of manuscripts.

The Editor will be R.L. Meek, the Chairman of the N.Z.U. Press Bureau; and a tentative Editorial Board has already been co-opted. Intense keenness is to be observed among those at V.U.C. interested in the success of the venture; it only remains for those at other Colleges to do their part.

By doing their part, we mean writing. We want articles of an interesting and controversial nature, preferably with relation to New Zealand. We want verse. We want lino-cuts. We want a new cover design, preferably in black and white.

And we want these as soon as possible. The official closing date for contributions (which should be sent to the editor, C/o V.U.C.) is June 10th. It will be necessary for you to set to work during the vacation.

Further details concerning price and size of the publication will be made available immediately they are settled.

For writing you need no inspiration but the actual events which are happening all around you; you need no talent but that imparted by an elementary secondary school education.

The success or failure of "Rostrum" depends on you.

### RULE BRITANNIA.

Mars, and a one-time-corporal-painter shriek.....  
The map of Europe shifts within a night.....  
Of "Duty", fat-old-men-of-fifty speak.....  
And I'm supposed to drop my life - and Fight!  
"Raphael"

And when war did come we told youth, who had to get us out of it,  
tall tales of what it really is and of the clover-beds to which it  
leads.  
J. M. Barrie.

A lie never lives to be old,

Sophocles.

# Peace, War, & Civil Liberties

For the information of posterity, "Salient" presents the history of the Victoria University College Society for the Discussion of Peace, War, and Civil Liberties.

Believe it or not, that is now the name of the newly-formed Peace Society.

The Peace Society was formed about two months ago, and at two preliminary meetings, the aims and objects of the Society, and its constitution, were decided upon. An application for affiliation to the Students' Association Executive was refused by that body, and the Executive of the Peace Society called upon the Students' Association to hold a Special General Meeting of students to discuss the matter.

After a long and full discussion before a large body of students, it was decided that affiliation should be granted to the Peace Society, by 74 votes to 22.

## The Special Meeting.

Credit must be given to the Chairman, Mr. Ron Corkill, for his impartial handling of the meeting. After several questions proposed by Mr. Lewin had been dealt with, the mover of the motion that affiliation of the Society should be granted, was called upon.

The mover presented in detail the history of the Peace Society up to the moment of the Executive's refusal to affiliate it, and spoke in detail of the constitutional powers of the Executive. He then gave four reasons, on one or more of which the Executive must have relied in order to find grounds for the banning of the Society. These reasons were:-

(a) That full opportunity to discuss questions of peace, war, and civil liberties was already given in existing clubs and societies.

(b) That the society would become controlled by a bureaucratic clique who would use it for presenting one political opinion.

(c) That the College would be brought into disrepute by the operations of such a society.

(d) That individual members of the Executive personally disagreed with some of the opinions, which would be expressed at meetings of the Society.

He endeavoured to prove logically that no reasonable Exec could have relied on any of these four reasons, and therefore deduced that the Society had been banned for no reason at all.

Mr. Heine then read a list of reasons compiled by the Exec for the refusal to affiliate the Society. The main reasons were that other societies already existed which would deal adequately with the topics to be discussed, that it was undesirable that student energies should be diffused in a number of small clubs, that on an important matter like this the students should decide, and that the College would be brought into disrepute by the existence of the Society.

Speakers from the floor then commenced activities, the balance between left and right being fairly evenly distributed. Mr. Ongley, speaking against the motion, attacked the logic of the mover of the motion, and managed to knock a few holes in the armour of his Reason No. 1. Mr. Lewin, in a forceful speech, appealed to the

## SOCIETY FOR PEACE, WAR, AND CIVIL LIBERTIES, CONTINUED.

students to uphold what little academic freedom they did possess.

It would be useless to detail the various speeches. Left versus right, absolute freedom versus restricted freedom, boldness versus compromise - these were the main issues raised. Miss Ball's sincere speech should be noted, however, and Miss Hutchinson's equally sincere counter to it.

Every side of the matter was thoroughly thrashed out. The large majority by which the motion was carried demonstrated conclusively the will of the students. Undoubtedly this was the most important decision made by New Zealand university students for many years: the result will hearten all those who believe in absolute free speech, and those who believe that discussion should be restricted in war time may revise their views now they have seen the weight of opinion against them.

### FURTHER TRIALS.

The Peace Society was all ready to commence its activities. Another meeting had to be held in order to elect the officers of the Society, in accordance with the constitution. Permission was given by Professor Gould for a room in the College to be used for this meeting, but the Principal, Sir Thomas Hunter, on hearing of the matter, revoked this permission.

In an interview with the interim committee, he stated that he was fully in sympathy with the aims of the society - to promote interest in, and discussion of, problems relating to peace, war, and civil liberties - but he was afraid that the town might think from the name that the Society was a propagandist body. He asked if it would be possible to have the name of the Society changed to one reflecting more accurately the aims and objects.

The interim committee promised to bring a motion before a special meeting to change the name to "The V.U.C. Society for the Discussion of Peace, War, and Civil Liberties".

### STILL ANOTHER MEETING.

At this second special meeting - which it is hoped will be the last - the following officers were elected:-

President:	Sir Thomas Hunter
Vice-President:	Professors Lipson, Gould, and Wood
Chairman:	R. L. Meek
Secretary-Treasurer:	P. A. Mitchell
Committee:	Messrs. M. Mitchell, J. Winchester, G. W. Higgin, and F. Corner.

The motion to alter the constitution by changing the name was carried unanimously.

Meetings of the Society will commence early next term.

M. L. R.

### POSTSCRIPT.

After "Salient" had gone to press, a letter was received from Sir Thomas Hunter wishing the Society a successful season. He regretted being unable to accept the Presidency of the Society, as he would not be able to spend the time necessary to take an active part.



## INTERVIEWS.

When interviewed by a Salient reporter as to what he thought of the aims of the Society, Professor Wood said that he was all in favour of people thinking deeply on these subjects, emphasizing, however, that though discussion will be very good, it must not be allowed to degenerate into mere propaganda for opposing points of view. "We are in danger of losing our civil liberties", he said, "unless we keep our eyes open. Good luck to the Society if it can promote discussion on a more or less scientific basis". When asked whether he thought the Society would serve a useful purpose, Professor Wood suggested that the need might have been met by existing societies, more especially the Free Discussions Club, although the subject is one of such size and importance that perhaps it does merit a separate Society.

Professor Gould when interviewed said: "Discussion is necessary in time of war, but if it proves to be from a propagandist angle, such an organisation would be better non-existent. Provided that it is in the pursuit of truth I have no objection to the Society, but propaganda must be avoided".

Professor Wood stated further that he thought danger might be implicit in any attempt to get speakers from outside the college. "Any topic is a fit topic for discussion, and out of the clash of views truth will arise" he said, "but when such clubs are used by outside persons to further their own aims, such a club ceases to be of value".

W. E-S.

## THE EVANGELICAL UNION.

During the remainder of the first term the Evangelical Union will be holding a series of meetings on Friday nights at 8 p.m. The special topic for these meetings is 'Christ and Freedom'. This was the message of the Fourth International Conference of Evangelical Students at Cambridge in 1939.

Professor D.M. Blair (Glasgow) has said 'The urgency of the conference theme 'Christ and Freedom' was apparent even in those days of June and July (1939) when liberty - personal, political, religious and scientific - had already disappeared in parts of Europe. In our present trouble, and for the reconstruction which, please God, will follow, the conference message is more urgent than ever'.

The executive of the Victoria University College Evangelical Union extends a welcome to all students to attend these meetings in Room A 4.

## THINGS TO COME.

### CAPPING WEEK

Saturday, 27 April	Opera House	Extravaganza
Monday, 29 April	Opera House	Extravaganza
Tuesday, 30 April	Opera House	Extravaganza
Wednesday, 1 May	Opera House	Extravaganza
Thursday, 2 May	Gymnasium	Undergraduates' Supper
Friday, 3 May	Town Hall Mayfair Cabaret	Capping Ceremony Capping Ball

The perfect happiness of man cannot be other than the vision of the divine essence.

Thomas Aquinas

# CAPPICADE, 1940.

In spite of all predictions to the contrary, Extrav. 1940 WILL be held. The casting meeting was held last Thursday, and rehearsals are now in full swing. There will be two shows, a Prologue by John Carrad, and a big two-hour show by Ronald L. Meek. Extrav. will be as unpolitical and impartial as ever.

The big show is entitled "Centennial Scandals" or, "1840 and All That". It is a departure from the usual run of Meek's shows in that it deals with domestic rather than international politics. It also relies more on burlesque and farce than any very deep plot. It describes the Past, Present, and Future of Aotoheroa, the Land of the Long White Shroud.

The Past tells of the discovery and colonization of Aotoheroa, the crowning point of which was the signing of the Maoris' sheet-anchor, the great and wise Treaty of Maitangi. In addition to the usual beauteous be vies and magnificent spectacles, it is understood that there will be a pair of Moas in attendance.

The Present is a political skit tracing down to their economic causes the trials and tribulations of one Cinderella, who is threatened with destruction by two former soap-box orators, Messrs. Razor and Bobadolf. Another interesting character is Mr. Free, who has a disconcerting and vulgar habit of blowing kisses as he waves you good-bye.

The Future is a far-off, mystical, and dislectical romance concerning the great and wise Wizard that Woz. The identity of this wonderful man is very secret, and also, rather surprising.

The characters of "Centennial Scandals", whose resemblance to any person living is purely coincidental, include Dr. J. C. Weevilbole, Herr Hitlop (the "Democratic" Fascist) 3-in-one Cakefield, Captain Rook, Messrs. Barnyard and Lost, Fred and Maggie Somebody, and other sturdy Empire Builders.

The producer will be Ralph Hogg, who made such an excellent job of the "Vikings" last year.

Not many statistics are available concerning John Carrad's piece, but his work is so well known that a snappy, tuneful skit is assured. The lyrics are worthy successors to such hits as "Treasure Trove" and "South Pacific Seas".

The Opera House has been booked for the nights of Saturday, 27th April, Monday 29th April, Tuesday 30th April, and Wednesday 1st May. It will be easily seen that time is terribly short, and a successful and profitable Extrav. will be assured only by the co-operation of all students. If you don't want a part, help is required by the Wardrobe Mistress Kate Ross and the Props. Michael Mitchell. So if you can thread a needle or drive a nail - be in and shut up!

HERE'S TO A SUCCESSFUL EXTRAVAGANZA, 1940!

P. A. M.

DEBATE.

??A?? ???? ???? ???? WE ???? ???? KNOW !

the quality of student debates at V.U.C. - or was not, "That the Democracies must become Totalitarian in order to win the war" typical of V.U.C. debates?

We freshers hope not.

Friday night's entertainment could not in truth be called a debate, for when sifted of irrevelancies and repetitions, it was little more than an expression of fact in support of some supercilious philosophy by the affirmative, and some hair-splitting, together with a dislike of the U.S.S.R. by the negative. The fault was not with the speakers but with the motion, Messrs. Foley and Sheehan being due for congratulations for coming so close to making a case out of a situation that was hopeless.

Mr. Meek opened for the affirmative, with what he called the theory or dry bones of the argument, and was followed by Mr. Foley, who did his best to convince a doubting audience that Democracy was unquenchable. The skeleton with which Mr. Meek had presented us, was then stuffed and dressed up for mob consumption by Mr. McCreary. Mr. Sheehan thought the staunch character, and inflexible will of the Briton would hold the fort for Democracy against all comers.

Mr. Meek traced the history of Democracy from Grecian times, explaining that the meaning of the term had changed constantly, and today meant nominal freedom to do almost anything, but actual freedom to do only what was sanctioned by the existing economic system. Fascism, he said, arose when the nominal rights of the proletariat were used to challenge the economic order, and when the machinery of capitalism was under severe strain. War, by testing capitalism to the utmost, always produced such a crisis, and into the bargain created an angry proletariat - conditions which history has shown to precede, either fascist reaction, or socialist revolution.

Mr. Foley, opening for the negative, devoted most of his time to a comparison of democracy and totalitarianism. He declared that fascism had created a "national revival" in the countries in which it had taken root - that their whole economy and state machinery were organised for war, but failed to see any parallel between these processes, and the actions of a democracy preparing for war. The job of the affirmative was to show that a democracy, in order to win a war, must go totalitarian, while the negative had to prove to the contrary. All speakers for the negative, however, admitted in some manner or other, that democracy as such, could not fight a war, but argued that the state would still be a democracy if it threw over its totalitarian power when the war was over. Quite so, but this was not disproving the motion.

The audience took little serious interest in affairs, speakers from the floor being slow in coming forward. It was clearly shown, however, that no political entity could fight a modern war, without power to control all its material resources, to suppress all internal dissent, to conscript man power if necessary, and to use intensive propaganda. In short, it must become totalitarian.

The crux of the problem, and the point which the motion failed to bring out, was whether, having borrowed the machinery of fascism, the democracies would bother to pay back at the close of hostilities. This point is especially pertinent in review of the somewhat shady, and most certainly undemocratic, foreign policy pursued by Britain over the last six years, and the degree to which France has already gone fascist.

R. G. S.

# No Man's Land

Dear "Salient",

Mr. Cardale by a conventional sophistry has endeavoured to demonstrate that it is our duty to support the war. His argument is the old one that the people elected the government, and the government elected the war. He overlooks the fact that when this government was returned to power, war aims were not part of their platform; indeed the apparent general aims of the party elected were such as to lead one to believe that, should such a contingency arise, they would stand by the workers and people against the militarists and capitalists. Moreover the truth of the statement implying that Britain's aims are not imperialistic is far from evident.

Mr. Cardale goes further and says that anyone who declares that England is aggressive or undeserving of New Zealand's support is not a pacifist. What, then, is a pacifist? One who, while opposed to war generally, will support a particular war because a government, the tool of a capitalist minority, is in favour of it? No! Such inconsistency belongs to the other creed.

Geo.W. Turner

Dear "Salient",

Precedents are all against me. I am a fresher. I have not a single quotation to support me, and I am probably to share the fate of many - the fate of being summarily dismissed with the words, "just another half-baked intellectual snob". Yet I must protest against the labels plastered all over the average fresher by the individual who so ineffectually shelters behind the initials "R.L.M."

This fellow, so quaintly conventional and complacent in his flaunted iconoclasm, entitles his article "For Freshers Only" and thereafter proceeds to join his companions in jeering at that person. Intent on pursuing realism he finds it essential to feed freshers with "hog-wash"; eager to conform with, and at the same time impress, his fellow-Socialists, he throws his exquisite little verbal bombs - which do little other than waste paper - at "the pernicious ravings of the modern capitalist press".

Exaggeration is not enough for this self-styled disciple of tolerance, who in reality is no more than a poseur; he must dogmatise to complete the destiny of "the fresher". So he formulates a law embracing the fresher's mind. (Goodness knows, the human personality's variability should have told him long ago of the hopelessness of generalising about man). In this law he probes deep into what he thinks are our principles and benignly offers advice. He describes in an outpouring of his poetic soul the "compact, beautiful unity, in which all explicable things are fully explained". Let us be comfortable in as uncomfortable a way as possible, he says. I know not what his aims are, but - and here is my one spontaneous quotation - I know that, as Nietzsche declared: "Unless you have chaos within you cannot give birth to a dancing star". (Yes, Mr. Meek, Nietzsche said that) -

J. F. Ewen

On Ice-Breaking.

Candy  
Is dandy  
But liquor  
Is quicker.

Ogden Nash

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LITERARY COLUMNS

---

BLUES.

The world is wrong; it is all upset and is not a place for war at all. We have certain things about us. We want to eat and be sociable, we want sex and a bit of satisfaction for the ego in us, but the world we live in won't give it to us.

Man has made a mess of his attempts to make the world fit to live in. We have made an environment that gives us sensation, but it is not satisfying sensation - - it does not make the happy beings we planned it to: instead we have cities of ordinary half-satisfied creatures, not sufficiently craven to break out, half fed, yet still hungry - - yet not to distraction. We try to satisfy our desires in the naked form, but are not allowed to. It is bad, dirty, unsocial. All the forces of coercion, are applied by society to stop such expression, Why? Nobody knows, the coercing spinsters least of all.

The psychologist says that it is a projection of self guilt arising from unsatisfied urges in the old: it seems that they are right. But it does not change the facts. We are not happy. We are not ourselves; we can't be; society says, No! All we can do is to go to sordid places of "entertainment" and try to get rid of our repressed impulses in second hand sensation. We weep and laugh in the theatre and come out sighing more bitterly against our unsatisfied life than before. We indulge in a wallow of sensual masturbation in playland, and go away feeling weak all over - - to wake the next morning with a heavy hang-over, of anxiety, neurosis and a greater loathing than before for the sordid unattractive routine that makes up our lives - - half lived by half people, all of us frightened to be ourselves.

Gurth W. Higgin.

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Alone she sat,  
And as I gazed my breast was torn  
With longing and desire.

And in my madness to possess this dream,  
Heading not the whispering trees,  
The mumbled warning of the watchful stream,  
I rushed, with arms outstretched to seize  
And clasp in selfish love.

Alas, The sudden frenzy that disturbs the mind,  
Destroys the caution, and we are blind  
And see no more the danger that is near.

Forgotten was the cruel hare that passed,  
And I unborn.  
Forgotten too the fatal hand by which  
This slender back was torn.

So short the time - A peaceful silence fills the air.  
A shriek. The vision flees, And I alone am there.

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CURRICULA INVESTIGATION

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Recently the Executive set up a Curricula Investigation Committee, To prove certain submissions, the Committee needs accurate evidence about the courses and interests of last year's students. All last year's students therefore are urged to fill in the questionnaire as soon as possible. The Report of the Committee deals with matters of vital importance to students. It will be farcical of our own students to refuse to help us.

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It is as well that human beings do not take their pleasures as noisily as do cats - if they did nobody would get any sleep in London at night.

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RETREAT FROM MODERNITY.

The dusk is built of sunset rose  
and soiled by black smoke  
from a tall liner  
impatient to depart.

In the canyons of pleasure  
not yet thronged by restless crowds  
crude neon-signs attempt  
to swing the music of the night.

And beauty flies back to me  
from the first star in the sky.

# T O U R N A M E N T   R E V I E W

Another Tournament has come and gone, and once again, after a lapse of two years, Victoria has succeeded in collecting two wooden spoons. Taken all round it was a very bright Tournament (see "A Tournament Diary" in the last issue of Salient). So far as V.U.C. was concerned we had some exceedingly bright spots and some exceedingly dark ones. Final points for Tournament Shield were:

A.U.C.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
O.U.	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
C.U.C.	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
V.U.C.	14
Drinking Horn C.U.C.	

We of V.U.C. wish to congratulate Auckland on winning both the Tournament Shield and--for the first time in Tournament history--the Athletic Shield.

## A T H L E T I C S

Undoubtedly the highlight of the athletic events was J. Sutherland's defeat of Dunn (Aust.) in the 100 yards, and his win in the 220. In Sutherland V.U.C. possesses one of the most promising sprinters N.Z. has seen for many years. The outstanding features of his running are his strong leg drive and powerful finish, both showing the influence of careful training patterned on the methods of A.L. Fitch.

Another outstanding event was the mile, won in record time (4.22.2/5sec.) by Shaw of C.U.C. from Kofoed of Auckland.

In the sprint hurdles Patience retained the title for Victoria, and ran second to Day (A.U.C.) in the 220 yards hurdles.

Opie of Otago was outstanding in the discus throw and shot-putting, breaking both records. Gillespie and White of Auckland both broke records in their respective events, the javelin and hammer throws, but these were not allowed owing to the following wind.

Scrymgeour of V.U.C. could only run second to Kofoed in the three miles, in the slow time of 15.172/5.

The Australian University athletes performed well in their events. Mention of their performances is made later.

## R O W I N G

C.U.C. won the rowing by  $\frac{3}{4}$  length from O.U. Our boys rowed a good fourth. Congratulations to R.G. Bannister on his rowing blue--well done, Doggie!

The Rowing Dinner was a great success.

## S W I M M I N G

The Swimming Shield was won by Otago with Auckland and Canterbury close behind them. The outstanding swimmer was C.R. Buchanan of A.U.C. Davies of O.U., as usual, won the 220 yards breaststroke.

Lane of Massey swam second to Buchanan in the 100 yards backstroke and freestyle Taylor (V.U.C.) was second to Buchanan in the 440 yards.

Sylvia Hefford was once more defeated by Miss Eastgate of Otago in the women's breaststroke.

## TOURNAMENT REVIEW (contd.)

### B O X I N G

With five finalists, V.U.C. collected five titles to win the Boxing Shield easily. The title-winners were:

Featherweight:	D.A. Muir
Bantamweight:	M. Parr (O.U.). Most scientific boxer.
Lightweight:	P.J. Sheehan
Middleweight:	T. Mullinder
Welterweight:	Kearns (C.U.C.)
Lighth heavyweight:	A. McLeod
Heavyweight:	C.B. Cornish

The outstanding fight was that between Parr and D.G. Anderson (V.U.C.) in the preliminaries. Anderson fought exceptionally well, but Parr's extra experience told in the end.

P.J. Sheehan's performance was meritorious. In the morning he came straight from the rowing to win his preliminary bout.

These results are a tribute to the energy and keenness of the Club's young coach Ken Coveney, title-winner for V.U.C. two years ago.

### B A S K E T B A L L

A.U.C. won the Basketball Shield. The first match on Monday morning (A.U.C. v V.U.C.) was perhaps the best of Tournament, but inaccurate throwing by our girls no doubt accounted for Auckland's victory 17-15.

Against Canterbury our team triumphed after playing extra time, 17-16.

On Tuesday morning the team did not strike anything like its usual form, and went under to O.U.

Blues for Victoria went to M. Walker, P. Higgin, and B. Marsh, who was throughout the outstanding player in our team.

### S H O O T I N G

Haslam Shield was won by C.U.C. from Otago, with V.U.C. third. Taken all round the standard of shooting was very poor, but this may have been due to lack of practice. C.U.C.'s winning score of 597 was 40 points below Otago's last year's score.

The highest scorer was I.B. Jacobsen of O.U., whose score of 131 equalled the record.

### T E N N I S

This year we lost the Tennis Cup to Otago. The only final won by V.U.C. was the Men's Doubles, won by K. Dyer and F. Renouf from Baird and Childs of Otago, 6-4, 6-3.

The Women's Doubles were won by Misses J. Howie and Warren (A.U.C.). In the Singles Miss Howie defeated Miss Davis (C.U.C.) 5-7, 6-1, 6-1.

Once more Baird defeated Renouf in the Men's Singles, but was beaten in the final by W.J. Smith (O.U.), 6-1, 6-1.

The Mixed Doubles were won by Smith and Miss J. Thomson from T.D. Childs and Miss R. Brown (O.U.).

The form of our team was very disappointing. After a hard match against Pattinson in the Canterbury championships, Keith Dyer lost easily in the singles to V. Jones of Canty. The women representatives did not play up to expectations, but no doubt the experience gained will benefit them in future Tournaments.



## TOURNAMENT REVIEW (Contd.)

### " ' T A I N ' T W H A T Y O U D O "

The visiting Australians.

Under the management of Les Philpott the Australian athletes acquitted themselves like men on both the athletic and social battlefields.

Sutherland showed Dunn a clean pair of heels in the sprints, but an unfamiliar climate and track no doubt adversely affected the latter. In the broad jump however he came out well to defeat Thom of A.U.C.

In the 120 yards hurdles J.S. Wilson beat Patience of Victoria, but in the 220 hurdles ran third to Day and Patience.

Blewett of Canterbury defeated Brian Curtin in the 440 yards in 50.2/5sec.

Arrowsmith ran well in the 880 yards to defeat Blewett in 1.57.2/5.

Parkin ran third to Shaw and Kofod in the mile.

In the Inter-University relay Australia ran second to Canterbury, half-miler Shaw being too fast for Arrowsmith.

### A N O T H E R R E C O R D B R O K E N

In the first round of the Drinking Horn contest Otago beat Victoria and Canterbury beat Auckland. In the final Canterbury beat Otago in 20.4/5 sec. The Wikitorians however were not yet oiled, and in the contest for the wooden spoon they defeated A.U.C. in the record time of 20sec. A challenge was immediately issued to Canterbury, and amid rousing hakas the horn winners were defeated in 20.1/5sec. So once again, Canterbury, we've proved that under favourable conditions we've got the goods.

A. R. A.

## S P O R T S

### Reminder to Club Secretaries

Part of the function of the college newspaper should be, and has always been, to publish information concerning the various sports clubs, and accounts of their activities. This cannot be done without the co-operation of the Clubs themselves--if no reports are received, obviously we cannot print them.

It is requested therefore that Sports Clubs secretaries undertake to furnish regularly accounts of the activities of their clubs, results gained in inter-club matches, etc., as in previous years, or appoint some-one to do it for them. Copy should be in the hands of the Sports Editor, "Salient," on the Thursday preceding publication. A list of publication dates for next term will be supplied to secretaries as soon as it is drawn up.

Sports notes in the first term have been confined to Tournament, but next term we expect to print regular reports from the Football, Hockey, Basketball, Table-tennis, and Chess Clubs.