

Salient

An Organ of Student Opinion at Victoria College, Wellington N.Z.

No. 14, No. 3

Wellington, April 5, 1941.

By Subscription

SHOOTING

TOURNAMENT shooting was remarkable for two features, the spirit of the competition and Auckland's organisation. This year, no drawn out arguments haunted the council and the delegates. The one problem which arose over the question of ammunition was quickly settled to the satisfaction of all parties. This was due in part to the splendid work done by Auckland, and by Ron Sheppard in particular, in arranging the shoot—this drive seemed to be infused into the marker who worked with speed and precision all day—in fact, hats off to Ron and all his assistants. Would that the range, and the weather had joined in! Ardmore has its own little quirks such as mud and gullies in between mounds. Picture the half soaked shooter going forlornly down to the butts from the 600yd. mound (which is about 100ft. above the butt level) and trying to relate his target to the nearest number. But even a cloudburst in the middle of one of the shoots could not spoil the show.

That the team succeeded in bringing back the shield was due firstly to the consistently high standard produced by all members, secondly to the splendid performance of Tom Howarth (137), who ran second in aggregate to Roy Larsen, of Auckland, and thirdly to the way in which Henderson managed the team. The match was by no means a walkover. On leaving the 300yd. mound Vic. were only one point ahead of Auckland. At the 600yd. mound the lead was increased by another 10 points.

Thanks should be given to Mike Minogue and Alec Wilson, who were of the greatest assistance on the range. Congratulations also to Tom Howarth and Vance Henderson, both of whom received well deserved N.Z. Blues.

Perhaps "resourceful" is the description which might be applied to the team—traffic inspectors, brewers, maidens in distress, etc., all experienced this quality from time to time. We fail to appreciate the somewhat niggly tactics of the gendarmes up there, however, who would expect people to carry unnecessary bits of paper such as licences and warrants of fitness? Similarly, who could possibly imagine that the locals did not keep their beer in the wash-house?

Apart from such episodes the conduct of the team was in the highest traditions of Shakespeare.

—J.G.H.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

The team which represented Victoria was as follows:

Centres: Ysabel Corkill, Evelyn Corbett, Pam Clapham; defence: Muriel Batchelor, Anne Couling, Juliet Hunt (capt.); forwards: Margaret Loftus, Elaine Foote, Pat Wilson, Allison Merrington.

READING

ARACHNE the Journal of the College Literary Society is on sale. Why not buy a copy at the price of 2/6 and read the review which Salient hopes to publish in the next issue.

The Journal of the Political Science Society is expected shortly.

TUATARA has already published one issue for the biologically minded and is read all over the world nearly as much as in Victoria.

THE RETURN OF THE SPOON THE OAKLEYS DO IT AGAIN

FOR what must be almost the umpteenth time the spoon has been carried back to Victoria. Thus is another traditional lore observed. If we are not careful our possession of the wooden spoon will become part of our tradition to be retold in the same breath with various demonstrations and bannings. Our teams will try to lose, our athletes will refuse to train, our swimmers, basketball, tennis and other players to practise. There may come the day when the shooting team will tolerate poor rifles.

Fortunately we have not yet reached that stage and our teams still go confident, try mightily and return determined. Nevertheless they probably think hard thoughts about those who refuse to support Varsity Clubs. They must envy the stability of the teams who have better facilities and greater opportunities. On this page their reports, tell something of the Tournament including the shooting team's win and Des Dowse's New Zealand University record.

Final Points: Auckland 49½; Otago 23; Canterbury 16; Victoria 13½.

SWIMMING

Copy has not yet been handed in from the Swimming Club. However, Salient knows that Pip Piper, who was to have been a member of the team, had to return to Wellington on Saturday owing to his wife's illness and this would have weakened our chances—particularly in the water polo.

Des Dowse swam up to predicted form and won his events—in the 100 yards breaststroke he broke the New Zealand University record.

The Team runs as follows:—

Miss Jill Morton, 50 and 100 Yards Freestyle.

Miss Pat Kirker, 50 Yards Freestyle and 100 Yards Backstroke.

Miss Isobel Corkhill, 100 Yards Freestyle and 100 Yards Medley.

Miss Val Jones, 100 Yards Backstroke and 100 Yards Medley.

Miss Gill Foden, 100 Yards Backstroke.

Miss Noml Hirschfeld, 100 Yards Breaststroke.

Des Dowse, 100 yards and 220 Yards Breaststroke.

Pip Piper, 100 Yards Medley; Dive. Lyall Donney, 100 Yards Backstroke and 100 Yards Freestyle.

Ken Handcock, Water Polo.

Dick Siddells, 100 Yards Breaststroke, 100 Yards Medley.

Bruce White, 440 Yards Freestyle and 100 Yards Backstroke.

Pete Tarrant, 100 yards and 200 220 Yards Freestyle.

Dave Law, 220 Yards and 440 Yards Freestyle.

Ron Kirby, Water Polo.

CRICKET

OUR cricket team did not have a win in the Tournament, but this was due to bad luck rather than a weak team. The team fielded was not the same as that which plays in the cricket competition in the City, and there were three replacements from Massey College. The team:—D. McLeod (Capt.), P. M. McCaw, K. Phillips, M. Dunphy, T. W. Turner, D. Dalgety, D. Lewis, and the three Masseys rep.: G. Gibson, J. Garland, R. Lockwood.

The team played two games, one against Auckland University College and the other against Canterbury University College.

We were unlucky to be beaten by Auckland, who put their last man in with 35 runs to make. We missed a few vital opportunities and lost the game. Malc. McCaw hit up a fine 114 and that same batsman in partnership with Dave McLeod came in when the score was five down for fifty and between them they added 71. Gibson, of Massey, bowled well in this game with 37 overs for six wickets and 86 runs.

Against Canterbury we lost by five wickets. Canterbury led by 18 on the first innings and in our second innings we scored a fast 88 and declared, but Canterbury managed to hit up the difference and won in the last five minutes of play.

Ray O'Connor, who laid the foundation for their win with a fast 30, now plays for Victoria.

Three of the team were selected to play for New Zealand University against Auckland: Dave McLeod, who captained the University side, and Ken Phillips and Malc. McCaw. Auckland defeated the team by 37 runs on the first innings in a game which had to be stopped at 2.30.

IN order to assist in the scholarship scheme for South African Students whose scholarships have been abolished by the present South African Government the Executive has set up a special committee. Its aim will be to raise £75.

This is a considerable sum of money and the first step will be a collection as a direct appeal. A permanent box is to be placed in the Cafeteria after this collection has been taken up.

You are asked to remember that those students who are being denied assistance to attend the University are being denied it on the ground that they are not white students. This policy should be abhorrent to New Zealanders and especially to University students.

Please give generously so that these students may be able to work as doctors amongst their own people whose welfare the South African Government wishes to ignore.

TENNIS

FAVOURED by the weather, the tennis tournament proved a great success, particularly for A.U.C., who won 4 out of 5 titles. Our hosts are also to be congratulated for the conducting of the tourney. Highlight from V.U.C.'s viewpoint was the form shown by Pritchard and Edey in taking the men's double title.

After an easy first round win when they edged out Otway and Maisey (O.U.) in three sets by careful, determined play; they had to contend with two capable young opponents, Wright and Glass (O.U.) in the final. First set went to Otago, due to an unusually large crop of errors by Edey. He was right off but Pritchard kept his end up. In the second, a grim battle of lobs and smashes, Pritchard was the most accurate. They managed to scramble out the set at 6/4. Edey returned to form in the last set. He began to find touch with his ferocious overhead and superb volleying, enabling them to clinch the match at 6/4. It was the best game of the tournament, Pritchard displaying sound knowledge of doubles play. He played extremely carefully and shone in every phase of the game except in smashing, where he failed to reproduce his best form.

Lois Holland and Lili Kingdon did very well to reach the ladies' doubles final. They had a tough game in the first round, but a win in the semi-final, but were easy victims for the well-performed Catley sisters in the final (6/2, 6/0).

Pritchard and Lois showed the benefit of a practice knock-up they had on Sunday with Elaine Becroft and her "scratch" partner in defeating their first round opponents 6/1, 6/1. In their semi-final match they failed to reproduce this form to lose to Cliffe and Pat Catley (A.U.C.) 6/3, 6/4. Bacon and Bice Young were brushed aside (6/1, 6/0) by Elaine Becroft and Nicholson (A.U.C.), the eventual winners. B. and J. Young went down to experienced Jennifer Dudding and S. McLeod (O.U.) 6/1, 6/3. Jan Young, in losing to J. Catley 6/0, 6/0, was unlucky not to win several games. She played extremely aggressively throughout but could not match the courtcraft of her opponent, J. Dudding was too experienced for Lili Kingdon in the other single.

The men's singles entrants were rather disappointing. Edey was beaten 6/3, 7/6 by Burns (A.U.C.), who played a steady accurate game. Reddy took exceptionally long to warm up and just where he was beginning to get a few in, the match was won by his net-rushing opponent Russ Blewdon (C.U.C.) 6/1, 6/0. Jack Benstead and Reddy were a trifle unlucky to lose to Cliffe and Burns (A.U.C.) 6/4, 3/6, 6/4. This matched last two hours.

G. Nicholson won the men's singles by steady and sometimes brilliant tennis.

Outstanding player of the Tournament was Elaine Becroft, a prominent personality in national events, holder of several titles and the only person awarded a tennis blue. We shall look forward to seeing her in Wellington next Easter. She completely overwhelmed Joyce Catley in the final of the women's singles.

—B.K.R.

University Blues

The following blues were awarded by the New Zealand University to students of Victoria College:

Rowing: I. Vodanovich.

Swimming: Des. Dowse.

Shooting: D. V. Henderson, A. T. S. Howarth.

Salient

The Organ of Mutual Co-operation of Victoria College, Wellington N.Z.

WOODEN IT

OWING to the present understaffing at our printers it was not possible to print a Tournament issue before the Easter vacation. Every effort was made but although the copy was in on time to print a four-page issue we found that the printer had planned for issues every two weeks and not even a four-page one could be fitted in with his schedule. Portion of the editorial written for that issue is printed below.

Salient wishes to congratulate those who represented Victoria at Easter Tournament 1951.

ON YOUR MARKS

TOURNAMENT. Editors of Salient must, if they are at all traditionally mentally ho-hum at the thought of hoping for victory and in the next issue explaining the Wooden Spoon.

The only safe conclusions that can be arrived at are (a) that it is not the fault of the clubs concerned, (b) all the teams "give of their best," (c) Victoria's night school, part time nature has something to do with our not winning Tournaments.

Freshers should ponder their decisions to join outside clubs. The spirit of Alma Mater applies to the University as well as the College. Time enough to join the Old Boys and the Suburbs Club after graduation, but meanwhile Victoria is entitled to your support. University education does not consist in three or four lectures a week.

FICKLE RUMOUR

IT has been suggested that it was the fault of the Editor that no Tournament issue was published. This is not a fact and anyone who wishes fuller particulars than those published above can easily ask the Editor.

Nor is it true that Mr. Frank Curtin was responsible for the slashing of various posters in Salient Room. Any member of the Executive will tell you the facts of the matter.—M.F.McI.

LUCRETICISM

THE Drama Club is one of the College's more wide awake organisations. With the completion of the little theatre more ambitious schemes were possible and plays and play readings have, without exception, been good. This year's major production was one of the Club's best efforts and has provoked three pieces of criticism. They are all reprinted because of the differing and complementary views.

Editor: M. F. McIntyre.

Asst. Editors: Conrad Bolinger,

Neil Grange, Hec McNeill.

Literary Editor: Pat Byrne, J. D. Milburn.

Sports Editor: Daphne Davey.

Advertising and Business Managers: Tilly Piper; Ted Clayton.

Distribution: Hec McNeill.

Exchange: Barbara Fougere.

Staff: Ashton Cook, Pam Cooper,

J. Cameron, P. Dronke, Anne Farquharson, Pat Hutchings, D. E.

Hurley, J. Harding, Elaine McDrum, M. Pagani, D. Walsh, B.

Walker, Shirley Williams, D.

Zilch, L. Piper, G. Martin.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PLEASE

Sir,—

Could I prevail upon your space in order to make the following appeal? The Editors of the Review Here and Now have asked me to assist in the raising of its circulation and I feel that numbers of your readers may be potential subscribers. Here and Now is just recovering from a recent lapse but it still needs support in order to consolidate its position.

It is a monthly review published in Auckland by the Pelorus Press, devoted to vigorous writing and criticism, its policy is one of free expression to all shades of opinion, and should not be allowed to go under through neglect. This, of course, is the old, old story with N.Z. literary magazines, but in this case it should not be allowed to happen, for the periodical has a definite significance and value.

People who normally support this journal by buying a single copy should think again. When a magazine is making its debut lump capital is what is required, and not just a few bob dribbling in now and then. Money is needed now and this is best gained by subscription; you will be making an investment in an organ of free expression. Pitifully few sane organs exist in this South Pacific sheep run, and when enlightened people have one, they should help to preserve it.

The annual sub. is £1/1/-, post free. Get an extra copy each month—you can easily resell it. If you have not already seen Here and Now look it up in the bookshops. Act immediately—your support is needed now: Subscription address:

HERE AND NOW,

Box 71, Symonds St.,
Auckland, C.J.

Sincerest Thanks,
Brian Bell.

[Salient does not usually publish appealing letters of this kind, but makes an exception here.—Ed.]

* *

SIR.—When perusing my copy of the SVUC calendar on Maundy Thursday I was struck by an error worthy of being declared anathema. The day following was set down as Easter Friday.

The compilers of the calendar must have, I am sure, inadvertently skipped a week. Easter Friday, i.e., the Friday within the Octave of Easter occurs not on the 23rd of March but on the 30th. The Friday before Easter is of course Good Friday. I am quite sure that as it was obviously an inadvertent error it will not occur again next year.

ANGLICANUS.

SIR.—Is it absolutely necessary for Victoria's halls to be as dull and cheerless as they are? Do the pictures hung in the gloom have to be as dark as the bottom of a ditch? Does every wall have to be bare of ornament? Does the floor covering have to be dark brown? Our building is old and dark enough without making things worse. Why not blame some brighter reproductions on our walls, petition for a brighter floor covering and help relieve the darkness?

Those reproductions are especially necessary. A couple would go very well in the common common room—dear Executive. Not similar to those hung in the men's common room which pictures contrast with those in the Women's Common room.

ERIC.

* *

SIR.—It is surprising to first-year students brought up on the belief that a university college is superior in most respects to a secondary school to find that the College is extremely ill-provided with two facilities which are common to all secondary schools: drinking fountains and rubbish bins.

The College has not one place where any student, male or female, can obtain a drink of water without either bothering the busy cafeteria staff for it or drinking from taps in the wash-basins.

Rubbish bins where present are difficult to find, and such places the Common Common Room, the Upper Gym, and the front lawns are inadequately provided for and in most cases totally neglected. Attention to this matter would do much to keep the College grounds tidy.

T. H. HILL.

(Belief totally in error—suggestion sound.—Ed.)

STATISTICS

IN one hour this week 107 men used the men's washroom. Multiply 107 by 12 (Varsity is used 12 hours a day)—and you get 1284. Divide by 3, and the answer is 428. Therefore 423 use each towel. Startling, isn't it? Now there are sufficient basins, etc. (etc., etc.)—why not sufficient towels? The matter has been referred to Exec., and they have done nothing. Presumably they haven't been to the washroom recently. But this is a democratic institution — let those who want to be clean (peculiar though it may be) BE clean.

How about it?

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NO BARNEYS AT VUC

HE doesn't mean the brand of tobacco they advertise in "Punch": you know the stuff: "On safari in darkest Russia I always found Barney's to open fresh out of the tin"—H.R.W. of C.U.C., Christchurch, New Zealand." And then again, we don't refer to the type of barney we get at Special General never vanish we hope.

We are however missing two well known VUC figures this year. Professor B. E. ("Barney") Murphy retired in 1950, leaving memories of one who was among the ablest and wittiest of our lecture-room figures over a long period of years. His Stage I lectures were a delight; in between the sharp witticisms it was wonderful how the knowledge sank in. Who could forget his definition of "place utility?"

Then we no longer have with us on the student side J. B. ("Barney") Butchers, who apart from a sizeable break in the Navy has been at VUC since 1936. Having just about worked through the Calendar and the Sporting and Cultural clubs as well. Barney is not taking lectures this year. Typical of the older returned serviceman student of recent years, Barney has exercised a fine influence in a wide variety of VUC affairs.

FELLOW TRAVELLERS

Running through the lavishly got up IATA Bulletin (Journal of the International Air Transport Association, Montreal) we were shocked at the heading "Warsaw Convention Special Committee." Turns out to be a proposal to revise international agreements on legal claims against airline operators. Senator McCarthy and others can go back to sleep again.

ARMY NEWS

Well known at VUC for several years was Richard MacDonald, who astonished those who met him mostly in extra-curricular activities by collecting a B.A. Saw Richard recently in Army uniform. Following certain differences with former political friends, Richard has joined the permanent Army and hopes for rapid promotion there. Just at present he's been working on the wharf, a familiar student occupation. (Forgot to explain—it's NOT the Salvation Army).

BASELESS?

In between the odd occasional tilt at the ball by the batsmen at the recent test a woman was heard painstakingly explaining to her 10-year-old daughter the more elementary points of cricket, commencing with, "That is the batsman with the stick, dear, and the man with the ball up the other end is the bowler." Then came the devastatingly innocent query:

"And is there any free base, mummy?"

Collapse of senior cricketer nearby.

TESTIMONY

Also overheard when Walter Nash walked through the crowd at the test was a good-natured, "Come back to the buildings, Wal."

Speedy reply from another spectator, "Learn a trade, Wal."

"PIRATES OF MANNERS STREET?"

Idea for harassed Cappcade Editors was suggested by the Gilbert and Sullivan season when J. C. Williamson's did not bother to change the cover and contents of the 1/- programmes with changes of opera. Instead, they merely changed the innermost page with cast and chorus. The rest of the programme was filled with advertisements and equally uninteresting statistics about how many times "The Mikado" ran at San Demetrio, and how often Gilbert coughed during the first performance. Or something like that. Suggestion is that Cappcade should only bother to change the Extrav programme, and turn out the rest the same as the previous year. Even better suggestion was to turn on the same Extrav every year, and save any changes at all.

**SING PRAISES
MODERATO**

HERE and Now "New Zealand's Independent Monthly Review" having performed the hat trick with three issues in a row at last begins to merit serious attention. A policy of free discussion in a New Zealand publication is an unusual one.

The first three or four issues did not amount to very much. There was criticism to be sure, and an air of iconoclasm but not much meat, and the long gap caused by reorganisation probably cooled some enthusiasms. Nevertheless a glance at Issue No. 5 shows more thought and more reasoning.

Not So Good

First of all format. The Pelorus Press which does try to make Here and Now interesting as a piece of printing appears to be trying a little too hard. Illuminated letters are excellent but not too many—after all the more space there is to fill, the more to read, the more for 2/-. the better buy—fifteen oversize capitals is a little like too much seasoning with duck.

There is also an irritating habit of using double lead-ins to articles, leaders which end up two wide columns away from the following word. Britain Revisited, an article in Issue 5, is an example of bad makeup. It appears to me that this problem was made worse by an over-decorative capital "B."

One expects waffling and airy nothing filling up spaces. Expectations are fulfilled. A magazine with a policy of free discussion but without a policy about anything else must go somewhere and in this case the Statesman and Nation seems to haunt most of the contributors. As an example of space filling "Deterioration in Managerial Standards" shows a waste of good opportunity—after all what do managers really do?

This apparent aimlessness of the editorial mind will be overcome if the material is provocative enough—if Here and Now can start some real controversies as well as providing some good and interesting articles.

Compliments

The advertisements so far remain in good taste... one is tempted to read them which is more than can be said of the usual rubbish.

M. K. Joseph earns his space as a regular contributor but A. R. D. Fairburn is inclined to write the kind of deplorable article which was supposed to criticise our hospitals. Mere criticism will not do.

On the whole there is a refreshing air of determination not to observe the publishing niceties if they clutter expression. Attention is paid to food, to films and to art but books come a bad second—a book reviewing section would be welcome. Perhaps this could be in small type.

Subscriptions are best!

Here and Now is only just worth 2/- at present but a larger circulation would enable it to solicit really good writing which does not mean a New Zealand New Writing for the arty only. It suffers from lack of policy but it is a change to see our pontifical organisations receiving a jab or two.

If it can stir up enough dust, enough advertisers and enough subscribers there's hope for a good 2/- worth. University students who should be keen to see that free expression is given some outlet can only be recommended to buy it and write for it. There is no pay but if you have nothing to say worth writing about then that provocative question—Is Modern Education Bunkum? asked in Issue 3 is answered very well.

N.B.—The issue for March with an increase of eight pages and some more rational writing is on sale. But why those billous yellow pages?

**COMMON COMMON ROOM DISGRACE
Common Knowledge?**

IT is possible that there are many students—and not all of them Freshers—who are unaware of the existence of a Common Common Room in the Gymnasium. Those that are aware of the fact probably consider it a rather gloomy (not to say dirty) place. This is not so much due to the fact that the scheme was not well thought out by those who began it; we fear that the blame must rest with those people who were responsible for completing the job.

Before I elaborate on this accusation I feel that a few of the events leading up to the establishment of this Common Room should be mentioned. At first, it was thought that the Women's Common Room could be made bi-sexual; this was not agreed to by the Women students. It was also felt, although not verified, that Sir Thomas would not approve of this in any case. So in 1949 a committee was formed to look into the question of setting up a Common Room in the Gym. The Committee decided that this was possible and a letter was sent to the College Council informing them of this step, telling them that the approximate cost would be £400 and suggesting that they subsidise the Association to the extent of £300, as £100 was all the Executive felt it could afford; the Executive were gratified to receive a reply from the Council telling them that the Council was prepared to pay the total cost of renovating the lower gymnasium and buying furniture. Miss Barbara Holm and Messrs. Neil Mountler, Christopher Pottinger then went ahead with ordering furniture and arranging for the partition to be built.

The cost of the partition and the reading rack was £130; the reason for the rather high cost for the partition was the fact that it takes the form of screens which can be moved if the whole of the Lower Gym. is used. The other large item of expenditure was the furniture, which consisted of a dozen small arm chairs, six divans and four small tables. The heaters (gas) cost in the region of £60 and other such small matters as paint brushes and so on came to £10. The painting was done by voluntary labour with the controlling geniuses as foremen (two men and a woman but still).

That was how matter stood at the end of the 1949-50 Executive's term of office. The point that should interest all students is the events since 1950. If anybody cares to, and I have just done so (7 p.m., 14/3/51), they will find that there are now three divans, nine chairs, four tables and two heaters; the only reason they are still there is because they are fixtures. One of the chairs incidentally has only three legs—dangerous and uncomfortable. One of these divans is in the Exec. Room: a room not open to more than 14 or so of the Association. Nothing has

been done to complete the preparation of the room; Mr. Pottinger had thought of flax matting as being comparatively inexpensive and very endurable as a possible floor covering.

If those who control the Association's affairs had realised that a room which was properly and attractively furnished (as this one would have been if the original plans had been completed) is not abused to the extent that a cold echoing draughty room with a little (not as much as was originally purchased) furniture dotted about it. It seems to me entirely possible that the Executive should have set up a Committee which was prepared to function under a Convener who was prepared to do something about it. At the present moment there is no carpet, and, although I am open to correction, there does not seem to be going to be one. What furniture there is left would have appeared to have been in use for years instead of some months.

Again, will the College Council be prepared to assist the students when their gifts have been so abused as this one has? I feel that the steps that could be taken immediately are:

1. To find the missing articles of furniture, to wit, three divans and three chairs.
2. To go ahead with the completion of the scheme.
3. To set up a committee which is prepared to implement these or similar suggestions.

If nobody on the Executive is prepared to carry out the commitments of the previous Executive, surely there are people in the College who would be prepared to act on such a committee.

—M.N.P.

YOURS?

SALIENT ROOM is not usually famous for its tidiness but that is no reason for using it as a store-room. We have piles of notes, various textbooks, a pair of shorts and other odds and ends in the cupboards. Will the owners please claim their goods, if they can remember them. All articles which remain after two weeks will be placed in a public place—outside Salient Room.

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I.U.S. Congress—Prague 1950—Partisan Peace

Organisation

Organisation was excellent and unlimited amount of money appeared to have been spent on providing every necessary facility from transport to speech translations. The only English newspaper available was the Daily Worker and special permission is required in Czechoslovakia for any others. (P 1 & 2).

The chairmanship was "deplorable" and "elementary standing orders were adopted but not adhered to and there was none of the impartiality we have learned to expect." A demonstration against a Danish delegate who reasonably stated that they could not accept the Stockholm Peace Appeal was led by the chairman. An objection requesting impartiality only resulted in the passing of a congratulatory motion in favour of the chairman. (P 3).

THE ATMOSPHERE

The atmosphere of the whole Congress was very emotional and rhythmic clapping, long demonstrations and cries of 'Stalin! Mao Tse Tung! or Hands Off Korea!' were very common. These 5, 10 or 30 minute outbursts were taken as endorsements of the matter under discussion and those who did not join in were presumed to oppose even if this was not the case. "For instance, if one sat as one invariably did while the Congress paraded round the hall with some delegate shoulder high chanting 'Long Live Peace,' it was accepted that one wanted war." Even making allowance for the European mind the atmosphere was more that of a revival meeting. (P 4, 5)

Executive Report

The report considers the Executive Report and reprints in full the section dealing with "The IUS — a Detachment of the People's Movement for Peace" as the key section of the report. Two quotations convey the tone of this section:

"In the post war period two forces have merged—forces of peace and progress supported by every honest and peace-loving person in the world, and the forces of war and reaction directed by a small group of imperialists from Wall Street who in their frantic drive for profits and world domination are trying to drag the world into a new and more horrible bloodshed." . . . "On the other hand the reverse is true in the countries engaged in peaceful reconstruction . . . the aim of the Soviet Union Government is to ensure steady improvement in the living conditions of the people . . . in their worldwide preparations for war the U.S. warmongers need to fascise their own and other countries and have found among existing fascist organisations their best allies."

Other sections of the report: National Independence, for example, all emphasise the IUS in the fight for peace and the necessity for concentration on the Stockholm Appeal. Twelve delegations, all from the West, found the Report unacceptable, and all the rest accepted it without reservation. (P 5, 6, 7, 8, 9).

The First Two Days

These were important because of the Korean resolution and the Statement by the British National Union of Students.

Lt. Col. Kan Fuk introduced the Korean resolution as the leader of the Korean delegation. He was given a tumultuous reception lasting 15 minutes and led by the delegation from the United States. He then moved this resolution:

"We solemnly condemn these criminals who have committed such inhuman crimes against the Korean people and students. We demand the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and the rescinding of the illegal decision of the Security Council. Hands off Korea! Long Live the Korean people and their success in their fight for peace and national independence!" It was overwhelmingly adopted.

"As I understand it the reason why the Council of NZUSA wished to be represented was that this was the first meeting since the foundation of IUS of its highest governing body, the Congress, and the Association wanted every effort made to persuade IUS to cut down its partisan political activity and spend more energy on the practical side of student affairs and thus enable the Western Unions to co-operate fully with it once again. The IUS would then become a fully representative international student organisation.

At the Congress every effort was made to put across this point of view, but with absolutely no effect. If anything we can expect in the future that IUS will intensify its political activities and continue its present comparative inactivity in most fields of practical work. There was no evidence whatsoever to justify any change towards a closer association with IUS of NZUSA's present policy."

During the next day Algerian, Nigerian and Guadeloup students addressed the Congress and stressed the backwardness of colonial areas. The Chinese delegation arrived and was welcomed with a demonstration.

Mr. Stanley Jenkins, of the British National Union, then spoke and presented the British report. For this report he was censured by the Congress and slandered by the speakers. "We are not here to listen to words of imperialism," declared the mover of the censure motion, a Roumanian delegate. (P 10, 11, 12).

The British Statement

This may be taken as the Western delegates' reply to the Executive report, but it was opposed by many independent groups of progressives. It dealt with:

Problems of Colonial Students

Problems existed and no one was complacent about them, but the Executive Report did not mention gains which have been made, new universities in Malaya and Jamaica for example. It was considered that advances as well as defects should have been reported. Admittedly, drastic changes were necessary.

Other Practical Activities

Farm camps, travel schemes and the International Summer University attracted 2,800 students, but no East European students attended—except those from Yugoslavia. Correspondence concerning a Summer University under IUS auspices revealed IUS hostility to the scheme.

Deteriorating Relations with IUS
With all countries relations had improved except with those who are members of IUS. This is not the fault of the Union but the IUS has seen fit to make an attack upon the Executive of the Union.

Political Activity

An international students' organisation claiming to be representative must concern itself with student problems and not strain the loyalty of its members whose political views differ widely.

Partisan Nature of IUS

Publications

Some sincerely believe that a student organisation cannot avoid political activity but the sincerity of those in IUS is questionable when that activity is examined. There is evidence to support the suggestion that this activity is not impartial. "When the report speaks of Western Germany becoming a military base, we would expect it to express far more concern at the state of affairs in Eastern Germany, where the

people's police are organised on military lines, officered by such men as Major-Gens. Wlz and Weech, who both held important positions in the Wehrmacht under the Nazis."

"If the IUS reported fairly the views of all its members there might be some excuse for trying to settle matters which statemen have failed to settle, but if it merely repeats the Soviet case while suppressing those of other countries we can and do justly claim that the IUS is partisan. The Peace Campaign.

"It is selective treatment which has brought the activities of the Partisans of Peace into disrepute . . . All of us want peace." They (the Partisans of Peace) are not against war in any part of the world if it is fought for communist aims. The National Union of Students has mandated its delegates to support the Stockholm Appeal only if it were amended to ban all weapons.

The IUS could play a leading part in the campaign for peace by the breaking down of barriers to understanding.

Membership

We are concerned at the increasingly unrepresentative character of IUS membership. Two organisations numbering 1050 students, for example speak in the name of 25,000 Dutch students.

Conclusion

The British Report concluded by endorsing the IUS aims: Peace, National Independence and Democratic Education. It was clear, however, that respect for the IUS had declined, only nine Unions out of 246 in Britain having paid their subscriptions and this should cause IUS some concern.

Could not students join together to work for peace rather than fight for it. (P 12-18).

Comment on the Declared Aims of the Congress

Peace: "Real Peace," said the Czech Minister of Education, "can never be brought about except by communism — peace means the struggle against capitalism and imperialism." This fairly summed up the general attitude which was not for peace as peace but for a Communist peace.

National Independence: This also has a distinct meaning and I think the majority of delegates would have agreed that it was not possible outside a people's democracy.

Democratic Education: It is difficult to define what is meant here, but it is clear that the ideal state of democracy is only found in communist countries. (P 23, 24).

The Actual Aims

This was to consolidate the IUS political position with students from colonial and dependent lands and drive home to them that Communism offers them their only chance of realising their aspirations. It was clearly effective. (P 25).

Keeping the Door Open

This is an argument often used by those who wish to remain affiliated with IUS—the desirability of keeping the door open between East and West. There is no real contact between Western representatives and rank and file Czech students. "I can understand their view that it is reason for remaining in IUS but looking at it perspective I cannot see that it is a sufficient reason." (P 36).

THE COLONIAL PROBLEM

Of considerable interest is the section on the Colonial Problem for it is clear that not enough is being done to educate colonial students. Living conditions are very bad and something could be done to improve the position. Salient will devote some articles to this problem during this year. Students are advised to read this report and that of Matthews, both of which are available in the Executive Room.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The report makes a number of recommendations which can be summed up by saying that Mr. Miller considers the present NZUSA policy a sound one and that affiliation would serve no useful purpose. Other matters dealt with include the expulsion of Yugoslavia, Student Unity, Czech press comments, and World Student Relief. (P 38).

Pol. Sci. Soc.

AFTER holding their Annual General Meeting members of the Political Science Society were shown a programme of three films of interest to all students. This film show was the highlight of a highly successful meeting of some 35 members.

The financial statement showed a small credit balance, which was a pleasing contrast to last year's large deficit. In reviewing the year's activities, Mr. Benda explained that strenuous efforts has been made to place "The Journal of Political Science" on a sound basis. This had been successful and it was now on an excellent basis, and a new issue worthy of Victoria College was expected daily from the printers. Mr. Fitzgerald was elected President, Mr. Howarth Vice-president, Mr. Newick Secretary, Messrs. Harland, Mutch and Beaglehole Committee.

The films shown, with the kind assistance of Mr. Anderson, were "Human Rights," a U.N.O. production, "Public Opinion," and "Pop Goes the Weasel," a film on taxes. Each film had a special significance: each stressed the point that every person should take a keen interest in government and politics. Apathy was the cause of a number of ills of the body politic and an enlightened interest in government and "Human Rights" may be the means of preventing a worldwide conflagration.

Are You Literate?

MONEY for Jam is easy. Jamming or cramming for money . . . not so easy. But you can write for Cappicade and you may win some money—Salient, suffering from a broken window and a disorder of wind (don't be vulgar!)—lost Cappicade Editor Cotton's copy. So we are not sure whether or not you do get money and prizes this year. Cappicade wants humour, prose, poetry and drama. Cartoons are almost always paid for. Why don't you try? STOP PRESS! Yes there are prizes! — Top money.

THE article published on this page is a summary of some portions of a report on the IUS Congress held at Prague in 1950. Salient has already published two sections of another report on the same Congress and a third section of a summary of that report also appears in this issue.

The report on this page was written by Mr. R. Miller, the observer on behalf of the New Zealand University Students' Association, while the other was written by observers on behalf of the Association of Victoria.

Both reports are available for reading in the Executive Room, and since their views differ students should read both. We hope to publish further articles on the colonial student problem during the year. For that reason sections from the Miller report have been omitted.

OBEY ★ WILDER ★ DRONKE ★ SHAKESPEARE

— The Drama Club and Lucrece —

IF amateur critics must carp at the Drama Club's "Lucrece" (pace you who imperilled your status by actually taking money for what you wrote) those with the purest motives will attack the fabulous monster Obey-Wilder (a Leviathan called up by analogy with the Chester Belloc) rather than the producer or the cast.

CON MEETS PRO

As always Madame Dronke's production was excellent, notably in the absence of the feelings one sometimes has that an amateur production has occurred by a (questionably) happy coincidence of actors, like the philosopher's Parthenon from odd bricks. This is largely to the credit of Madame Dronke—and not much to the Obey-Wilder—for "Lucrece" is a play entirely without idea. This is not to say it is devoid of ideas, and there are more than enough questions raised, but it lacks a theme. Even a thesis would have been better than nothing, but though two are suggested neither could be said to dominate, let alone be resolved by, the play. The germ of one is in the apostrophe to Opportunity (how unlike Shakespeare's fate in Romeo) and there is that directly argued by the two narrators that the importance of the tragedy is in its public aspect, but this comes too late in the play—it has somewhat the effect of an afterthought consequent on the playwright's own bewilderment at what he had so far produced. The female chorus is speaking for Lucrece as a woman, the male for Rome and history, by her actions, her being "a great lady in misfortune" Lucrece decides for history, but the curtain goes down on the male narrator deciding for the "poor bird."

This considered is theme and variation, with its pathetic and majestic overtones is pleasing, but in its last analysis a little pointless; we are left with no oneness of feeling—no sense of tragedy or history or anything of the sort, but only with the impression of having looked into a scrapbook of emotions and events.

The most unpleasing scene in the play is where Tarquin comes to Lucrece's bed. It is perhaps too much to hope for a rape in blank verse, and it is very likely the difficulty of escaping this scene that made Shakespeare reject the story for dramatic purposes. The situation in "Lucrece" is developed as far as decency will allow and then the curtain falls—this smacks of Hollywood both as technique and approach. It is a way out which would have been technically impossible for Shakespeare—and one asserts confidently, artistically so. Tarquin's lines are uninspired realism, devoid of any poetic suggestion, and remain very much on the level of a cinema sequence (one sees, we have implied, the censor hovering). It is reminiscent rather of the decadent Roman theatre than of genuine tragedy; to follow the Greek convention of keeping this sort of thing off the stage would be to irritate the audience less.

In justice to the actors involved, however, one must admit that they handled this utterly uninspiring scene magnificently. I say this with the reservation that our context is amateur acting. Terry Baylor as Tarquin was excellent, despite the particular banality of his lines, but Robin King's Lucrece was superb, and indeed she acted throughout the whole with restraint and feeling (she has gained in the former virtue since her Cleopatra) that produced an exquisite characterisation.

The technical usefulness of the narrators depends absolutely on the effectiveness of manner of the persons playing them, and again (and apart from a certain incomprehensibility and scrambledness in Maureen Ross-Smith's opening Shakespeare), one can have very little to complain at. Once warned to her work she

gave a performance equal to her majestic Volumina (which in default of ever seeing a contemporary immortal in it, we are inclined to take as definitive) and John MacDonald was in no measure put to shame. The excellent balance of these two most competent players was one of the remarkable things in the production. They were luckier in their lines than the others (even poorish rethoric is better than nothing) but it is an indication of their ability that they could utter such horrors as—"a sinister sultor to have about the house" and still remain convincing.

Paul Treadwell's Collatine was sympathetic, especially in the short scene where he consoles Lucrece, but lacked variation, either within itself or from his other parts—it is to be hoped that he is not cast as a Roman a third time. He is usually at his best in contemporary drama. Bruce Hamlin as Brutus was inclined to enjoy himself a little too much for the entire comfort of the audience. The comic soldiers and the giggling girls were both in their own kind effective, though how much Mr. Curtin would have fetched in the slave market would have depended largely on the price of bread (not to mention circus). He would have been more economical to support than Valenus.

P.A.E.

Mostly Con.

From the combined talents of two famous and successful playwrights one would expect a play that is the last word in theatrical effectiveness. And "LUCRECE," presented by V.U.C. Drama Club earlier this month, is very nearly that last word but unfortunately at the other end of the scale. Can it be that Andre Obey has failed, with "LE VIOL DE LUCRECE," to reach the standard he set himself with "NOAH," or is it Thornton Wilder's adaptation that is at fault? Thornton Wilder, who has given us such exciting theatre as "OUR TOWN" and "THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH." But whatever the successes of these men may be, this is not one of them.

"LUCRECE" is, of course, the dramatisation of Shakespeare's romantic poem "THE RAPE OF LUCRECE," but whereas Shakespeare is content to leave it as a poem Obey and Wilder choose to present it as a play, and it suffers not only in comparison with the poem but also as a piece of dramatic writing. It has little of the beauty of Shakespeare, is clumsily written in parts, and has the constructional weakness of being out of balance. It reaches its greatest dramatic peak at the end of the second Act and not at the end of the fourth, which means that it fails to keep the interest of the audience by building, in a series of climaxes, to a highest point at the end of the play. This I attribute to the difficulty of depicting a scene of passion on the stage. If it is not to become coarse or embarrassing or to assume an importance far out of place with the plan of the play, it must be handled with the utmost delicacy, and in "LUCRECE," where a scene of rape is the focal point around which the whole play revolves, passion cannot be subjugated to other emotions no matter how strong they may be. And so Shakespeare shows us the thoughts, emotions, and circumstances which lead to Tarquin's undoing, and the playwright prefers to give the emphasis to the events following. To Lucrece and her death. It is a worthwhile task, but cannot be

expressed effectively on the stage.

The production was preceded by a reading from Shakespeare's poem, and although Miss Ross-Smith read intelligently, it was to little effect, and one began to wonder for what purpose this had been included, except perhaps to "Brush up your Shakespeare." But the reason became apparent with the first scene of the play, which is surprisingly badly written. It is set at Collatine's Camp at Ardes where two Roman Soldiers, on guard outside his tent, overhear and comment on what is being said within. Usually an author devotes the entire First Act of his play to introducing his characters and explaining the circumstances under which they are brought together. In "LUCRECE" this explanatory matter is clumsily lumped into one short scene and the important task of setting the plot is left in the hands of two completely colourless characters who do not appear again in the play. A production can stand or fall on its opening minutes and it is essential that every effort be made to secure the attention and interest of the audience as soon as the curtain rises, and it is particularly important that such a badly written scene as this should be put in the hands of the strongest actors that can be found. Perhaps we don't expect Roman Soldiers to be good actors, but in this case they had to rise above poor material and seize the attention of an audience already wearied by the reading of interminable stanzas from Shakespeare. And so, after much fumbling, the play is under way.

As one of the narrators, Miss Maureen Ross-Smith gave a thoughtful and effective performance but never succeeded in interpreting her exact function in the play. For this she is not entirely to blame as the script indicates several identities for the narrators. At one time observers and commentators, at another, near participants in action. Their mental and physical link with the players was never quite clear and caused some bewilderment. John Macdonald, the second narrator, had a good voice but did not use it to as great an advantage as he might have done. He was inclined to over-emphasise his gestures, and movement was bad.

Miss Robin King, as Lucrece, managed her earlier scenes well, but was not equal to expressing the shame and agony of mind that resulted from the wrong done to her. This was particularly evident when, in preparation for her self-inflicted death, she gave her last instructions to the servant. The audience experienced none of the intense sorrow that she must have felt in saying farewell to everything and everyone that she loved. Terence Baylor's Tarquin stalked villainously about the stage, which is about all that he

(Continued on page 7.)

Mostly Pro.

Lucrece, is the wife of Collatine and a symbol of all that is good and virtuous in Roman life. Tarquin, inflamed by her beauty and virtue in setting out to "satisfy the monster within him," rapes her, and in doing so violates all that Lucrecia represents.

"Nothing is left of all that I treasured most in myself," weeps Lucrece.

Collatine, is called back to his home, where his wife informs him of the misfortune that has fallen on his house: then kills herself.

Collatine and his friend Brutus set out to revenge Lucrece and Rome.

The producer, Maria Dronke, chose this beautiful play and produced it artistically. Anthony Treadwell, in designing a superb set gave the production an excellent start. The two narrators and leading players, Maureen Ross-Smith and John Macdonald played with force and colour. Maureen, drew a sympathy from the audience which the actors were not able to fully sustain.

Robin King, as Lucrece was convincing only in the first act, but the "great lady in misfortune" simply was not there. Paul Treadwell as Collatine acted well and was most impressive in the latter part of the play. Terence Baylor, as Tarquin looked and acted well, his hands however were not as impressive as his legs.

Valerius and Emilia were played by John Yaldwin and Elizabeth Oliver respectively. Both gave pleasing portrayals. Among the remaining women members of the cast, Betty James, ornamental as always, spoke and laughed convincingly, and moved with grace and fluent ease.

Margaret Loftus and Genieve Leicester appeared to be in the best of spirits, but the former could have been more petulant and the latter more audible. Bruce Hamlin as Brutus was Brutus witty and vigorous. The soldiers, Bill Sheat and Gerard Monaghan, translated and commented with relish.

The inadequacy of Francis Curtin as the little serving lad was undeniable.

The costumes by Maureen Ross-Smith called for the highest praise. The play is beautiful but difficult, for miming is always difficult. The narrators first remove the element of surprise from the ensuing action and forced the audience to create personal images of the characters, which may or may not fit the actual players. The actors are handed a climax which only exceptional acting can hold and mould.

The music in this production was excellent. But why try to create an atmosphere during intervals and then destroy it by noisy traffic to and from the side exits thus tending to reduce the show to the village concert level.

—DODO.

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THE UNITED STATES . . .

A Case of Divergent Opinions

FASCISM AND ANTI-FASCISM

MUCH of the argument centring round the I.U.S. and its constitution involves this question of fascism and what it is. Why is this? The sections of the constitution which we have already quoted in our previous section, and indeed the whole tenor of the constitution, confirm that the I.U.S. directly owes its origin to the unity that was forged between the peoples of the victorious allied nations in the 1939-15 war. The student sections of these peoples came together in 1946 and formed the I.U.S. with the declared objective of continuing, in student circles at least, for the future peace of the world and the development and well-being of humanity, that unity which had so successfully, though not without many difficulties and differences, been created to win the war.

Of course there was then, and there still are, many for whom fascism means little more than something foreign with flags, and for whom that war was just another struggle between two great blocs of nations of which the one on which they happened to find themselves was animated by vaguely good, and the enemy by vaguely bad, motives. But, for the vast majority of students at this and other I.U.S. assemblies, most of them are still living with the aftermath of war and enemy-occupation, that war was fought basically against a well-defined type of political and economic organisation rather than against a group of nations or peoples. That organisation they know as "fascism," of which a typical definition is that given by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on the 29th April, 1938. He said: "Unhappy truths abroad have re-learned us two simple truths about the liberty of a democratic people. The first truth is that the liberty of a democracy is not safe if the people tolerate the growth of private power to a point where it becomes stronger than the democratic state itself. That, in its essence, is fascism—ownership of government by an individual, by a group, or by any other controlling private power . . . Among us to-day, a concentration of private power without equal in history is growing . . ."

The views of the majority of delegates and of the I.U.S. Executive at this Congress were: that fascism in this sense did not altogether die with the defeat of Germany, Italy and Japan in 1945; that, apart from countries like Spain, where it has openly continued to exist throughout, there is grave danger of its re-birth in several countries to-day, particularly in the U.S.A. itself; and that such a state of affairs involves many grave dangers for the rest of the world, including the strong possibility of a suicidal third total war. Speakers from the minority group, and particularly the observers for the National Students Association of America, dismissed with scorn any suggestion that fascism was even possible in the U.S.A.

Mr. West, the leader of the group of observers for the N.S.A. of America (which, as far as we know, has never been affiliated to the I.U.S.), made two speeches. He mentioned that, like a number of other students present, he was a veteran of the Second World War, and his speeches seemed to express substantial agreement with the opinions of the I.U.S. Executive and the majority present. His statement on Korea, for instance, was sympathetic to people of that country in the agonies which they are now suffering, and included several concrete suggestions substantially along the lines envisaged by the majority of delegates for the settlement of the armed conflict there. (See later under Korea).

In his main intervention, claiming

to speak on behalf of a membership of 800,000 in the United States, Mr. West gave a speech which impressed your observers by its apparent reasonableness and sincerity. Unlike Mr. Jenkins of B.N.U.S., he did not engage in bitter recriminations against the I.U.S. Executive. His organisation, he said, endorsed the principles and aims of the I.U.S. constitution, re-affirmed its support and solidarity with students struggling against colonisation, and firmly supported any action likely to contribute to the maintenance of world peace. Their attitude, he said, was not that of Marxism-Leninism, but of Democratic Liberalism. They were, for instance, strongly opposed to the Kuo Min Tang regime in China and welcomed the liberation of the Chinese people from Chiang Kai Shek. He claimed that the I.U.S. should not necessarily be a political in outlook, but rather non-political, making purely student problems the centre of its activities and taking political actions only to the extent that those problems demanded it.

Turning to the question of peace, he said that U.S. students to-day were veterans of the fight against fascism and believe that war is needless and avoidable, claiming that peace can and will be achieved. His organisation strongly supported U.N.O. and had turned its full energies to the work of U.N.E.S.C.O. He expressed the strongest possible support for the statement of the Bureau of the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace which had been read from the tribune the previous day (see later under Peace). He also stated that the opinions of this Congress on the Stockholm Appeal would be carried back and presented in all sincerity to the students of the United States.

Turning to the question of civil liberties in the United States, with reference to educational institutions, he referred with some pride to his organisation's Students Bill of Rights and claimed that the N.S.A. has lost support in the Southern Universities due to their attitude on these questions. He fully endorsed what had been said by Dr. Ralph Spitzer, an American scientist who addressed the Congress about his dismissal from the post of Associate Professor of Physical Chemistry at Oregon State College for having written a letter to a scientific periodical in connection with the biological theories of the Soviet scientist Lyssenko, Dr. Spitzer having supported the latter. In his address to the Congress Dr. Spitzer had given the full history of his own case and had factually and at some length gone into the increasing lack of academic freedom in the United States. It was presumably with these remarks that Mr. West was expressing agreement.

OTHER AMERICAN SPEAKERS

Having listened to Mr. West with great interest, we were surprised to learn from Dr. Spitzer personally that the N.S.A., though appealed to, had taken no action in his case. Dr. Spitzer and his wife proceeded to Holland where he took part in a Scientific Convention. We were later shocked to see a letter from his wife stating that on the 9th September, as they were boarding the boat to go from Amsterdam to England, before returning to the U.S.A., he had been arrested by the Dutch police at the request of the American authorities and that the American Consul there had informed her that he would remain in gaol there until the first available boat to America. The last we heard of him, some weeks later, he had been forcibly returned to the U.S.A. and his passport was there taken from him.

It appeared that again no action had been taken by the National Students' Association.

In light of these facts, we find ourselves able to give credence to the contentions made to the Congress by Mr. Chester Davies of the Ameri-

can Committee for International Student Co-operation (a body affiliated to the I.U.S.) when he claimed that the N.S.A. of America was not in practice carrying out a policy anything like Mr. West's speech would have us believe. He bluntly charged Mr. West and the N.S.A. with hypocrisy and insincerity, claiming that little or nothing had been done by the N.S.A. in the way of protests or action in the face of a whole series of aggravated encroachments on academic freedom, the political control and militarisation of education, serious racial discrimination, the wholesale dismissal of teachers for their political opinions or their refusal to sign "loyalty oaths," and so on. The N.S.A., he said, had refused to co-operate with other student bodies in their protests and actions against these things.

Among Mr. Davies' complaints about the present state of U.S. education were:

1. The appointment of Army officers, businessmen, and persons of no academic standing as principals and trustees of public universities.

2. An increasing number of war-like statements from persons in influential positions in Universities, such as that of James Conant, President of Harvard, that the task of a University is "to prepare the student for the cold war."

3. The dismissal of University staff for expressing liberal opinions, and the demanding of "loyalty oaths" and the interrogation of staff and students on their political views. He cited the new celebrated case of the University of California, where a very substantial number of the staff were dismissed or resigned for refusing to subscribe to such a "loyalty oath." (N.B. A large number of such cases are dealt with in two I.U.S. pamphlets, "Whither Education in the U.S." published in July, 1949, and "U.S. Education in Crisis" published this year). See also Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, November, 1950.

4. The banning from University life of a number of young people's organisations such as the Labour Youth League and the American Veterans' Committee, and the victimisation of students for belonging to proscribed organisations.

5. Insensate actions, such as that of the Baltimore School Board of burning all books alleged to be sympathetic to the Soviet Union.

6. Censorship of student publications by University authorities.

7. The unhindered appearance, and sometimes even the encouragement by the authorities, of intolerance and race hatred, for example, in some places, against Jews, in others against Catholics, or the foreign-born, but particularly and almost universally against Negroes.

Mention was also made of a recent pamphlet reporting the results of a survey conducted under the sponsorship of Louis Bromfield, Pearl Buck, Albert Einstein and others and published in the United States. This

report found that American schools of higher learning are becoming increasingly dependent upon military funds for their survival. It claimed that the military controlled more than 70 per cent. of all scientific research in the country, and hence was a strong influence in university policy. Among its findings were:

1. "In recent months the nation's press has reported an increase in military activity and influence in our American educational institutions. This activity, represented by military subsidy of science departments, expanded military training units, increased use of schools and colleges as recruiting grounds, and military propaganda directed towards students and faculty has serious implications both for the future of our nation and for world peace."

2. "Despite the fact that the purpose of education is not the promotion of nationalism or militarism, a considerable number of American colleges were prepared to make war their major raison d'être as long as the government wanted." Citing estimates that the military would spend about \$54 million in research in universities in 1950, the report (written before the beginning of the "Korean Affair") said "whenever military secrecy becomes important to a college, the political opinion of students and professors, and their associations, become important and may be the basis for their investigation and dismissal."

3. In addition to General Dwight Eisenhower, now President of Columbia University, the report names nine other top-flight military men who are running American colleges.

4. " . . . The Army is trying to sell itself to educators through the professional educational organisations, often indirectly suggesting to educators who are planning a convention that a certain top general would be available for an address. . . . Colonel Herman Beukema of the U.S. Military Academy used such an opportunity to say, . . . there can be no question of returning the armed forces to the hole in the corner they occupied before the war. With understanding will come a greater concern for the selection and education of qualified military personnel to fill the niches where power and policy become one and inseparable."

5. "Education has the choice of being used as a tool of the military in its effort to achieve power, or of being the servant of all the people. Only if education is free from militarism, can it really be the instrument through which democracy and peace may be achieved," concluded the report.


(Continued on page 8.)

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SHOW BUSINESS

Not for Mrs. Worthington's Dear Little Liz

And the shes with knees in the wings that tease
Do you remember Extrav-
Aganza?
Do you remember Extrav?
And the betting and the petting
Of the girls go-getting
And he beer that tasted antisept?

SHORTLY Extravmania will both paralyse and inflame the minds of all those of any importance whatsoever and even Salient will have Show Business rash. The Common Common Room will probably be in disgrace again. In short Extrav casting and rehearsals are due any time—or at least when the huge selection committee have read all the scripts.

There is some suggestion among the Uppah classes and the lowah classes who think they are uppah that Extrav is lowering, that it is beer sodden and suggestive. If those accusations are true Extrav either attracts or repels you. The facts are these:

Beer and wine are provided at Extrav (why not Coke as well?) but he or she who gets sodden on it either (a) knows someone and is working a slinter, or (b) has a private supply, or (c) is too young and should not be allowed a glass of New Zealand beer. Observed unconscious 1950—one male tucked away in a dark corner and he is famous for going out.

The more offensive portions of the script are blue-pencilled and the tone is no lower than that of commercial vaudeville. Not that we think there is any particular merit in a University producing a low show—they should be able to be witty without being low—however this seems to be difficult to keep up for two and a half hours.

Extrav bashes are noted for loud singing of songs patriotic, revolutionary and popular—also for dancing in a disorganised fashion. Band on a couple of nights. Incidentally Extrav bash organisers might contemplate the number of those eager

DRAMA CLUB

(Continued from page 5.)

could have done under the circumstances. He seems such a minor character, put in merely to give Lucrece the cue for her shame. The scene between Tarquin and Lucrece in Lucrece's room meant nothing but embarrassment for the audience and, I think, for the actors too. Only the finest artists could manage such a moment on the stage, French actors playing to Frenchmen are in a happier position than New Zealanders playing to their countrymen.

Paul Treadwell, as Collatine, lacked strength in his performance and certainly did not give the impression of being a great warrior. He appeared as more of a weak character. Brutus, played by Bruce Hamlin, brought a fire and energy to the stage that was unfortunately not echoed by any other member of the cast. If his part had been bigger he would have overshadowed the rest and dominated the play, which is a tribute to the strength of his acting.

The set, draped in white, was most effective. Some of the make-up was good and some of it very bad indeed. So bad as to be distracting.

My main impression of this production is one of weakness. Weakness of play and of acting. Just to what extent the one is influenced by the other I am not prepared to say, but it adds up to very little. The play was not a good choice for the Drama Club, nor is it for any amateurs. I have seen productions by the Canterbury College Drama Society and by other small groups and I feel that in every case the choice of play is far too ambitious. It is far better to do a play well than to do even the best play badly. I realize that this is a controversial statement and I am ready to be convinced otherwise, so far nobody has succeeded. I am also well aware that this criticism is in almost direct contrary to those published in two local newspapers, but I see no reason to accept these opinions as the only gospel of the theatre. After all we are all critics in our

souls who did nothing and thought nothing about Extrav, and probably never even paid to get it, who drank a lot of the beer last year. They seemed to be brighter than the cast and stage crew. Contrary to popular belief Extrav is not an orgy . . .

It does happen to be an excellent way to meet people. As one fresher breathlessly informed me last year, "I even talked to Sidney." So don't screw up your proletarian, patrician or bourgeois (horrid word!) noses when appeals are made for Extrav cast. Don't imagine that you must be either Astaires or Vera-Ellens, Crosbys or members of the Drama Club—the producers and others will teach you all you need to know. The public are easily pleased.

There are less limelit tasks, too: stage hands, make-up, wardrobe, props, etc. The haze of tradition, reputedly alcoholic and powdered scented is giving producers grey hairs and you wouldn't want Maureen Ross-Smith to get grey hairs, would you?

"She didn't intend to slum in Extrav,
(Good girls didn't you know)
But Blue Psmith did that year,
So she did,
With bells on."—Why not you?
(Same Poet—Same Cappicade).

own right and entitled to our opinions. I am not suggesting that my remarks are necessarily true, far from it, but in New Zealand we are inclined to leave dramatic criticism to the professional journalist and accept their opinions as law whereas it should be in the hands of those experienced in production or acting, certainly those people who know what it is that they are talking about. And so I write the Criticism because I refuse to accept what I am told in the Newspapers and because I want to see instituted a standard for the theatre in New Zealand, a standard that can rise only from a standard of criticism.

I feel that I am just as qualified to speak on these matters as the newspaper critics, and so are you, and so you will.

DELERIUM

Do You Notice Board?

A NOTICE BOARD should be informative. It should not be cluttered up with overlapping notices, pieces of paper and various notices in strenuous and colourful competition for attention.

Our notice boards are a good example of complete and glorious confusion and are therefore inefficient. We make these suggestions to the Executive:

Divide the notice board as it is divided—but very badly—at the moment with a clear form of division. We suggest painted wooden strips.

Attach to each section a name-plate showing the organisation concerned, e.g., Political Science Society.

Label one section: Miscellaneous for correspondence, begging letters, advertisements and suchlike.

Include a section for the Executive Minutes.

We may then see some sort of order on each of the notice boards and even badly executed notices would mean something.

TUATARA

VERY soon after the momentary shudder described above, the sea transgressed again over many parts of New Zealand, to deposit rocks of the Southland series."

No, it's neither Jules Verne nor H. G. Wells, but from an article on "The Geological History of New Zealand" in "Tuatara." The particular deluge alluded to took place in the Miocene era, a mere 25,000,000 (estimated) years ago. It may have been the element of latent sensationalism in this article (if geologists are moved by sensationalism), but this particular article provoked requests for copies from all over the world including one from the University of Israel.

"Tuatara" was originally a duplicated broadsheet put out by the Biological Society at Victoria some years ago. In 1947 it appeared in a more ambitious printed format with equally ambitious aims. "The nature of applied biological research is not always clear to students of biological subjects or to the general public. The work . . . of research institutions appears with few exceptions only in technical journals and is rarely interpreted in the current press for general consumption . . . There is real scope for a journal which will provide articles on biological research in New Zealand readily accessible to the student and the general public. This the Biological Society has undertaken in 'Tuatara'."

Articles in the journal fall in the main into two classes. These are those specifically intended for students and amateur biologists—how to collect specimens, how to preserve them, what to call them (this last a task in which most biologists are singularly adept). The "keys," articles designed to help students or biologists identify plants and animals with which they are not familiar, are one of the features of "Tuatara," and although typographically not the most exciting portion of any issue, they are probably the most lasting in value. Apart from the week before finals, it is not until a person actually starts collecting on field trips that he realises just how few animals he can identify in more than general terms. The same applies to botanists. The keys do not guarantee an infallible answer in five seconds, but they can save endless hours of hunting through literature and an awful lot of mental frustration. As with all the other articles, they are written by specialists in their field.

Then there are the more general articles. C. A. Fleming's article on New Zealand's geological history, quoted from above, is one of a series of reviews which summarises research work in various fields. Glancing through the first three volumes one notices that the Tuatara itself has not been forgotten. There have been accounts of work at a whaling station, in the Chinese fishing industry, life at Plymouth Marine Biological Society, work on the freshwater

eels of New Zealand. Did you know that Shakespeare's knowledge of entomology was considerable, and was reflected in his plays? Or the extent of research work in New Zealand Museums? Or why toheroas have suddenly disappeared from Ninety-mile Beach? (The Fisheries Department would like to know the answer to that one.)

Some students may be inclined to say, "This article is interesting enough, but the one over the page is too tough for me." At the present stage of his studies, his objection may be valid. But in most cases the articles which are tough reading now are the ones which are going to be most useful later on. And it is exceedingly hard to express scientific concepts without using some scientific terms. Often absolute simplicity in style can only be achieved by not rising above simple concepts and ideas, or by distortion.

To a large extent "Tuatara" depends on student support. Students will find it has much to offer them.

Did you know that the tuatara is not a true lizard?

ATHLETICS

100 Yards.—Des Hawke, W.C.N.I. Rep. at National Champs.; Ken Langdon, good form over the hurdles.

220 Yards.—Hawke, McCabe.
440 Yards.—Malcolm Hanna, McCabe.

880 Yards.—Brewer, Silver.
One Mile.—Nevel Sherring, Silver.
Three Miles.—John Goodwin, Cameron (Massey).

120 Yards Hurdles.—Langdon, Honnis.

220 Yards Hurdles.—Rodley, McLevie.

440 Yards Hurdles.—McLevie.
High Jump.—Ieun Hyslop, creator of new provincial hop, step and jump record; Honnis.

Long Jump.—Rodley, Honnis.
Hop, Step and Jump.—Hyslop, Honnis.

Discus and Shot.—Ikar Lissienko, Elepans.

Hammer.—Lissienko.
Javelin.—Hyslop, Elepans.
Pole Vault.—Elepans.

Relays 4 x 110 Yards.—Hawke, Langdon, Chatterton, McCabe (Hanna, Emerg.).

4 x 440 Yards.—Hanna, Brewer, Sherring, McCabe (Hyslop, Emerg.).

WOMEN

75 Yards.—Hunt, Alyson Williams.
100 Yards.—Hill, Williams.

There were some additions and replacements made at Tournament.

At the time of going to press Salient has not received a full report of the Athletics, but we seem to have been unlucky. Miss Helen Burr carried off the women's high jump and the women's relay team also gain a first place.

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THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 6.)

Thought Control

A further remark quoted at the Congress was that of Robert M. Hutchins, Chancellor of Chicago University in which he said, "The miasma of thought control that is now spreading over the country is the greatest menace to the United States since Hitler." The fear expressed by many speakers was that the N.S.A., either through ignorance or through neglect, was doing effectively nothing to combat these dangerous tendencies in U.S. education, tendencies which, taken with the current "crusade against bolshevism" in the United States, was indeed drawing that country to the brink of fascism.

False Solidarity

Another critic of the N.S.A. for its omissions was the delegate for Porto Rico, Jose Luiz Gonzales. He described his countrymen as "the most exploited people in the Western Hemisphere," Porto Rico having been a colony of the United States itself for 52 years. His story was, like that of so many other colonial students, one of poverty, ill-health, utterly inadequate facilities for education, medical treatment, housing etc. He claims that there are 500,000 Porto Ricans without reasonable adequate housing and an average of 300,000 children of school age receiving no schooling, while millions of dollars are being spent on local naval bases. He spoke of a strong movement for national independence in which students take an active part. Speaking with great feeling, he said that Mr. West's claim that the N.S.A. supported national liberation movements and students struggling against colonialism was a lie. He then outlined a recent dispute between students and the authorities when a number of students were killed. He said that the N.S.A. had been appealed to for support in this case, but that it had pronounced that "the blame was equally divided" and had declined any sort of assistance to the students. The delegate concluded, "In the sacred name of one hundred people of Porto Rico who died in the fight for national independence, I reject the false solidarity of Mr. West."

Lies and Slander

Finally on this topic, let us quote the speech of Mr. Tom Madden (British member of I.U.S. Secretariat) where he said:

"At this Congress we have heard the representative of the N.S.A. speaking friendly words, yet in the recent past the officers of the N.S.A. have indulged in much name-calling against the I.U.S. and its Congress. It is hard to forget the bullying blackmail of the N.S.A. leaders towards the C.I.S.C. (affiliated U.S. student body) before this Congress. Surely Mr. Childers, N.S.A. Vice-President for International Affairs, and the N.S.A. News were, not simply speaking for themselves and improperly representing their organisation on these occasions. We ask the representatives present, why do officers of your organisation slander the I.U.S.? Why did you declare at the recent N.U.S. Council meeting in England that your organisation was maintaining close relations with Japanese student organisations 'with a view to assisting them eventually to develop a national union of students?' Surely you are not ignorant of the fact that there exists in Japan a powerful national student organisation representing over 60 per cent. of the students, that is to say, more than 250,000 students. Surely you are not ignorant of the fact that this Federation is constantly leading militant action against the introduction of the American witch hunt into Japanese Universities, and that its very existence is threatened by the decrees of General MacArthur. This ignorance is very strange unless the 'Commission of Inquiry' which you

have stated the N.S.A. wants to send to Japan is intended to disrupt the unity of Japanese students.

"In view of our past experiences, some of the statements that you have made to the Congress are very difficult to accept at their face value. I want to make it clear that the I.U.S. accepts the sincerely expressed wish of several conventions of the N.S.A. to co-operate with our organisation. But I do not believe that the Congress will be ready immediately to believe in the sincerity of N.S.A. leaders."

"If we are wrong and they are truly sincere, it will be proved by a change in the attitude and daily work of the leaders of your organisation in the United States. In any case, we hope that you will take the decisions of the Congress back to the N.S.A., and if your words of co-operation prove to be true, we shall be happy about that and regard it as an important success for world peace. One of the first things that you could do to show your sincerity would be to declare your willingness to speak to students in your country about the Congress on the same platform, together with the C.S.C. representatives on your return. Secondly, you could undertake to report fairly on this Congress through the N.S.A. News and to the N.S.A. Convention."

"Student" Features
Dissolution Bill

"STUDENT" is the journal of the New Zealand Student Christian Movement and claims to be "a journal for those who desire to understand the Christian Message and live the Christian Faith." It is not a magazine which has retreated within itself and been satisfied to record the activities or preserve the beliefs of the S.C.M., but rather has attempted to enter wholeheartedly into the issues and problems with which any student is confronted.

"Student" believes that all these issues and problems of student life can only be satisfactorily resolved by applying Christian principles to them; and this it tries to do. Its judgments are based on the moral values of Christ, which may result in a radical or a moderate point of view; but whatever the results are, the values are basically Christian; the radicalness is sanctioned by the pursuit of Christian ideals. So that we do not look to "Student" merely as another exponent of our favourite creed.

The first edition for 1951, for example contains an article from the Australian S.C.M. recommending that the Communist Party dissolution Bill and similar legislation should be condemned. The reasons for this conclusion are not merely that support for this legislation by the very nature of democracy, is logically invalid, but that it is opposed to the Christian ideals of the worth of human nature and of certain inherent rights of individual freedom.

The subject matter in "Student" ranges from devotional studies to articles on life in China under the present Government. "Student" is concerned to deal with the whole of life, or as much of it as can be written about in 32 pages; there is an attempted integration of a student's interest. The reason why it is not simply a political or devotional journal is, of course, to be found in the totality of the Christian faith. "Student" would condemn the belief that we can take a valuable part in discussing and participating in the wider and more impersonal activities of life, while disregarding the condition of our private, personal life. To this end we find alongside one another comments on foreign affairs and a study of our relationship with God.

But Student is not intended only for the confessed Christian. It is for students generally. The S.C.M. is an active group in the University and Training College and has no desire whatever to close its ranks to those who do not acknowledge themselves

The City

I walked in sadness along the way
Of a great city and heard the venture calling
That is buried now in stone; the boxed
Victory of mortar lies spread beneath the grey
Waves of symmetry that have no heart nor stirring
Of the good things. Where are they now?

I listed to the vengeance stealthy
The mutter of the angry mob that's seen the glory
Of a rich man's dream and clutched the wealthy.
Spin of coins; the sullen men now robbed
Of making, lost amidst the jungle tubes of steel
And arid clamour of the tracks. Whence do they lead?

They lead into the night when the last lights out
And the last drunks gone to his lonely room.
City tracks in the misty rain muddied with the rout
Of the day's out-pourings; while the poor decrepitude
Of nature drips from the remnant tree
And the ghost of life is a starveling feline thing.

Do we love the dead stones when the night has come?
Splashing the cold light of the myriad globes
Into a moving discontent that runs and runs
Until it dies with the lusted dawn and the sun
A blotched robe of rent-cloth spreads
Faint and wan across the sky.

No neither love nor hate nor a plenitude
Of dreams can fill the flow of piled stones,
This market place of men, this greedy, futile mood
That sprawls upon the good land and lets it rot
In dusty silence; this great sham of beauty
Of the good things, for they are gone.

—A.A.N.

Christians. Student is trying to enter in on the ground floor of student life, to present a challenge to student belief. All students who see life seriously can get value from reading and contributing to it.

Students need not fear that they will be offended by any narrowness of outlook or creed; the S.C.M. is an oecumenical movement and its journal has a catholicity of appeal which should excite the interest of any real student. As one of the most responsible and stimulating organs of student opinion in N.Z., it should play an important role in helping to set the intellectual climate of the University and in provoking an awareness of the challenge it contains.

Orders for "Student" may be given to Chris. Harvie or Dick Fowler via the common letter racks.

Published for the Victoria University Students' Association and printed by the Standard Press, 25a Marion St., Wellington.

Springtime, Noon

She is no more; her flesh and blood,
Her soul have slipped into the river
With trunk and bough that broken lie
There white and grey beside the river.

She sings in tones of sand and grass,
To tumblers twisting in the water,
Remarking time of sun—time now
On wings and green of yellow flower.

Her tresses are but rootlets seen
In sand by damp and dazzled bower
And O her lips the red, red rocks
In pools, are broken songs and laughter.

The dipped rigs of eddied straw
In bright-light float upon the water,
And clutching hold of stippled reeds,
Twist round the hand of him who sought her.

—P.

Pagan

From time to time he halts to wonder
Where in some too fast approaching age
Mankind will burst itself asunder,
And as the last survivor turns the page,
The book of life is closed.

Twilight of the reign of greatness-wrought,
By earth's ambition. now an exile
Man must lie at last forever caught
By self-made chains he may revile
But will not break nor loosen.

Can this be all that man is for:
To live a little and to die
Then pass away and be no more?
No greatness in his death will lie,
Nor glory in his dust.

For man in passing drags down life,
And still as while to hope he clings
And dooms himself with hopeless strife,
Approaching sound of darkness brings
A heavy laden sadness.

—F. L. CURTIN.

KITTENS FOR TILLY?

Tilly, the Association cat, had kittens, so Miss Dougherty, our new secretary reports. At the time of writing, however, Tilly, herself, looking a little wan, was around and about, but where are the kittens? Later bulletins say—no kittens.