

Salient

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1942 CAPPING CEREMONY LTD

A PETITION IS IGNORED

When the graduands and undergrads of V.U.C. heard of the Council's announcement of capping in C.3. there was great indignation among the students. On Monday a petition was organised and signatures on the petition numbered over two-thirds of the graduands, and in the half-hour before the petition was handed in some two hundred signatures of undergraduates supporting the graduands.

This support was given freely to protest against the Council's arbitrary action. At five o'clock a députation waited on Sir Thomas Hunter. The result, as might have been expected, was a refusal. This attitude met with the disapproval of the large majority of the students.

Victoria College,
24th April, 1942.

The Chairman,
V.U.C. Council.

Dear Sir,

We the undersigned strongly protest on the following grounds, against the Council's decision to hold a graduation ceremony in room C.3.

We have been offered no valid reason why the ceremony should be held under conditions where ceremonial dignity is impossible.

We feel that as this is the only public function held by the College as a whole, it is inadvisable to confine it to a remote and inaccessible corner of the College.

Owing to the inaccessibility and to the severe restriction of space, many of those who particularly desire to attend, will be excluded.

Moreover, considerable disappointment will be experienced if the ceremony is held in the manner proposed by the numerous graduands now in the forces who have been granted special leave for the occasion.

We feel that unless a suitable alternative is substituted there is little incentive for us to attend.—We are,

THE 1942 GRADUANDS

CAPPING BALL

Capping Ball at the Majestic Cabaret, and it was pretty bright. The place was full, and full of people in the best of spirits—teaching staff and students, social butterflies and confirmed swotters gracefully intermingled. The orchestra was up to standard, and certainly gave all we could take in a military two-step. There were a lot of uniforms at the dance, but though the war is on it did not cloud those few hours' fun, which all who were there (about three hundred and seventy) will look back on with pleasure.

Editorial

We are not so very much surprised that the Council chose to ignore the representations of its only responsible member.

Nor are we very much taken aback by the Council's studied inattention to the wishes of the Students' Association and to the wishes of all the graduands.

And we can hardly say that we are astonished at the trivial, farcical, and always contradictory, explanations which those Council members approached gave for the decision to abandon Capping this year in the Town Hall.

We haven't become heated either at being accused of "rebellion," of "subversion," of "action which savours very much like the setting up of a dictatorship.

Interesting and delightful as these things are in revealing the attitude of mind of some of our intellectual Bourbons, we have, over the years, come to expect them and, because there is no help for it to resign ourselves to them.

No, what saddens us is this. An opportunity has been missed which will not come again.

Surely, surely, of all the years that we've had Capping, this year demanded a dignified public ceremony.

Our graduands, many of them soldiers, all of them having won their degrees under conditions infinitely more difficult than any of their predecessors, had the right to expect it.

But, above all, such a ceremony was necessary to correct any impression that the University is a bystander in this war.

To reassert that it is we, above all other sections of the community, whose clear and plain duty it is to direct all our actions and all our thoughts to the destruction of Fascism which, by its very nature, is the mortal enemy of all the humanities, of all true science.

To show how deeply we feel, indeed, that the whole struggle is to determine no less, whether or not, free universities in a free society shall go on.

And again, because there are no academic ceremonies this year at Prague, at Belgrade, at Cracow, Louvain, at Kiev, wasn't it all the more imperative that there should have been one here—in the Capital of one of civilisation's last bastions? Because over so much of the world the best hearts are broken, and the wisest voices are silenced, wasn't it all the more necessary that there should have been a ringing statement in defence of that independence of the mind, that deep-felt consciousness of the essential dignity of the human spirit, for which our soldiers, sailors, and airmen, who were students here and will be students here again, and our academic friends everywhere, struggle?

Had the Capping ceremony this year been such a demonstration it would have been a trumpet call in the fight.

We are hurt and we are worried that it was not.

CAPPING

The Capping ceremony held in C.3 was carried out with as much dignity as was possible in such surroundings. In contrast to the Council's arbitrary behaviour earlier in the week, the students behaved excellently, despite the indignation felt for those students who were to be capped. The rising tiers of seats gave a feeling of superiority to the parents, friends, and students over the small figures of the hardly-thought-of Council. As the names of the students were called out and they passed by the Vice-Chancellor, the people watching could notice the military uniforms among the graduates and heard lists of students unable to attend because they were on war-work or in the Army. The first graduates on the Public Administration received their diplomas, and Sir Thomas dwelt on this in his address.

Should We Hate the Germans?

D. N. Pritt, M.P.

The short answer to the question contained in the title is, of course: No, we should hate the Nazis.

What are the principles that underlie the problem? The first is, surely, that as Socialists we have faith in the international working-class, and both expect help from and offer help to the German working-class. As one of the Soviet watchwords for the 24th anniversary of the Revolution put it: "Greetings to the German people groaning under the yoke of Hitler's blackguard bands. We wish them victory over blood-thirsty Hitler."

The second principle is that, whilst we know that in the long run we can only drive out Fascism, i.e., capitalism, we must also deal with the few hundreds of thousands of Nazis who have shown both at home and on Soviet soil that they are not fit to be at large in a civilised world. For these there must be no mercy; they will only be safe in captivity, and any of them who are alive after the end of the war must go into captivity.

Write for

"ROSTRUM"

UNIVERSITIES AND ANTI-FASCISM

THE MAYOR AND THE TRUTH

We asked them what they thought of the part that the University was playing in the struggle against Fascism. We asked "Truth" first, because "Truth" (in inverted commas) had so often called us a menace and a festering hotbed of Communism. Armed with a report of his speech, we asked His Worship the Mayor, Mr. T. C. A. Hislop, whether his remarks to the Royal Society of St. George could be applied to our own countrymen, and perhaps traced to the influence of our College, among other things.

NO NEWS VALUE

"That's got no news value," said "Truth," when we produced a copy of the famous "Manifesto." We replied that we regarded "Truth" as potential "news" for our own paper, and that we only wanted brought the Manifesto to start a discussion.

The interview with "Truth" developed into a debate between the senior members of "Truth's" staff and members of "Salient" staff. For this reason we cannot guarantee that our report exactly represents the policy of the paper.

For the first time in history, "Truth" disclaimed any uneasiness at manifestations of pro-Soviet feeling at Victoria. What had been said in the past, however, was left to stand. While it was admitted that some past editorial remarks had lacked objectivity, "Truth" felt that the same might be said about College debates. Not only "Truth" was guilty of exaggeration for effect.

The outlook of the paper, we were told, might be likened to that of Winston Churchill when he admired Russia's stand for freedom without approving of her system of government.

DEMOCRACY

"Humanity is on the march in this war," said "Truth," "and the barriers to full political and economic democracy will be finally broken down."

We were in accord with this pious hope, but it seemed to us that "Truth" was over-optimistic about the ease with which the change-over would take place.

"Truth" agreed that no solicitude for the future of democracy had been shown by the giant industrial corporations of the United States which had sabotaged the war effort by keeping to their cartel arrangements with German firms. Although it was admitted that the holders of economic power would not lightly surrender, "Truth" believed that the hope for the future lay in British methods of compromise and non-violent revolution.

"If you University students should threaten the British method of progress, by extravagant enthusiasm for Russian methods of government, we would not apologise for denouncing you."

"On the other hand, we have never suggested that the University and its students were not playing a valuable part in the life of the community and in the war effort."

To sum up, we can say that "Truth" admires Russia's heroic stand against Germany, but is not sure that she has been successful in founding a new civilization.

ST. GEORGE

"I am taking nothing back. 'The Dominion' will give you my final word on the subject," declared Mr. Hislop. "If you want to know anything more, read Sir Keith Murdoch in 'The Times' of 31st December, 1941."

"Salient" resolved to try another tack.

"The Guards are jolly good fellows," said Mr. Hislop, in reply to a suggestion that men of the 2nd Echelon had been unfavourably impressed by class distinction in the British Army and in London.

"The better class of people in Britain, the upper class, do not look down on Colonials. They gave our troops, both in the last war and in this, a better time than they had in New Zealand." He added that this applies to civilians also. Mr. Hislop feels that there are ties of sentiment between Britain and New Zealand. England's interest is not solely that of a creditor nation.

MAN OF DESTINY

"In one engagement the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders went in a thousand strong and came out with a hundred men," said Mr. Hislop.

But "Salient," like Australians, had never doubted the personal gallantry of the men of the British Army. Defeat derived from the fact that support was always "too little and too late."

POLITICAL INTERFERENCE

Mr. Hislop eventually confided that his specific charges against Australia were directed mainly at her politicians and not against her men as the raw material of soldiers. We regret that in his speech he did not make this clear. However, he feels that Australian politicians have done themselves irreparable harm in Washington as the result of their critical attitude towards England's policy. They should not interfere with the Commander-in-Chief in the field.

RED DISCIPLINE

Discipline makes an army. No matter how good the raw material is, you cannot make a fighting army without discipline," said Mr. Hislop.

Mr. Hislop does not think, however, that irresponsibility and indiscipline characterise the E.P.S. and military personnel with whom he has had contacts in New Zealand. Apparently there are also limits to the extent that he would like to discipline the people in time of peace.

"Salient" also drew Mr. Hislop's attention to the undesirable rumours round the town that he had private entrance to a shelter. He stated that he was doing for his family what he wished every person in Wellington would do, namely, prepare safe sel-

ter for their children and aged. We agreed with Mr. Hislop that this protection of non-combatants should be seriously looked to and trusted that he welcomed an opportunity to quash the rumour that he had gained a shelter otherwise than at private expense. Mr. Hislop said he did not give two-pence for being Mayor and would certainly not use his position which meant hard work and expense other than for the public good, nor did he care what a certain section of malicious and uninformed public thought of him.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WATERSIDE WORKERS' UNION, WELLINGTON.

Here we found a knowledge of working-class affairs, and of contacts and impressions of Universities going back half a century, and frankly we were impressed Universities which in his knowledge of Cambridge in the 'eighties represented the young of the landed aristocracy, later in New Zealand represented the monied class, and reflected its views; now there was less of that.

We gave Mr. Canham a copy of the V.U.C. manifesto to read, which he appreciated. The men on the wharves are trying to fight fascism by turning the ships round quickly. Five years ago they had protested against the sending of scrap-metal to the Japanese. He had followed the Labour movement from the I.W.W. days till now, it is anti-fascist, like the students.

As far as young students being Reds and changing their tone later—well, there were always scabs, and he wouldn't talk about human nature, but rather about the circumstances, both economic and social. A man who, from his twenties till fifty years later, has stood by the Labour movement, told us this: "If you students stand by your beliefs as I have by mine, you will do a lot for the good of the workers."

THE COMMUNIST VIEW-POINT

Dr. Harold Silverstone, graduate of the Universities of New Zealand and Edinburgh, said that as one who had spent seven years of his life as a university student he felt a keen interest in the role of the universities in this most fateful of all wars.

"In Nazi Germany," said Dr. Silverstone, "universities are made to serve only two purposes: first, as centres for the teaching and spread of the so-called 'National Socialist' ideology of German 'race superiority'; second, to prepare for war by furthering research in weapons of destruction as well as in training personnel for the handling of subjugated peoples."

"In New Zealand, as in the other countries opposed to Nazism, the universities can no longer regard themselves as little academic communities isolated from the rest of the world. It is 'pro bono publico' now—not 'ars gratia artis' that must be their guiding principle. It is my opinion that university students have three things to do to-day:

"They must uphold the cultural standards of our people against the inroads of fascism. They must study hard to complete their courses as soon as possible and become as proficient as possible in their work—this both for the purpose of the war and for the work of reconstruction after it is won. They must emerge themselves completely with the people in the national war effort, whether as present or future soldiers or in the ordinary day-to-day life of the community."

"The universities must strive to make themselves centres of work, service and political understanding and to play their full and necessary part in the organisation of victory."

SCIENCE UNDER FASCISM

It is nonsense to say that fascism destroys science. What fascism does is something much more terrible for mankind: it perverts science to the greatest evil; it uses science against mankind; it degrades the scientist to the level of a clever beast. Only if we realise this are we able to gauge the strength and power of fascism and the strenuous efforts required from us in our efforts to overthrow it. It is no accident that the only country which is winning gigantic battles against German fascism, the Soviet Union, does not tire of emphasizing again and again the strength still left to German fascism, and to call on everybody who loves freedom to give his best in the common effort to crush and annihilate German fascism. This sober evaluation of the strength still left to German fascism includes the knowledge that to-day there are still numerous German universities, research institutions and other places of "higher learning," where new plans for evil destructive activities are hatched out and taught.

'CELLO RECITAL

On April 28th Marie Vandewart, accompanied by Nora Gray, gave a 'Cello Recital in the College Music Room. It is seldom that we have the opportunity of hearing such fine talent and it is to be regretted that there were so few students among the large audience. Sonatas by Beethoven, Bach and Schubert interspersed by lighter piece made up a well-balanced programme. The proceeds were given to the Student Parcel Fund.

A NICE TRAMP

The V.U.C. Tramping Club would have gone to Cone Saddle Hut last week-end if there had been a hut at Cone Saddle, if it hadn't been raining and the V.U.C. Tramping Club had been more energetic. As it was the V.U.C. Tramping Club went back to Tauberanika.

Film Review

WITHOUT PARALLEL

The film "Pimpernel Smith" has been described by Leslie Howard as "a piece of honest hocus pocum." Although some critics hailed Professor Smith as portraying an ordinary cultured Englishman, one can hardly regard the comic opera Von Raun as a serious portrait of a Nazi. Nor does it seem likely that the common traits of the English character can be summed up as a silent and wide ranging efficiency and a deep sense of humour and culture—that is real civilization—as displayed by absent-minded Professor Smith, the jabberwocky lover of Aphrodite in marble (and the nude), who is so distressed by the presence of women in the university and shows such an amazing ability to snatch distinguished men from concentration camps.

Nevertheless, there is an honest purpose behind this contrast of civilization and barbarism, and "Pimpernel Smith" leaves us with an admiration for a country which can turn out such a thoroughly workmanlike film.

The contrast between civilized ways of life and the national barbarity of Nazism as a theme is also brought out in the film "49th Parallel," which really is, as the posters shout, a film without parallel.

Professor Smith was a hero, if a silent one, as is the English way. "49th Parallel" dares to show the Nazis in a heroic role. It dares to arouse our sympathy for them. Yet while we share the perils of the hunted, we cannot forget that the hunted men are human rats and cold-blooded murderers of innocent people.

The theme is announced by skilful photo montage of the opening scenes and by the words, "The 49th Parallel—a line drawn on a map—sealed by a handshake—the only undefended frontier in the world."

U-boat 37, hiding in Hudson Bay, is sunk by the R.C.A.F., and the only survivors are six men in a landing party commanded by Lieutenant Hirth. The six begin a trek to the Yankee border through a country steeped in the ways of peace and freedom. They are filled with a consciousness of their mission as the brave vanguard of Hitler's millions. Their real mission, to be a little unkind, is to provide situations in which the official stars Olivier, Walbrook, Howard and Massey can play their favourite roles and say their piece for democracy. In this sort of "Ten Little Nigger Boys" plot we meet Leslie Howard—shades of Aphrodite!—on a hunting trip with Picasso and Matisse, and dealing out apologetic violence to armed supermen.

These little cameos, however, bring out the jealousies of Party members and the individual differences of character between "good and bad" Germans. And the scene in which the German Hutterite settlement, where Lieutenant Hirth unsuccessfully appeals to the mystical bonds of blood and race, and Anton Walbrook replies, is some of the best democratic propaganda that I have seen.

SHOULD THERE BE A 1942 EXTRAVAGANZA?

No. This is definitely not the time for any such activity. This does not mean to suggest that the shortage of caste or even of scripts would make it impossible to stage a show that would be a success. Last year's efforts showed that it is possible to write, cast and produce an Extrav. in a very short time. But in the present state of affairs the devotion of student time and effort to this end could not be justified.

As anyone knows who has been associated with Capping shows in the past, participation in Extravaganza entails concentration of time and energy for two or three weeks to the exclusion of almost all else, including lectures, swot, the day's work, and (occasionally) the night's sleep. This is intensified during the actual production. Then follows a period of recovery (which is, of course, proportionate to the energy the participant has expended).

At present most of the eligible students are engaged in the various aspects of Civil Defence, and it must be generally recognised that it is imperative that these services be developed without delay or hindrance. Events in Malaya provide a grim illustration of the importance of civilian organisation.

There has been much discussion, often heated, of this matter, and the holding of an Extrav. has had a number of supporters whose reasons in justification include Tradition, Student Morale, Duty to our Public, Business as Usual, and the Patriotic Funds.

To deal with these separately:— Tradition etc. If the maintaining of a tradition means letting down the folk who have helped to build it up, then it is surely better left alone.

"Business as Usual" is only a justifiable slogan in times of emergency if the business in question is a contribution to the common aim. Otherwise it is just a pretext for having a good time while someone else does the real work. The majority of those who take part in Extrav. are there mainly to have a good time. And they do, too, as the writer can guarantee from extensive back-stage experience.

Many past Extrav. stars and solid workers are fighting in this war. Surely the least the students at home can do is not let them down on the home front. That is what Student Morale means, or should mean.

Duty to our Public. The public for whom we present Extrav. is largely our own public. They always come to see our shows because they want to, and they always will. They would be the last to condemn our abandonment of the show this year. In fact, many of them would (very justly) protest if we appeared as usual.

Funds for the War Effort.—With prices and conditions at a normal level, Extrav. is not outstandingly successful as a money-raising concern, and it would be surprising if the profits accruing under the present conditions (costumes, properties, labour and advertising) were large enough to justify the amount spent.

In short, it must surely be generally appreciated that the holding of an Extravaganza this year would be a breach of good form unworthy of Victoria College. The University claims the right to lead. Here is one way to do it.

Patrick Macaskill

DEBATE

"That there can be no sound post-war reconstruction without the application of Christian principles." The motion was put forward by Brendon O'Connor and seconded by Miles O'Connor. The opposition consisted of Jim Winchester and Jim Witten-Hannah. The speakers on both sides failed to make the most of their subject, and this fact was brought out by the numerous speakers from the floor. The Christian speakers' plea for a wonderful era comparable with the middle ages, prior to the Reformation, failed to impress the audience, and the debate's success could be measured mainly in the numbers of new and promising speakers. Several gems of unintentional wit are worthy of our pages:

"I admit that I'm a bit septic about Russia."

"Blessed are the meek"—"there's been only one blessed Meek in this show."

One speaker suggested that Christianity should be added to Communism to make it respectable. Also an atheist, Winchester inadvertently referred to "Our Lord," causing the ribald to add in a pause after Mr. Winchester, "... God bless him."

The debate was provocative and well supported, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Riske summed up at the end, before giving judgment, advocating more moderation. He placed the speakers in this order: Miss Bell, Mr. Newell, Mr. Winchester, Mr. Witten-Hannah, Mr. Brendon O'Connor.

UNDERGRADUATES SUPPER

This was really very good. It was an example of real student co-operation and solidarity. The main work was shouldered by the people who looked after the actual supper. The supper was held in the women's Common room.

The most admirable function of the undergrads' supper is that it provides a free outlet for student opinion. Mr. Corner's slashing attack on a system which produced bad, or at any rate inferior, professors prior to his calling on the students to drink a toast in their honour, was memorable.

A conjuror performed some miracles with cards, and John Carrad sang two songs about "Down by the Railroad Track" and about a girl who would "dance with the boy what brung me."

There were other toasts to the Executive and such worthy people, dealt with seriously in the main, though with the notable exception of Pat Macaskill, who managed to include seven puns in a short toast to "The Ladies," including one about the difficulty in keeping up their Prestige. Jim Winchester called for the toast to "Absent Friends" in a speech which made us remember not only our immediate friends who were away, but why they were away and we were still here, and the song was sung with a certain solemnity.

PARIS STUDENTS, 1942

Students in Paris carried through the streets a banner with one word on it, "Viva," supported by two poles (deux gânes). For this many students were shot.

GENERAL RESOLUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY LABOUR FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Carried unanimously.)

"This Conference of the University Labour Federation meets at a time when the progressive forces in every continent of the world stand united in a common front against the Fascist aggressors. The superb achievements of the Red Army and the Soviet people in throwing back the Nazi invaders give us inspiration and confidence in the ultimate triumph of our cause. The resources of Reaction are strong and formidable, but the forces of Democracy are growing in strength, overcoming the many obstacles and developing that determination, sacrifice and unity which will bring victory, and with it the possibility of advance to Socialism.

"Nationally and internationally it is our task to strengthen this unity and to oppose any attempts to break or weaken it; we therefore pledge our full and sincere support of the Government. We believe, at the same time, that there is no place in the political or military leadership of our country for those who do not wish to co-operate to the utmost with our Soviet allies or for those whose inefficiency is a hindrance to the war effort. The elimination of such men from positions of power would strengthen the Government, increase national unity, and bring victory nearer. We believe that the war effort must be intensified in every sphere, and that the establishment of Government control, together with the fullest participation of workers in the direction of essential war industries, would eliminate much waste and bring about a necessary increase in production. Moreover, we realise that victory would be enormously hastened by the opening of a military front on the continent of Europe. This would enable our allies, the oppressed peoples of Europe, to play their full part in the armed struggle. We are determined to play our part in that strengthening of the national effort which must accompany such military action.

"Finally, we believe that the universities and colleges—as upholders of cultural standards which Fascism seeks to destroy—have a special part to play in a policy of victory. By obtaining the best possible training students must equip themselves for service to the common cause. By military training for men and service-work for women, students can make a direct contribution to the war effort. By putting their services—in teaching, in entertaining, in welfare work—at the disposal of the community, they can play a valuable part in the day-to-day activity essential for victory. The U.L.F. has a special task in giving leadership in this work and in providing the socialist political education necessary for a full understanding of the present situation. We pledge ourselves to use our time and influence to make the universities and colleges centres of work, service and political understanding, and to strive, in the finest traditions of the international student movement, to play our full and necessary part in the organisation of victory."

SALIENT

FOOTBALL

In marked contrast to the wonderful enthusiasm in all teams last year club spirit this season is bad. Attendance at practice has been inexcusably limited to a staunch handful and the chief offenders are, as usual, from Weir House. A variety of trumpery excuses has sufficed for certain gentlemen to absent themselves not only from practice but even from their teams on Saturdays. One child from Weir, finding the weather somewhat inclement, saw fit to withdraw himself from the Seniors without notifying anyone. He had been privileged to carry on that great tradition set down by Varsity wingers of past year—Siddells, Jackson, Mackay, Ruru, Eastwood—and that was how to fulfilled it!

Far be it from the Football Club to force the children of the neighbourhood away from whatever puerile perversions they deem meet to occupy themselves with on Saturdays, but a Special General Meeting of the Club will be held in the Gym. at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, April 27th, when the whole question will be reviewed.

Before the War this Club had eight teams; we are now reduced to three. But we shall carry on because we have promised those who left us we shall.

If you want Rugby we'll give it to you; but if you intend to act the infantile irresponsible take back your teamship from the Committee AND GET OUT!! WE DON'T WANT YOU!!

O.V.C.

Two Colleges' S.C.M. Meet

In a time of war it is very important that every person should be constantly thinking and rethinking out his whole position in regard to everyday problems and their relation to the State and to the individual. The fact, therefore, that 25 members of the Victoria and Canterbury Student Christian Movements met together at Cashmere Hills School for a week during the holidays to decide on the relevance of God and the World, assumes even greater importance than it would usually, in view of the fact that the next meeting may only be held under conditions of Japanese aggression. Leading speakers were Mr. Leicester Webb, leader writer for the Christchurch "Press," Mr. Keys, Vocational Guidance Officer, Christchurch, Rev. Merlin Davies, Canterbury College chaplain, and the Rev. Frank Engel of the N.Z.S.C.M. The dominating note was that students in New Zealand were at present passing through a period of preparation for Christian action when the opportunity revealed itself. To try to carry on this thought and relate it to the basis of a Christian faith, a series of study circles are to be held this term, details of which will be posted on the notice board, on Christian doctrine. The Apostle's creed will be taken as the basis and all those students who are interested, and members of Bible Classes, are invited to attend.

—W.H.N.

TO-DAY

ten years ago the German people began to realise fully what fascism really meant. For nine years the Nazis have held power over the German people, yet opposition to the Nazis has been alive throughout that period and is still alive to-day. That is why Hitler is being forced to withdraw some of his most needed crack troops from the Eastern Front for internal use in Germany. This underground movement remains alive despite of all dangers, because

NINE YEARS OF FASCISM HAS MEANT

For the Employers

Profits in all important industries have increased four, five, and even six times, since Hitler came to power.

Krupp's profits in 1932 were 118,000,000 marks, and in 1937 were 316,000,000 marks.

Nine directors of Dresdner Bank receive 1,100,000 marks salary a year each.

Profits on one ton of coal rose from 4 pfennigs in 1932 to 33 pfennigs in 1936.

For the Workers

"A marked decrease has taken place in the sphere of wages to an even greater extent during the past two years" ("Frankfurt Zeitung," 1936).

"We hereby give you notice to terminate your working agreement with us by April 10th, and we offer you further employment from that date at same condition apart from a REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. IN WAGES AND RATES" (Notice in United Metal Works, Hamburg, April, 1936).

In the Ruhr coal mines average earnings per shift in 1929 was 8.90 marks; in 1937 was 7.23 marks.

For the Middle Class

In the year 1936-1937 the number of small workshops declined by 90,000 (German statistics).

In the same year the number of retail stores declined all over the country; in Brandenburg they fell from 52,822 to 41,945.

Percentage of credit given by large banks to small concerns—26 per cent. 1936; 21 per cent. 1937.

For the Students

Between 1932 and 1937 the number of students declined by 57.8 per cent.

The number of women students is limited to 10 per cent. of total.

"Teachers shall be trained not only in the art of teaching, but in the art of war" (Rust, Nazi Minister of Education).

FASCISM DESTROYS FREE UNIVERSITIES

in every country because it cannot tolerate independent thought and free expression of opinion which are part of a University. Because the Nazis realise that the Universities will become centres of opposition. That is why the Universities of Warsaw, of Cracow, of Prague, of Belgrade have been closed down. That is why in this country

UNIVERSITIES CAN HELP DEFEAT FASCISM

because they, by their existence, oppose Hitler and all he stands for; because they can become centres of opposition to Fascism; because the students can take the lead in anti-fascist propaganda and activity. But Hitler succeeded because his enemies were divided. If we want to defeat Hitler

WE MUST BE UNITED WHO BURNED THE REICHSTAG?

That was the question which everybody was asking each other nine years ago. Several arrests were made, but everybody outside Germany knew that the real criminals were

THE NAZIS!

Because they needed an act of provocation as an excuse for suppressing their opponents.

Because they had lost two million votes in the previous three months.

Because opposition to them was growing every day.

Because they feared a legal election.

WHO SUPPORTED THEM?

Thyssen: "I personally gave one million marks to the Nazi Party" ("I Paid Hitler").

Krupps: Armaments king and keen supporter of Hitler from 1932.

Kirdorf: President of the Steel Trust, member of the Nazi Party since 1927.

Schacht: Director of Reichsbank, who "has worked consistently for us" (Goebbels, 1932).

AND ALL BIG BUSINESS MEN! who used Hitler and the Nazis as a cover in order to make sure of their own profits, and were prepared to finance them as a bulwark against Socialism. It was only after Hitler had won the support of these people that he was able to make any big advances.

WHY WAS THE OPPOSITION WEAK?

Why, when the total number of members and votes of the Social Democratic and Communist Parties was greater than the Nazis, and powerful Trade Unions existed, was it possible for all this to be allowed to happen?

Because

PROGRESSIVE PARTIES WERE DIVIDED!

Yet, even so, the Nazis realised that the power of the militant workers was growing, they would not be able to win and hold power without using force. They used the burning of the Reichstag to start

A REIGN OF TERROR

which sent thousands to concentration camps, which ended free speech and thought in Germany, and which has been going on now for nine years.

—Issued by University Labour Federation, Cambridge (Eng.).

DEBATE ON FRIDAY

Motion:

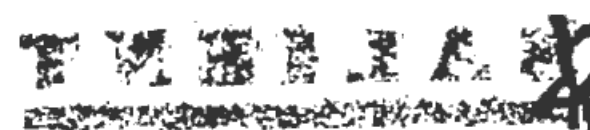
"That this house denies that New Zealand is a civilised country."

Mover: Miss Bell

Judge: Mr. Smithals

Opposer: Miss Mackersey

8 p.m. The Gym



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