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Salient

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

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MAJESTIC
CABARET

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EVERY SATURDAY
AT THE MAJESTIC

"Salient" Investigates Election Platforms —Major Parties Interviewed

Our reporter was fortunate in contacting personally the Leader of the Opposition. In his interview Mr. Holland indicated his preference for submitting a statement of policy in writing, rather than answering the questions individually. In accordance with his express wish, "Salient" is publishing the full text of his letter below.

"It is presumed that members of the college are concerned mainly with education policy as it affects the university and its constituent colleges, but I wish to say generally that the main consideration of our policy is the welfare of the child. We believe that the best brains and characters must be attracted to the teaching profession and pay and conditions of service must be adjusted so as to attract these people; it will be necessary also to overhaul the methods of selecting trainees. A fifth training college will have to be established, and in view of the importance of rural education and ideals, this should, if possible, be attached to one of the agricultural colleges. One of the first things to be done must be to implement the scheme for smaller classes, but until this is done and an adequate supply of teachers is available it will not be possible to raise the school leaving age further; our objective is, however, to raise the age to sixteen as soon as conditions warrant.

National

"Members of the College will no doubt appreciate the fact that after the last war the University population showed a very considerable and permanent increase, and the same will happen this time, and provision will have to be made accordingly in regard to buildings, equipment and staff. In our view the true functions of a University are firstly the pursuit and dissemination of knowledge, and secondly, research. The teaching of the Undergraduate student naturally arises out of these two.

"To enable this idea to be given effect would require a much more liberal staffing both as to number and salary than at present exists, so that professors and senior lecturers could obtain relief from the very heavy burden of lectures they are at present carrying. A University College should also carry out regional functions and the course of the growth of University education in this country is admirably suited to carry this out, but in the past both professors and lecturers have been too tied

Students do not live in ivory towers, and an intelligent interest in the forthcoming election will undoubtedly be displayed by many. In view of this attitude "Salient" decided to interview the leading personages of the major parties, in order to ascertain their platforms, particularly with regard to education. It must be pointed out that "Salient" does not take sides in this issue but merely endeavours to present the authentic proposals for critical examination.

These are the questions submitted to the National Executive of the Labour Party and to the Leader of the Opposition:

1. What are your general proposals in regard to education for the forthcoming elections?
2. Do these proposals take into account the increased numbers of students?
 - (a) What about increase in the size of buildings?
 - (b) Extension of staff and the raising of their salaries?
 - (c) Should the Government pay a greater share of University expenses?
3. How do you account for the enormous increase in the number of students?
 - (a) Is it because the school leaving age is now higher?
 - (b) Is it because of a higher standard of living?
 - (c) What other factors do you consider responsible for it?
4. How do you account for the flight of New Zealand intellectuals overseas?
5. Are you prepared to give greater scope and encouragement to graduates so that the country may benefit to the fullest from their accumulated knowledge?
6. What are your proposals for removing inequality of opportunity in regard to higher education?
7. What is your attitude towards equal remuneration of men and women graduates, particularly with reference to teachers?
8. Do you consider that the school leaving age requires to be raised further?
9. Are you in favour of a compulsory part-time post-secondary scheme?

down by their teaching and examining duties and the staffs provided have been inadequate to carry out this idea.

"It is recognised that a University must have the utmost freedom to develop and must not be regarded as the top story of a State-controlled educational edifice. The Government can encourage and provide the means but the real development and inspiration must come from the University itself and from the Senate and the governing bodies of the constituent Colleges.

I have not commented on the question of equal pay for male and female teachers—the whole question of salaries is at present before a consultative committee which will be able to elicit all the facts and until that is done any expression of opinion would not be proper.

"I can assure you that my party, comprising as it does so many university men, fully appreciates the tremendous importance of education in all its aspects and realises that all its ideas cannot be carried out unless the present education vote is increased. We are determined, however, to put our proposals into operation for as has been most truly said, 'upon Education the future of the Nation depends.'

"This very brief statement is not intended as an official policy statement

but is rather a general statement indicating the direction in which the National Party is looking in connection with education matters, which we regard as of the greatest importance to the future welfare of the country.

"Our policy concerning education is at the moment receiving the intensive study of a specially chosen committee of the Parliamentary Caucus and full details of our progressive proposals will be released when the coming election campaign is launched.

S. G. HOLLAND."

☆ ☆ ☆

Our reporter saw the National Secretary of the Labour Party, Mr. Moohan, who patiently answered the many questions put to him.

He stated emphatically that a Government's social outlook is nowhere better demonstrated than in its education policy. The keystone of Labour policy is the free provision of the best educational facilities to every individual up to the limit of his or her capacity.

In answer to (2) Mr. Moohan put forward the Labour Party's determination to carry out, during the next five years, a vigorous building programme to overtake wartime arrears and to enable a much improved school accommodation

standard at primary, intermediate and secondary levels.

What about your attitude towards University extension?

"On full authority I can state that the Government will co-operate with the university in accelerating an ambitious building programme; it will increase grants for special purposes to university colleges and will increase the number of full-time bursaries. We agree in principle with a two to one subsidy for a new student building in Wellington." (Since approved.—Ed.)

Mr. Moohan dealt at length with the social and economic aspect of question (3) "Most definitely the Universities are crowded because of an improved standard of living. The Labour Party, unlike its Tory opponents, does not place restrictions on learning. The closing of the Training Colleges by the Tory Government and the cutting of teachers' salaries was an indefensible political action. The full employment policy of the Government has enabled parents to send their children to a University instead of having to send them to work in order to support the family. Moreover, in years to come, the effect of the family allowance will make itself felt in the field of higher education. Some mothers will undoubtedly save the ten shillings per week for that purpose, and the saving alone over the

Labour

period of sixteen years will amount to £416."

In answer to questions (4) and (5) Mr. Moohan claimed that knowledge is universal. The New Zealand graduate may go to England or America to further his studies and to gain additional technical experience. Many English scientists have come to this country and New Zealand has benefited considerably from their contribution to our national life. It must be said that it is our primary task and duty to encourage those students who go abroad to return to New Zealand, so that we may benefit by their accumulated knowledge. There is still much space for improvement, and we are determined to guarantee greater scope and encouragement to our own graduates.

With regard to question (6) Mr. Moohan pointed out that inequality of opportunity for higher education had under the Labour Government already been considerably reduced, principally by the extension of the bursary system

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

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An Organ of Student Opinion at Victoria College, Wellington

THE NEW SALIENT

Born as the brain child of two recalcitrants in 1938, nurtured in the arms of "Bonk" Scotney and Derek Freeman, and educated in the doubtful philosophy of the Debating Club, "Salient" celebrates next year its Tenth Birthday. Originally founded to replace the moribund "Smad," which had been published since 1930, "Salient" has always adopted a strong and progressive policy in student affairs, and on more than one occasion it has been this policy which has been hotly contested, not only by students within the college, but by the government of the country in 1940. There has as yet never been an Annual General Meeting of the Stud. Ass. that has not castigated the editor or his sins, and neither has there been an AGM that has not finally ratified the action of those who have written for the paper.

It is therefore fitting that March, 1947, should herald the inception of a new "Salient," a "Salient" that, having passed the critical stage, becomes a full newspaper. For some time past "Salient" staff have been struggling against an outdated system of production and inadequate format, and those submitting reports to the issue have too often heard the response—"too long—no room."

"Salient" 1947 will appear as an eight-page weekly, size 11in. x 15½in. Staff organisation will allow for twelve contributing editors, an editorial committee, and a daily staff of three reporters and one sub-editor. Policy will not only be to report in full all college activities, but to publish articles of alleged literary merit, making the paper one of much broader interest than it is at present.

Full proposals will be submitted by the editor to the Exec. this forthcoming meeting. Meanwhile a start is being made now on the overcoming of the difficulties of organisation. Any student wishing to occupy one of the forty-two positions on the staff next year should leave their names with the editor as soon as possible.

★ ★ ★

POLITICS AND EDUCATION

Front page news this issue is a dual interview with Secretary of the Labour Party, Mr. Moohan, and educational authority of the National Party, Mr. Oram. From both these gentlemen "Salient" has obtained preliminary outlines of the educational programme of their respective parties, and this is published with the hope that students will use it as a guide when reading the greater mass of election propaganda that will soon flood the country.

A strong attempt has been made to avoid bias of any form in presenting these reports and they are published here with the minimum of alteration. It might, however, be recalled that the Labour Party have had their outlined policy ready for some time, while Mr. Holland had to be consulted before the National Party policy could be compiled. It is at least to be hoped that the time will come when education will be an integral part of a party's programme, and not merely a plank in the Election Platform.

Vindication?

Dear Sir,—In the face of two letters, one genuine and one abusive, and the utterly unexpected appearance (complete with a misprint and all—"thy" for "my" in verse 2, line 1) of a poem I had sent in some four or five months ago, all in the last issue of "Sallent," I feel that some more or less open comments are expected of me. I shall not attempt to defeat "Vox, etc." at his own game—for abuse is a fine art that only a select few can handle—and, while I must thank him for his tardy and somewhat too obviously planned recognition of the adjectival fish, since the point that does, somewhat soiled it is true, finally appear in his letter is more adequately managed by W. H. Mabbett, I shall make reference to this latter writer only.

W.H.M. reduces the material of poetry to two classes—vague, unanalysed feelings; and ideas already sufficiently explicit to allow a more ready reduction to words. The ideas must be "worked out," and the residue, which cannot be logically formulated, which thus remains in terms of feeling, and which consequently would perhaps correspond to the "feeling" element originally present but lost during the "working out" process, must be "re-created"—success in such "re-creation" being dependent largely upon success in the "working out" of the ideas. The value of the poem depends on the thought and thought depends on the way it is presented after it has been worked out, so that a good poet will be justifiably unintelligible only when his thoughts are beyond those of his fellows.

All this, which constitutes what I am regarding as his first point, follows incontestably from W.H.M.'s assumptions and I have restated it partly because I agree entirely that it does draw attention to matters of considerable truth. My objections arise at each of the three assumptions and run as follows:—

1. Is there not a third type of material in which, as in Rilke's "reception" of the first lines of the Duino elegies, the content is simply verbalization of an idea whose meaning still remains implicit only? I think Rilke is a sufficiently large exception to break W.H.M.'s rule, and no doubt there are others (e.g., Blake), and, if this is granted, would it not suggest that the verbal form of a poem may sometimes express not so much an explicit and logical idea or proposition as one of those "feelings" referred to by W.H.M.? In other words, and this is linked to my second objection below, is it not sometimes the case that the unanalysed feelings of a poem may furnish material in their own right, and not just as deductions from or "re-creations" or even complements of explicit and logical ideas? And, if this is so, it is not likely that the poem will be intelligible to the meticulous and logical any more than to the lazy and disinterested reader; nor can the poet really do very much about it.

2. Another way of seeing this is to realise that some types of feeling or idea are unfortunately so elusive that the analysis of them yields a result that, while certainly being something, is just as certainly something quite different. This is, for instance, surely one of the reasons why people have to have recourse to symbols.

3. The counter-objection to all this is, of course, that I would appear to be suggesting that all incomprehensible utterances right down to the

USA AND FASCISM

In the 1930's, the forbidding menace of fascism was cracking the soft shell of bourgeois art and literature. Writers such as Thomas Mann, Wells, Keuchtwanger, had already been shaken by its impending violence. Particularly significant evidence of this, in view of recent events in the USA, is provided in Sinclair Lewis's 11-years-old novel, "It Can't Happen Here."

Lewis sets out to portray the events leading up to, and ensuing from, the election of flamboyant fascist "Buzz" Windrup to the office of President in 1936, and the reactions of Doremus Jessup, liberal editor of a small newspaper in Vermont. By means of the familiar sequence of lies, bluster, brutality and collaboration with the forces of high finance, Windrup's power is ensured. Jessup, at first non-committal, becomes more anxious on personal contact with the Windrup organisation, and finally joins the underground resistance movement which has been set up by honest Walt Trowbridge, unsuccessful Republican candidate for President.

Such is a brief sketch of the plot; and it would seem that here are all the appurtenances of fascism—the minute men (Windrup's private army), race persecution of negro and Jew, sex and power perverts at their leader's right hand. Concentration camps abound and the disobedient are crammed therein. At the bidding of Big Business, labour rights are swept aside and wages are stabilised at the rate of a dollar a day.

But somehow the complete picture is lacking. Windrup is too bombastic, too flashy; his followers are too picturesque in their perversions. To some writers of 1935 perhaps these qualities were most vivid in the Hitler's and Mussolini's of the day. But while the advertisements of fascism may be colourful, its Head Office is staffed in the main by stolidly normal financiers and industrialists with steady habits and executive ability. In short, Lewis's treatment of potential American fascism gives it the appearance of a fungoid growth, unnatural and short-lived, having no real economic determinants.

"flight of ideas" of the psychotic, are "poetry." My third objection, however, is that poetry is not valuable just in proportion to its thought as such, that even a flight of ideas may sometimes be poetic. W.H.M. would not, I think, really hold that poetry is valuable in proportion as its thought is only, yet he has based a large section of his argument on this assumption and his apparent concession, in the phrase "the skill with which he works them (the thoughts) out," is not good enough. If the "skill" is not "poetic," the thought remains, in his words, "scientific, not artistic."

These three objections cover, I think, the real crux of the whole matter, and I may deal with the second and third points of W.H.M.'s letter in a more summary fashion. With regard to Keats and the "permanent, clarified ecstasy," if my conclusions above are even slightly true, the part that is clarified will, in some cases, be not so much the thought as the words, the poet will know not so much what he means as what he is going to say. I am not suggesting at all that this was Keats' condition, but simply that there are many types of "ecstasies," all perfectly clarified in their own way.

Such an interpretation has been convincingly disproved by the events of the intervening period, culminating in the labour regulations of last June and the atomic bomb politics of the USA. Here are indeed "the beginnings of fascism in America." It has come with beatings, not of drums, but of strikers and negroes. Its leaders are eminently respectable public men, business leaders, in a few cases exalted members of the clergy. It rarely rants—more frequently it needs but to assert. Its voice is that of "sound business," "private enterprise"—monopoly capitalism.

Nor did the bourgeoisie during the occupation period become the backbone of the underground anti-fascist movement, as Lewis seems to presume it would in the USA. The reverse was the case. Mainly to the working classes of Europe fell the task of organised resistance—a task gloriously fulfilled, while the bourgeoisie found profit in Quisling—but dignified—activity. No evidence has been shown to prove that events would be otherwise in the USA; indeed, the activists of American fascism have been traditional adherents of the upper classes.

The leaders of the workers, the Socialists and Communists, become for Lewis merely the occasion for cheap sneers, as is shown in references to Upton Sinclair and the progressive US paper "New Masses." In fact, at some points in this book, one could assume that his sole purpose in writing it was to indulge in such scurrility.

If, then, there is a lesson to be found in this story, it is that fascism comes, not in the fashion Lewis describes, but entering confidently, mouthing the sentiments of the well-fed and prosperous, assuming office as a voluntary sacrifice, and revealing its true form only when power has been assumed.

Given courage, a clear insight into the economic roots of fascism, and less preoccupation with vilifying contemporary progressive opinion, this might have been a text for anti-fascist Americans today. With these qualities omitted, it remains just another novel.

—J.F.E.

The question of symbols is more difficult, but since I agree up to a point with W.H.M.'s conclusions, I shall answer the personal point he raises, by saying that the only fact required for the interpretation of the "fish" symbol was the knowledge that fish have cold blood. The rest were perfectly obvious also—"river" is "stream of life," and so on—and no more personal than is unavoidable with any symbol. The degree of interpretation desirable actually within any poem rests, of course, on the degree possible, and this rests on the type of poem; the justifiability of the type of poem not taken account of by W.H.M. rests, so far, on the validity of my suggestions earlier in this letter. If anyone has any ideas that will enhance that validity, or show it to be non-existent, or, better, if anyone can take up the topics that naturally arise at the point I reached three paragraphs ago, I expect that this whole matter will be able to be fairly speedily closed. At least the real points at issue have been made clear.

P. S. WILSON

Answer for that misprint, Hollyman!—Ed.

Someone else proofed it, not me. Apologise yourself.—Holly.

Justification

Extract from a letter to the Editor of "Spike"—

May I through you congratulate the Editors of "Sallent" on their latest issue? I thought it the best periodical paper in New Zealand. More power to those concerned if they can keep it going on that level.

F. L. COMBS.

★

Dear Sir.—We shall continue to smoke our pipes. Puff to you!
EWEN DRUMMOND
JOHN ZIMAN
BOB BORTHWICK
DEREK MANCHESTER
DAVE KING
H. E. STRAWBRIDGE
E. O. HALL

—Physics Dept.

That goes for me too.—Ed.

(Continued from page 1)

and the introduction of family allowances. This alone, however, could not be regarded as a completely satisfactory solution of the problem. Inequality of opportunity could only be removed if the Labour Government were enabled to continue its policy of social justice in raising the standard of living of all sections of the community to such a level that the benefits of higher education fall within the reach of all. In the meantime, to further the aim of equality of educational opportunity the Labour Government will extend the system of free distribution of text books until it is general throughout primary and secondary schools.

"The Labour Party's attitude toward equal remuneration for men and women has always been clear. Our final aim in a struggle for social betterment is 'equal pay for equal work.' A beginning has already been made for women on the trams and in some of the secondary industries. Equal pay must come eventually. My personal attitude is that university graduates having undertaken the same course of studies must have equal remuneration irrespective of sex. Teachers will undoubtedly come under that category.

"In approaching question (8) we must be extremely practical. It is desirable to raise further the school leaving age from an economic, social and physiological point of view. A youth of fifteen has by no means reached the stage where he should compete with adults. But our paramount consideration and attention must be focussed on building. We need many more new schools and we are going to have them. We intend to build them on the advice of educational experts so that New Zealand school children will at last enjoy the most progressive school system in the world. The school leaving age will be further raised as soon as a supply of buildings and teachers permits it."

Finally, dealing with post-secondary education Mr. Moohan drew our attention to the recent establishment by statute of the Council of Adult Education. Furthermore, it is intended to provide a polytechnic service to meet the growing needs of adolescent and adult industrial workers. The technical colleges at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Hamilton, Palmerston North and Invercargill are to be developed into senior colleges equipped to train senior students in a widening range of trades and advanced industrial techniques. Moreover, the Labour Government has just introduced an amendment to the Apprenticeship Bill which includes the important provision for technical education of apprentices in the employer's time.

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Democratic Youth

Established after the World Youth Conference held in London last November, the World Federation of Democratic Youth bids fair to become one of the most powerful and progressive forces in the world. The WFDY is a body open to every democratic youth organisation throughout the world. It represents youth united in a determination to work for peace, liberty, democracy, independence and equality everywhere. It regards its work as a contribution to the work of the United Nations, and as the most certain way of ensuring the protection of the rights and interests of youth.

Mr. Herbert C. Williams, one of the three secretaries of the WFDY, will arrive in Wellington on Thursday, August 8. Among other engagements Mr. Williams will address a meeting at VUC on Friday, August 9.

A WORLD FIGURE

Bert Williams is a 26-year-old Australian who, during the war, worked as a transport driver and youth organiser. His selection as Australian delegate to the World Youth Conference was sponsored by organisations in Australia too numerous to mention. At the World Youth Conference Mr. Williams was unanimously elected as one of the three Secretaries of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. From London he proceeded to Paris and Prague where he attended the World Student Congress. He has recently concluded a very successful tour of Australia publicising the WFDY and organising existing youth associations into the World Federation.

tendencies and towards physical, mental and social reconstruction of their homelands. Evidence of international activity is provided by the active support given by WFDY affiliates to the opponents of fascist Franco.

During World Youth Week many countries organised activities of great social value.

France.—Features were the production campaign and solidarity campaigns for Spanish youth. In Pas de Calais, girls working as pit-head sorters have given up their lunch hour to increase production. The greatest activity and enthusiasm was developed for the campaign of assistance to Republican Spain. Great quantities of bandages, medicines and pharmaceutical products have been collected for the guerillas.

Telegram sent to WFDY by Spanish Democratic Youth

To Executive Committee

World Federation of Democratic Youth, Paris

I beg to transmit to all affiliated organisations this appeal to young democrats of the world. Today begins the trial of Alvarez and Zaparrain and other Spanish democrats. Franco is preparing for the assassination of the heroic leaders of the Spanish people. Refuses to accept the presence of foreign lawyers to defend Alvarez and Zaparrain. It is not a court of law but an execution house where war criminal Munoz Grande, former leader of the Blue Division, will pronounce the verdict against the Spanish patriots if the freedom loving peoples are unable to stop it. Spanish youth asks you to intervene to save the lives of Alvarez and Zaparrain. Long live the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

IGNACIO GALLEGO.

IDEALS OF THE WFDY

Some of the aims of the WFDY are: to strive for close international understanding and co-operation among youth in all fields of activity; to eliminate fascism; to work for good conditions of education, labour and leisure; to educate the younger generation in world citizenship; to represent the interests of youth in international affairs.

Never before has the idealism of youth been given such an outstanding opportunity to prove itself a practical and progressive social force in both national and international affairs. Nor has the youth of the world been slow to shoulder problems of international consequence, as activities of youth organisations affiliated to the World Federation amply prove.

SCOPE OF FEDERATION WORK

Reports are available of youth activities from fifteen different countries. Particularly active are the groups within countries directly affected by the war, where their efforts are bent towards complete elimination of fascist

In Germany the Allied Command withheld permission to celebrate World Youth Week.

Greece.—Plans for youth activities suppressed by police. In spite of official resistance a mass meeting was held and much publicity given to WFDY.

Austria.—Democratic youth of Austria have been particularly active in their country's reconstruction. Programmes include clearing of bomb-ridden streets, cultural and sports activities, and a vigorous anti-Nazi campaign.

Poland.—The celebrations of Youth Week found a great response all over the country. The entire Polish youth, two million workers and students, took part in production campaigns in the coalfields, repairing the port of Stettin and in sports activities.

Algeria.—5,000 members of democratic youth organisations collected several tons of food and clothing. Later free meals were served to thousands of young people in need.

Burma looks forward to complete independence of every subject nation.

Canada.—Activities centre around campaigns for more work for Canadian youth, better training and pay. "Young Canadians fought hard to win the war, and are going to fight just as hard to win the peace. We are going to let the Government know we are on the job and expect a Canada in line with the sacrifices that were made during the war."

Cyprus.—World Youth Week celebrated by mass meetings and lectures in 150 towns. Cyprus youth planted a great number of trees and repaired destroyed roads, etc.

Yugoslavia.—Prodigious efforts were made to help in the country's reconstruction. During 620,180 voluntary working days, 42 schools were repaired, 638 destroyed houses cleared, 120 houses repaired, canals and drainage ditches repaired, bridges reconditioned, railway lines repaired, trees planted, land ploughed, extra timber cut. Feature of the activities was the re-opening of 500 libraries and collection of books for them.

COME AND HEAR FOR YOURSELF

Mr. Williams comes to us as the representative of 30 million young people. He is a brilliant speaker with extensive knowledge of youth activities the world over. Come and hear on Friday 9th Mr. Williams' analysis of the part of youth in the world today.

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FIREARMS AND PHYSICISTS

There was something of a nautical atmosphere in A2 on Thursday last, when Mr. Feeney coached the Maths. and Physics Society in A.A. gunnery. He set the mood by giving a rousing naval oath as he fell off the end of the platform, and proceeded to sketch for us his favourite gun in quite a passable imitation of the style of Picasso. This, he explained, was necessary for security reasons.

Gunnery, it appears, is simple if three rules are observed. First, you must fix the position of your gun (A), secondly the position of the target (B), and thirdly you must point A at B. At sea there are several difficulties in doing this, as bits of your ship tend to get in the road if you put your guns low down, and if you put them high up, the ship capsizes. In any case, the course of a shell is unpredictable when the elevation is more than eighty-five degrees.

The real problem is to predict the course of the target in the time you take to set your fuse and lay your gun. On land, they have quite a creditable predictor, which measures the range by radar, works out the course if you keep the target on the crosswires of a telescope, and feeds all the information to the guns. This scheme is too simple for the navy. In their predictor, the speed of the aircraft is guessed by the operator, and the course by the Control Officer. This is claimed to possess the advantage that if you don't hit the target, you can ask the Control Officer to try another guess, and start all over again. In the words of Mr. Feeney, "It works. The gong rings, the lights go up, and shell and aircraft coincide at the indicated range!" After dealing with objectors, he proudly assured us, "And it's British, too!"

Professor Florence once again provided one of his excellent suppers, and animated discussion lingered on until well after ten o'clock. —G.A.E.

TC Present Powerful Play

I have been re-reading the review of last year's Training College production and I see that Mr. Hartley's last plea was, "For heaven's sake, pick a decent play next time." Whether "The Petrified Forest" is a "decent" play and what, indeed, Mr. Hartley means by a "decent" play, are, I think, matters of opinion. It is certainly good theatre but a difficult play to interpret. It is a product of the era of depression and disillusionment following World War I. Here clearly is despair, the dreadful knowledge of the futility of human endeavour and negation of every purpose; the tragedy of individuals "caught in the gale of the world." Only at the end is hope admitted, but hope which, damned by the whole fabric of our lives, can only be transient, unreal, tragic in itself. It is a powerful play, needing, above all, insight and experience.

The general impression given by the production was that of a group of well-rehearsed but uninspired actors. There were several notable exceptions—players who gave life and personality to their roles and sustained the play throughout. As Gramp, John Forster gave a fine performance, a portrait perfect in every detail. Neither Alan Gardner as Boze, that curiously pathetic example of American youth, nor Max Garvitch as Duke Mantee could be said to lack inspiration. They were both sincere, careful, studied performances. Betty Arya as Mrs. Chisholm gave a competent and completely satisfying performance.

The characters of Gabby, played by Pat Raven, and Alan Squier, played by Noel Manhire, were the most difficult in the play. In the stage directions Sherwood uses the word "condemned" of Squier. But there was never in Noel Manhire's interpretation that foreshadowing of disaster so essential to the intelligibility of the role. It was unfortunate, too, that his voice is level and monotonous.

As Gabby, Pat Raven was sincere, direct and poignant and there was a warmth to her voice that was very appealing. But she lacked the restlessness, unsureness and earthiness that the role demanded. I know it's a difficult thing for a woman to swear naturally, but surely constant practice or something would achieve the desired effect.

Classical Tradition

The first public lecture given by Prof. Murray, the newly-appointed Professor of Classics, showed that he is a worthy successor to Sir John Rankine Brown, and that the position of Classics in the educational syllabus will be ably defended. In his address Professor Murray laid stress on the importance of the study of Greek and Latin literature for a full "humanity" education, for a deeper understanding of language in general, and for developing qualities of alertness and observation with precision and clearness of thought and expression. In addition to emphasizing these points, Prof. Murray minimised the traditional arguments for the study of the two languages, "that classical study is the greatest engine known," and that "if a subject is unpopular, it does pupils good to study it. If they could endure it, the forbearance of the student would be developed."

While not denying the value of a difficult subject, Professor Murray said that the philological side was of little value—forms and exceptions were a thing of the past, but they still hold some sway, and overload the memory. Grammar should be considered as the means, not the end;

The kindest thing that can be said about Bob Maguiness as Mr. Chisholm and Harry Evison as Jason, is that they were inadequate. I do not think that either of them had looked with interest or insight at their roles.

The three gangsters, Jackie, Ruby and Pyles, played by Jim Milburn, Lyster Paul and John Hickey, gave performances distinguished by a sense of reality and unity of character. There was, however, a loss of reality in the contrast between the Negro lilt of Pyles' voice and the well-bred accents of Joseph, the chauffeur, played by Monty Clare.

The inexperience of most of the actors showed itself in too sudden climaxes, and in some cases, stiffness of movement and general inaudibility.

The lighting was interesting and imaginative. The sound effects were ingenious and well-timed—and none knows better than I how difficult they are to obtain in the first place. The set was excellent and made the best use possible of the restricted space. The extension of the stage into the audience gave a feeling of intimacy that was particularly helpful to the play.

Pat Hildreth is much to be commended for the production. The play was never lacking in a sense of unity and the last climax was fast and sustained and carried the audience completely. M.B.

there is no adequate ground for the study of languages as a mental discipline.

One of the most important reasons for the preservation and extension of the study of the classics is that our own civilisation is founded on the classical. This foundation must be reconsidered and re-interpreted in view of modern needs and problems. This may be achieved by the study of translations, but on the other hand the aesthetic and cultural benefit can only be attained by reading the originals, where one can grasp the finer shades of meaning and gain a deeper and more exact insight into the writer's thought.

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double spaced, on half foolscap sheets.

STUDENTS FILL CONCERT CHAMBER TO HEAR LILI KRAUS—PIANIST

On Thursday last, in the Town Hall Concert Chamber, one of the greatest pianists of our time played works by Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, and Bartok. To the music of Lili Kraus, no words of mine could do justice. To reduce her recital to a conglomeration of musicological jargon would be unpardonable. Not only was her technique effortless, her interpretation considered, and her presence charming, but her choice of programme revealed her as one with an infallible sense of fitness. How easily she might have gained cheap applause with a few showy trifles! Perhaps Lili Kraus alone, of all the musicians who have visited New Zealand, played fully adult programmes to all her audiences.

In retrospect, it is perhaps this demonstration of the maturity of taste amongst New Zealand audiences, as evidenced in their attendances, that is the most valuable feature of her tour. It is to be hoped that its influence on musical programmes in this country will be with us when all that remains of her concert is a dim memory of a half-forgotten youth.

New Zealanders are vain—and it is a consequence of their vanity that they dislike being "played down to." Much good music comes to us in our radio programmes. It covers a very wide repertoire, and the extensive use of recordings sets a standard of performance that is seldom reached where the majority of performances are "live." All too often the visiting artist assumes that our distance from Europe is cultural as well as physical. We can heartily endorse the reported statement of Lili Kraus' husband, Dr. Mandl, when he says "the world is round, and these two small islands form as good a centre as anywhere else." Appreciation of this fact has been no small part of her success.

There is another point raised at the recital which must not be forgotten—the point raised by Professor Wood. It is intolerable that we should be unable to offer the hospitality of the College to a distinguished visitor. The Concert Chamber holds 600 people. There was no difficulty in filling it, and the College is still growing. Is it too much to ask that the hall in our new Students' Association building will seat 1,000? This is a matter which affects the College as well as the students. There are many occasions when all members of the College should meet together.

All doubt as to the desire amongst students for the best our civilisation has to offer is now removed. First the Maurice Clare recital, and now the Lili Kraus concert, has shown that the response is forthcoming when the quality of the offering is beyond doubt. This should be an incentive to all College clubs to raise standards, and to establish contacts with the best talent outside the walls of VUC. Attempts must be made by the College as a College to patronise the best in other arts besides music—the drama, painting, poetry, and the cinema come to mind at once. Only on an occasion such as this are the barriers separating the different faculties swept aside, the narrow aims of training for a profession forgotten, and the University able to stand forth as a University. Our debt to Lili Kraus is manifold. She has helped us to discover ourselves.

—G.A.E.

"Salient" staff, on behalf of the students of this College, would like to thank the Musicmakers' Club Committee, Pauline Michael, Nell Casey and Joycelyn McMullian, for arranging the Lili Kraus recital reported above, and for giving us the opportunity of listening to so great an artist.

MUSICMAKERS STAGE PAGE-CLARE RECITAL

On Thursday, June 27, the Musicmakers' Club arranged a concert by Mr. Maurice Clare and Mr. Frederick Page, our new lecturer in music.

The programme was devoted to music of the baroque period, the works being:

Andante from Violin Concerto (dall Abaco).

Sonata in A for Violin and Piano (Niccolo Porpora).

Sonata in A for Violin and Piano (Arcangelo Corelli).

Sonata in B minor for Violin and Piano (J. S. Bach).

In C6, the music room, which can accommodate no more than 150 comfortably, upwards of 250 crowded in, and, miracle of miracles, were somehow seated! The audience overflowed on to the stage, leaving just enough room for the players; and quite a substantial number had to crouch on the steps below the "stage." The evening was a huge success. It is very rarely that one gets music of such excellence with such an informal atmosphere.

The music played was of the golden age of Italian violin music. Mr. Clare brought to it all the warmth and sunshine of Italy—there was something in this music that seems especially to appeal to him as a violinist. These composers were violinists themselves, and they seem somehow to have put into their music all their craft and feeling so skilfully that one becomes part of the other. Mr. Clare obviously enjoys bringing to this music all his craft and feeling. As we believe it is of a superlative order, the result was harmonious and completely satisfactory. It is hard to think of Mr. Page's playing as mere accompaniment, so linked was it with Mr. Clare's. In the Bach

★

Answer to Quiz Question

The selling of a homogeneous article, e.g., wheat, by a few sellers to a few buyers.

especially his playing was beautifully delivered.

In response to enthusiastic applause, they played a most moving Air and Variations from a Sonata by Haydn; and as a result of further clamour, the first movement of this sonata. The audience was delighted with the pianist's calling out at the double-bar, "Repeat!" We hope that Mr. Clare thanked him for this reminder when the concert was over.

We are heartily sorry now that we did not ask these artists to play for us earlier in the year as well, and from what club members have heard since, so is the rest of the College.

Supper was served afterwards in the Women's Common Room, where the control that the players exercised over the audience suffered a relapse. However, after a quarter-hour's wait, the visitors were given tea and some food which had been guarded from the onslaughts of the students. After supper, when players and audience had gone, we reflected sadly that if man does not live by bread alone, he occasionally likes to demonstrate the opposite.

★ ★ ★

First Recorded Ascent of Mt. Isabelle—4,605 ft.

Add climbs.—Lieut. J. B. Butchers, R.N.Z.V.R. (Lancaster, Thompson, Easter, 1946, with J. Scott*), and Sir John Ziman, B.Sc., precipitous grass slopes on eastern arete of Mt. Isabelle from South-East Peak (native name, Holdsworth) via East Col.

Interviewed, the Lieutenant said: "It was pukka! One of the porters mislaid our case of whisky. Frightfully annoying! I beat him severely with the blade of my ice axe. He finally produced a flagon of Cascade."

"Touché!" said Sir John.

"Bloudé!" said J.B.

It is understood that as yet Lieutenant J. B. Butchers has not returned from the expedition as he is still in Powell Monastery beating the eight hundred porters who deserted him on the South-East Peak.

* Not to be confused with Scott of the 1912 expedition.

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JUBILEE CUP FINAL

Saturday, August 10, Victoria will have the chance of further vindicating itself in Wellington's sporting world. Senior rugby fifteen is to play Athletic at Athletic Park in the final of the Jubilee Cup Competition. Lend your support to your football team on Saturday at the Park.

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GUTZ BUSTING

Friday 26, approximately 6 p.m.—Four odd bods, masculine, and two of the opposite, bailed out at Homedale to knock back seven miles of tramper's delight along the shingle road to the tune of light, law and genuine classics. Sufficiently recuperated they went over the G.B. and loped down to Catchpole for an hour and a half cuppa. The Five-mile was distinguished only by its blue mud and air, and a Paua party mistook the Varsity party for Y.P.C. and started off in horror when their mistake was rectified. Midnight found the Varsity trampers at Wairenga, where two more odd bods who had crossed from Eastbourne earlier co-opted to relieve hunger and applaud shaggy dogs and other types of entertainment. The scheduled hour for departure next morning lay in the distant past when the party set out up river for Baines, which was to be the base for the working party's operations on the Matthews track. Threatening weather, news that the trampers had already cleared the track, damaged ankles and an allergy to altitude almost forestalled work, but the working party pressed on regardless to within a quarter hour walking time of the top. In pouring rain and darkness the party returned to Baines where a large meal had fortunately materialised.

The Whakanui route out which had been tentatively proposed was abandoned because of a strange incidence of semi-invalidism, in favour of Five-mile mud and a cuppa at Log Cabin. Then along with numerous other mud-covered bearded trampers, the party hussed from the cow bails at the foot of the G.B. track to Wellington, milk shakes, and similar safe destinations.

Wot, Again?

The phone rings insistently.

"Hullo. Is the trip on?"

"What do you think of it?"

"The weather report sounds glum!"

"I'll have a look." I go outside. The sky is overcast but the clouds look as if they will stay up. The concrete is cold on my bare feet so I go inside and read the paper. Eventually I get back to the phone, "Well, it looks not so bad. Think we'll risk it?"

"All right! I'll see you at ten," and down goes the receiver regretfully. How pleasant bed looks.

However, a small compact party duly assembled, ascended Johnson's Hill above Karori and lit out north along the main divide. From the heights we peered down at Wellington suburbs to the east and Ohariu Valley to the west, whilst Harold told us a little tale of how when levering himself to the summit rocks of a peak in the Dolomites, the guide had remarked that the hut at the bottom was only half a minute away. Not wishing to be in either Wellington or Ohariu Valley in half a minute, we hurried on, Harold leading. A lunch site was pegged out sharp at midday, it being our unflinching aim to eat at every opportunity, and Mac was unanimously appointed O.C. Conflagrations. His untiring efforts were crowned with such success that in no time the billy was boiling, toast cooked, hairs scorched off our legs, we were smoked out, and had it not been for a fire break which he cunningly devised, no doubt the fair city would now be just dust and ashes. Refreshments completed, the party pressed on regardless to Kaikau, 1354 ft., the summit of the range, and after a brief spell descended to the ancestral home of the Maharaja in Khandallah.

VUC RAISES IBSEN'S GHOSTS

No, not the sort you mean. No dark cupboards, no jangling skeletons, no elephants on the ceiling. Unfortunately for Zombie fans, these ghosts, the sort Ibsen has written about, are much more tame, but for those who take their drama seriously the playwright has presented an urgent problem.

He attacks with a pungent pen many of the evils arising from slavish adherence to the marriage conventions of his time and proves the mockery of much that was regarded as respectable. As a dramatic craftsman Ibsen stands high—complex plot, sub plot, serve only to heighten his subtle delineation of character.

This meat is being served in the Gym on the last Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the term by the College Dramatic Society. It proved a little strong for some of Ibsen's contemporaries, and in phrases such as, "an open drain," "unutterably offensive," and "a dirty act done publicly" they reveal the extent of their indigestion.

We think that you and your friends' stomachs may be a little stronger and urge you to come along. Production is in the hands of Kate Crosse.

Jit and Jive

The evening's programme was centred around Duke Ellington—his more frenetic and hectic style, his vocalists, his more sweet and pretty style, and his early, rougher style, in four appropriately chosen sections; incidental music was interspersed in the form of a few records from like-minded artists such as Coleman Hawkins and Lionel Hampton.

Ellington's music cannot really be classed with any of the other many jazz and swing styles. To some, the first section that was played, for instance, might sound nearer to the more frenzied efforts of a Tommy Dorsey than to jazz proper; yet when the records are closely listened to the reed section becomes as neat and well-ordered as Count Basie's, the brass section is less strident, less sheerly noisy, the rhythm is more purposeful and less crude and forced.

The records with vocals—the second section—are distinguished mainly by the care with which everything is worked out. All does not depend on the vocalist, as in the current "popular" records, with the band only there to "play the tune through" at the beginning and the end. In other words, the vocal is treated as merely a part, albeit an important one, of the total structure.

But the main thing about Ellington will always be the uniqueness of his harmonies—very widely spaced and eloquent, as opposed to the close and "slick" modern swing style, or the free, improvised "all-ins" of, e.g., Chicagoan jazz, and the individuality and the consistently high jazz level of his soloists, who have, for the most part, been working with him sufficiently long to make true combination with and consideration for each other possible. The soloists are jazz soloists, but they are also Ellington soloists—they are playing an Ellington composition, and although they create their own solos, they do so within very definite limits.

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Second Hockey Team Unbeaten at Canterbury

Welcomed at Christchurch station by Canterbury people and a voice on the loudspeaker asking the Victoria hockey teams to assemble at a given point, we were then transported by our billets to our three-day homes. During the morning we were shown over the College and Stud. Ass. Building and our first games were in the afternoon, after which we were invited back to CUC for afternoon tea.

In the evening we saw "Macbeth" played by CUC students. The performance of Mary Rose Miller (ex-VUC) was particularly impressive.

On Friday Canterbury put on a tea dance in our honour, to which we went after playing TC teams. We departed to the pictures—most going to see "Henry V."

On Saturday morning one team played a local team, and a variety of entertainment was offered for the afternoon. Some went to the races at Riccarton, some to ride tandems to places with unbelievable names, and some to watch the Kiwis beat Canterbury.

We were most impressed with the Christchurch billetes' hospitality and the ready supply of hot water to rid ourselves of Hagley Park mud was appreciated. An example of their thoughtfulness was the fact that a large number of players managed to get bicycles on which to see the city and environs.

As for the games themselves, detailed results are:—

VUC 1st team v. CUC 1st team—lost, 0-3.

VUC 2nd team v. CUC 2nd team—won, 6-4.

VUC 1st team v. Training College "A" team—lost 0-5.

VUC 2nd team v. Training College "B" team—drew 4-4.

VUC 2nd team v. Papanui Technical—won 3-1.

All games were even and the teams played well. Jane Munro and Glen Simmers gave a particularly good display throughout. Gloria Fraser captained the first and Jean Priest the second team.

Senior A. — Congratulations to Marlon Kiddle, Daisy Filmer, Josephine Smiler and Betty Boyes, from the graduates' team, who have been selected as Wellington Representatives in the Provincial "K" Cup competitions.

☆

Graduates' Team.—Although this team has won two matches and drawn one this round, it has not played as well as might be expected. Unfortunately we have a "floating population" and hence a different team each week. Although this adds a bit of variety and an air of suspense to the games it does not lead to good hockey. However, we have had some very bright spots. For instance, the game against TC was fast and clean, the forwards showed good combination, and it was only the opposition goalie who saved the score from mounting higher in our favour. Our game against YWCA was fair, being slow in the first half. It was an example of how the Varsity teams generally set the pace of their game by the pace of their opponents.

Perhaps one of our worst games, not because of the hiding we received, but for our play generally, was the one against Hutt United. Weather conditions were anything but ideal for hockey and on a ground more like a

cowyard we found it very hard to do anything like justice to the game. The Hutt halves were too good altogether for our forward line. Their anticipation, defending and attacking tactics and good clean stick work, is a challenge to all of us. On a rather better ground and with a different team we again met our Waterloo against COG. Their forward line had been changed and was probably the strongest of the season, giving our defence more than enough work to do. Our own forward line should have been one of our strongest but lack of practice made any effective combination almost impossible. The long and eagerly awaited game against Varsity ended in a draw 2-2 after a half-time score of nil. The game was fast and hot and most enjoyable but there were too many fouls on both sides. Off-side and obstruction seemed to be the two main breaches and occurred quite frequently. Graduates were perhaps unlucky not to have scored more goals as five hard clean shots by the right inner went wide by a yard or so. Varsity on the other hand, although they managed to combine very well down the field, lost all their punch once they reached the circle and had very few clean shots at goal. This situation could be helped a lot by quicker passes when tackled, hard hitting generally, but especially inside the circle, and by the inside forwards in particular pushing into the circle to pick up rebounds from the goal's pads.

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Swords Club

The Swords Club has this year been small owing to the shortage of equipment, but with weapons and masks on the way we hope to have a larger club next year.

Prospects for Tournament are somewhat better than last year, when we came last with 22 bouts to Otago's win with 27. The team for this year consists of two of last year's team and two club members who were not available last year. The personnel is Stuart Cathie, Peter Hampton, Roy Sutherland and Pix Hurrell (captain) with Peg Moor as emergency. All these have improved considerably since last year and we should be able to improve our position somewhat this Tournament.

Though small, the club has been very active and the antics of some members are a constant source of interest. Such cries in a certain well-known female voice as "Don't stick that thing in me," "Go 'way, you," "Stop it," and "Ah's not scared but Ah's awful frightened" periodically resound through the hall, though it must be admitted the owner of the voice has a sound parry when she stops talking and uses it.

The club has met once a week since March and a fair amount was done over the long vac. During the session some of the club have met for further practice on Saturday afternoons and the resultant improvement bodes well for the future.

Happy Harriers

So far the VUC Harrier Club has had a comparatively successful season, and with the intensive training schedule which at least a proportion of the club are keeping, we hope to put up a still better showing.

Interclub Races

We have competed in five interclub races this season, and are now well established as the third strongest club in Wellington, with an opportunity of improving that position.

Our first trial in open company was in Wellington-Masterton relay, and we were a little disappointed in filling eighth place. This was partly due to a late start this season and the very gruelling nature of the contest. However, we enjoyed the part of the journey made by bus, and are all firm advocates of the Wairarapa Tunnel Scheme.

We next competed in the Anderson Rally Shield contest at Dannevirke, in an effort to retain the shield (which we have held since it was last competed for in 1940), but were beaten into third place. On the same day the Shaw Baton Relay Race was held at Miramar, but with two teams at Dannevirke we could only make a token effort locally.

In the Dorne Cup the green singlets began to show up rather better, and we finished a comfortable third, with Scottish only a few points ahead of us. Even the local press were surprised Varsity could field a strong team, and five of our club members were chosen to train for the Provincial team.

For the Vosseler Shield we had a few of our better men absent, but still managed to run third in the teams event. Hawke ran a particularly fine race to finish fourth, with Eccles close behind, seventh.

Club Races

The Novice Race was held early in the season, and Eccles won in a convincing manner. He is a very promising runner who will almost certainly be picked for the Provincial team.

The Sherwood Cup contest was restored to its original locality this year and was held at Paekakariki. Over three miles of real steeplechase country, Hawke led the field home with Eccles second and Saxton third. The cup is awarded on a handicap basis and was won by McDiarmid.

Our normal Saturday runs have led us over a wide variety of country, including Karori, Seatoun, Johnsonville, Normandale, Paekakariki, Tinakori Hill and even Pencarrow. There is no doubt of the truth in our slogan: "Join the Harrier Club and see Wellington."

☆ ☆ ☆

Soccer Still Hope

Senior

Results of the last two matches have shown that Varsity is capable of producing football equal to the best in the First Division, yet at the same time incapable of beating a decidedly poorer team. However, the team is still confident of success in the future, even against Marist.

Second A

If the eleven or more members of the team would turn out regularly, the team would get a chance to settle down and produce some good football. Much to the disgust of those seven or eight who have turned out regularly, there are those members

of the team who have no sense of loyalty to the team or club, and who without any prior notification decide to have a day off.

Second B

This team has treated such matters practically, replacing those who don't turn up with friends who don't know much about the game but who like a regular Saturday kick-around. In their enthusiasm the team has instituted a half-hour practice before every game, which must be attended by all eleven players, or else —. This at least will have the effect of keeping everyone fit. Good luck, anyway, Second B.

Third

Weathering a difficult period of 'flu and mumps without a loss, the team has come through with flying colours. Two wins against Petone Tech. O.B., 3-2 in the knock-out Cup, and 5-0 in the championship; both games played with only nine men, are the team's latest successes.

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