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THE
SONG BOOK

CANTA

The Official Organ of the Students Association
Canterbury University College

GYM CLUB
8-15
TO-NIGHT

VOL. XI., No. 8

CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

Wednesday July 17, 1940

AUSTRALIAN VISITORS

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF NEW ZEALAND

These Australian debaters are hardly any different from us, that is the most obvious fact about them. What do they think of New Zealand and its manners, wine, and women? When one of them was told that Australia was a place notable for lack of water and a poor class of immigrant, he asked "Where do you go in New Zealand when the tide comes in?"

Poor fellows, they find the weather so cold that they have to wear a couple of singlets. The only impression of New Zealand women I could get from them was that much less lipstick and general make-up is used over here. I was told of green and blue lipstick in Australia, worn to match the dress.

Dunedin was found to be a very gay, noisy and hospitable city; one of them, speaking at a dinner at Saint Margaret's Hostel, gave a talk on "Horse-Racing in Australia," and the Head of the Hostel was seen to grow very pale in the face. Regarding drink, one is an abstainer and the other is not.

Their pronunciation is much the same as ours, the most obvious difference being that the 'a' of example, chance, dance, etc., is pronounced as in hat. Vocabulary shows a few differences, for example, a suitcase is called a port.

Australian dress, I gather, is thinner and lighter than ours. Few Australian girls wear coats and skirts.

They were very impressed with the standard of education in New Zealand primary and secondary schools, and have spoken in schools all over the country.

Among a variety of things they noticed here were the slow speed of the city traffic, the River Avon which seemed funny because it was so small, the family circle round the fire at night, a thing that struck them as strange, and last but not least, the hosts of bicycles. They have been here almost five weeks, and have had a good time, incidentally being undefeated so far in any of their debates.

ANOTHER WIN FOR AUSTRALIANS

The Australian debaters, in denying "That New Zealand and Australia should permit the unrestricted immigration of refugees," managed to beat Messrs. Bilcliffe and Jermyn, the whole prop and mainstay of the honour and good name of C.U.C. In doing so they were merely adding another victory to their unbeaten record in the present tour.

Dr. Hight introduced the debate, and Mr. Bilcliffe spoke first. He confided in us that his sister, by virtue of her youthful beauty, had once been the recipient of numerous boxes of chocolates, none of which, sad to say, were New Zealand made. Now all the chocolates his sister receives are manufactured in New Zealand. After rejecting the possibility that his sister's beauty might have faded, Mr. Bilcliffe came to the triumphant conclusion that New Zealand chocolates must be much better nowadays, and he told us why—a certain firm (which we must not advertise) imported a foreigner skilled in the chocolate industry. And so he said that it would be to our profit to admit foreigners. He gave the Home Secretary's word that refugees created employment, instead of taking jobs from natives. And he gave historical instances of the benefits England has derived from allowing refugees to enter unrestrictedly.

Mr. Campbell started dramatically but irrelevantly by telling us how angry colonists armed with muskets objected to the landing of convicts at Sydney in 1849. He then waxed eloquent on the impracticability of unrestricted immigration. To avoid overcrowding of professions and to

ensure that the immigrants were not dumped where conditions were unfamiliar and hostile, there would have to be planning, which alone is restriction, and picking of suitable types. We could not allow the pure and undefiled British stock to be swamped by aliens. Mr. Campbell ended on a triumphantly imperialistic note of "OUR Australia! OUR New Zealand!"

By this time CANTA was nearly asleep, and beginning to have visions of that fire at home, but Mr. Jermyn relieved the gloom by taking the Australian case to a logical conclusion. The Australians, he said, envisaged a day when Hereford Street would be a veritable Tower of Babel with every language except English represented. Then one day someone would discover one of the aboriginal English in a mountain cave. Having flung aside their case as a tissue of absurdities, Mr. Jermyn then magnanimously forgave his opponents because they were Australians. He said that only three million tons of shipping was available a year for refugees which apparently flooded an Australian argument, and then grew positively ferocious in his condemnation of the little man, the selfish man, who has no thought but his own petty interests and his own

comfort, and resolutely refuses to have anything to do with refugees. Then, after a funny story about a chameleon and a tartan rug, he cursed the Australian team as the selfish people who have caused the present discontents.

Mr. Jenkins admitted himself appalled by the vision called up by Mr. Jermyn of 3,000,000 tons of refugees. Let us first look to our own troubles, he said, and not be carried away by sentimentality. "Australia, according to some people, needs more water and a better type of immigrant—so does Hell." Mr. Jenkins like Mr. Campbell, had no objection to restricted immigration, but such people as Fifth Columnists would have to be kept out. The opposition, he said, would put fifth-columnists on their honour to behave like gentlemen. He doubled the truth of Mr. Bilcliffe's statement that refugees created employment, and remained completely unimpressed when problems of race, colour, and allegiance, such as those which make the United States of America the butt of half the debaters in this world, were only to be avoided by restricting the entry of refugees.

Mr. Bilcliffe and Mr. Campbell then summed up, the former appealing to our humanitarian instincts, and the latter to our pockets.

Then, at the end of a long day, the judge, Mr. Brassington, remarked on the absence of vegetable offerings, congratulating Mr. Jenkins on being one of the few people who could argue a New Zealand potato into the Australian market, and awarded the decision to the Australians, even now refraining from handing bouquets, vegetable or otherwise.

ARTS BALL

A REAL PARTY

Youth and beauty met and the welkin rang triple cadenzas as Arts Ball burst over the Town on July 5. Even before the doors of the Winter Garden opened to admit the first of the Popeyes with Olive Oyl (whose costume was so adaptable that it represented Queen of Hearts last year), Christchurch was aware that something was afoot. Masked men and rustling maidens were observed slinking through the back streets (owing to petrol restrictions) and a heavy demand for safety-pins was experienced round 8 o'clock by all the chain-stores in the city.

But let's to Arts Ball. As the first notes of the Air Force Band stole through the hall, the floor became chequered with every imaginable hue as the dancers swayed languidly with the decorum due to the first number even at Arts Ball. After the second dance, a mere handful of Air Force players could not hope to compete with the army of crooners, Hakarers and masters of instruments which had now invaded the floor. A whole bombing squadron of trombonists would have wailed unheard in this wilderness.

Apart from the team of Popeyes and the Gullivers gallivanting hither and elsewhere, several of your favourite cartoon characters were represented. Perhaps the most striking was a flock of Ugly—that is, a flock of Ducklings. These fascinating creatures were surrounded in a yellow substance which, your reported discoverer, at considerable personal risk, to consist of detachable strips of crepe-paper. The state of the floor at the end of the festivities showed that they were very detachable. Then there was a set of dominos—I took down a statement by a Double-four as to his impressions of the Ball, but as Henry VIII trod on his toe in the middle of it, I am not able to reproduce the statement. Ferdinand the Bull was not present, though his trainer and several of the stablehands dressed as toreadors and matadors with a bevy of dark-eyed senoritas shared the reflected glory of the gentle brute. He had been left at home among the flowers, smelling like anything.

Mr. Chips was there in a black stuff gown. Dostoy Lamour was an item of tropical interest. Flash Gordon had sent an emissary from some

part of the Zodaic. This gentleman with his off-putte complexion was equipped with a transmitting apparatus, though he apparently went off the air before the ball was over. The lady who gives you the billiard balls and the charming smile looked ravishing in a cunning little bolero and an engagement ring. I noticed love-light in her eye as she swept along with Barnacle Bill. A man with bare feet and funny eyebrows did some really amazing contortions in front of an animal with false teeth. It wasn't Ferdinand. However, the writhings of this Javanese gentleman lacked the abandon displayed by another group of 300 in the middle of the floor. Most of these wore shorts and holes in their shoes as they perfected what is apparently some kind of Polynesian folk-dance, called in the dialect "Jitterbug." The dancers here, as in some of the other islands of the Pacific, work themselves into a frenzy and drop finally of sheer exhaustion. One could not help being absorbed in the atmosphere of gaiety and carefree amiability which pervaded the hall. I myself was caught up in it, and at half-past-one I said "What-ho" to Anne Boleyn without giving apparent offence.

After they had played "Now is the Hour" at the Garden, everybody wended his or her way round to the Mayfair, where he or she enjoyed him or herself immensely having his, etc., photo taken and going to sleep in the swing-boats. Your ace-reporter got some particularly incriminating snap-shot tickets of some of the who's who of the College, and being he had to pay to get into the ball, he now feels entitled to sell these to the highest bidder.

HEALTH and HYGIENE

OTAGO IS CONDUCTING INQUIRIES

(N.Z.U. Press Bureau)

(Readers wishing to find out the names of these remedies exposed and wishing to inquire about other so-called patent medicines and cures may do so by writing to the Editor, who will hand over the inquiry to the Health Education Society, Otago University.)

1. B. H. (Medical School) wants to know the value of a well-known so-called tonic.

Answer: This preparation is stated to contain ferrum, calcium, sodium, phosphates, and sucrose, as well as other necessary elements. Ferrum, of course, is just iron masquerading under a Latin name, and sucrose is the familiar sugar in the basin. The other necessary elements said to be present mean nothing. This is a good example of shotgun prescribing, the idea being that at least one pellet is sure to get the bird. Glycero-phosphates are not now listed in the official pharmacopeia. They were originally employed under the vague impression that they improved nutrition and supplied organic phosphorus compounds to the nervous system—as a matter of fact they are rapidly decomposed, the phosphates being excreted in the urine and stools as inorganic salts, while the glycerine is combusted in the usual manner. Their use in therapeutics is nil. If iron or calcium is required, then it

can be administered in cheaper and better form.

2. A. J. asks: "What is your opinion of the film 'Damaged Goods'?"

Answer: The stage direction of the original play by the French doctor and dramatist, Brieux, which was published in May, 1911, simultaneously in London and New York, and which was instantly a real success, instructs the manager of the theatre to appear on the stage and say: "I beg leave to inform you, on behalf of the author and the management, that the object of the play is a study of venereal disease in its bearing on marriage. It contains no scene to provoke scandal or to arouse disgust, nor is there in it any obscene word; and it may be witnessed by everyone, unless we must believe that folly and ignorance are necessary conditions of female virtue." With this expression of opinion we concur. We cannot too strongly recommend readers to see this film.

3. "Army" asks: "What does T.A.B. mean?"

Answer: T.A.B. are letters taken from typhoid, para typhoid A and para typhoid B, and name the vaccine formed from the dead bacilli. Immunity may be acquired artificially for certain lengths of time by preventive vaccination or inoculation against certain diseases, such as

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

MUSIC PROGRAMME

Thursday, July 18, at 1.20 p.m.

String Quartet: Mrs. K. Ballantyne, Mrs. J. H. E. Schroder, Mrs. K. Robinson and Miss Nancy Estall.

Vocalist: Mrs. Muriel Ross.

Accompanist: Miss Blanche M. Atkinson.

1. Quartet in D major, "The Lark" (first movement) Haydn (1732-1809)
- Quartet in A minor, Op. 51 (first movement) Brahms (1833-1897)
2. "O Mio Babbino Caro" from "Gianni Schicchi" Puccini (1858-1924)
- Vissi d'Arte (Love and Music) Puccini (1858-1924)
- and Non la Sospiri (In secret hidden from Care) from "La Tosca" Puccini (1858-1924)
- Elsa's Dream from "Lohengrin" Wagner (1813-1883)

On Thursday next, July 25th, the programme will consist of the Jupiter Symphony by Mozart played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Beecham.

THE SONG-BOOK NEARS PUBLICATION

Your chance has come at last. The Song-Book will be ready for sale in the office on July 27—Cost, only ninenpence.

The Song-Book contains forty pages, and will include Revue songs of the last ten years or so. A general section will consist of College Songs and a few others that seem to appeal to students. This will provide an adequate example of that peculiar disease known as Student humour, and will, no doubt, be fully appreciated by those suffering from it.

Finally, to ensure absolutely the respectability of the book, a section dealing with C.U.C. and House haka will be included—also the Training College haka. Thus will the immortal inspiration of ten successive Revues remain immortal—well, until next Revue, anyway.

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DO YOU KNOW—

THAT the rumour that Mr. Jer-
myn has knocked off smoking has
been authoritatively denied.

THAT a certain Dark Lady in Eng-
lish I has been the occasion of a ro-
mantic revival, in the form of num-
erous sonnets and other conceits of
poesie.

THAT Nancy Adkin and John
Ritchie were married just before
Arts Ball.

THAT someone asked Claude Wil-
liams the other day if he knew any-
thing about football. "Oh, I just
clean Cartwright's boots," he replied.

THAT the concluding addresses in
the "What I Live By" series will be
as follows:

July 28, Dr. I. L. Sutherland.
August 4, Dr. H. E. Field.
August 11, Summing up, Dr. H. D.
Broadhead.

CANTA

General Editor: Molly Mullan.

STUDENT ENLISTMENTS

Since the beginning of the war there have been published in daily newspapers the names of men who have enlisted for service with the New Zealand Forces. Among these names have been those of many students, past and present. Some are already overseas, some are in camp in New Zealand, some are waiting to be called up; there are many too, who, under the Territorial scheme will be going into camp later this year. All have made, and will make, sacrifices for a cause which British people feel is just, for freedom in our national life, for independence of action and thought within our own hard won constitution.

Since the Executive is compiling a register of all present students who serve with the Forces, we feel that it is not necessary for such an organ as CANTA to make further mention of the fact; more especially as past students are still ipso facto members of the University, and it is impossible to keep track of them all. This latter trouble applies also to graduates who gain military distinction and explains why they are not mentioned in CANTA.

It does not follow, however, that we do not recognise the surrender of personal ambition which has to be made. We as students are probably more keenly aware of the sacrifice involved than other members of the community, in spite of the fact that the outside world is so quick to condemn student politics.

MUSIC IN THE UNIVERSITY

MR. PAGE'S RECITALS

The recital by Mr. Fred Page last Sunday week in the College Hall was comprised of Bach's Preludes, Fugues Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Mozart's Sonata in A Major, Beethoven's Sonata in E Minor and Debussy's Preludes. This very choice group was presented in a brilliant manner. Mr. Page showed by his technique that he could be ranked among New Zealand's premier pianists. In addition the recital was made exceptionally interesting by the pianist commenting upon and explaining the themes of each of the works.

Mr. Page was sent to University College, London, from Canterbury College, for the purpose of studying composition. He returned to N.Z. a short while ago with some excellent and new ideas on the presentation and arrangement of pianoforte recitals. Unfortunately on account of the war, Mr. Page has been compelled to suspend these ideas in the mean-
time.

Canterbury College should be proud of the connection it has with Mr. Page and it is a reflection on the students of the College that his recitals have been compelled to cease on account of lack of support. It is important that one should note that Mr. Page's recitals were going to be of a voluntary nature and completely devoid of any professional fees. It seems a great pity that support was not sufficient to pay for the expenses of the College Hall. Mr. Page is a pianist of no mean experience and much cultural and musical advantage could have been gained from his recitals. This is surely a case of student apathy in the raw.

Lack of Interest

It is hard to decide one way or another where the fault lies. Is it with the student or with the performer or with the presentation and organisation of musical appreciation in the College. Judging by Mr. Page's recital it is certainly not with the performer. Therefore the fault must lie with the other two. Lack of interest of students is well known, but perhaps in this case the fault lies slightly more at the door of the methods of presentation and organisation.

Perhaps the lack of student support at the Midday Weekly recitals may be attributed to this fact. Perhaps the wrong type of music is played—too many folk songs and national dances, perhaps the music played caters only for the listener who is educated up to a particular type and perhaps the student does not know how—has never been taught to appreciate good music. Students are of course notoriously hard to please, and it is generally recognised that even if cultural advantage is to be gained from anything, it must always be presented in a very appealing manner. It takes a long time to come to appreciate what musicians term the "best" type of music. One must realise that not every student enjoys and in fact

even wants to enjoy classical music. By means of a gradual instruction by means of good lectures by experienced people, illustrated by the best known works of the great composers, interest in music may be increased.

Music in Schools

In certain countries, music is an integral part of life. There are in N.Z. today several schools where music is a compulsory subject—these are, of course, preparatory schools. In one preparatory school in the North Island which has been opened just in recent years, all the boys are taught the appreciation of music. This is done on the belief that basically all children have some sense of beauty of rhythm and music. After five years this system is in full organisation, and many promising musicians have passed on to the big schools. Many, of course, there are who cannot and will never be able to play a musical instrument, but every boy turned out from that school has some appreciation of music. Usually when they reach their boarding schools unless the school is very unusual, music is completely forgotten. When they reach the University, unless by this time the individuals have learnt the value of a musical background and knowledge, no interest is taken again. So it appears that the fault now lies in the schools not in the Universities.

Some Suggestions

Even if such is the case much could be done for the greater increase of the appreciation of music. It is not sufficient to place notices round the College saying there will be a recital at such and such a time and place—no average student will do anything about it. What is required is some kind of musical club or society to increase the greater appreciation of good music. Choral Societies and Orchestral Societies are excellent in their way but they are only for people who have a knowledge of music, who have a good voice or play some instrument. They do not help the appreciation of music among the lay student. Possibly if a musical appreciation club were started, the Choral and Orchestral Societies would not be always appealing for more support. They would draw naturally from the Music Club. No city may run a symphony orchestra unless there are adequate and competent teachers to teach the various instruments. So it is in the College. No choral-Orchestral Society can hope to run efficiently without some basic club to provide the material. Such a music society would require people of ability in the various departments of music to institute and run it. Much publicity, organisation and work would be required, but the material is clearly in the College and wants developing. Possibly a person like Mr. Page may be interested in such a scheme.

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CORRESPONDENCE

CHANGE OF SOCIETY v. CHANGE OF HEART

Letters to the Editor must be written on one side of the paper only.

Dear Sir,—In his letter in the last issue of CANTA, Mr. V. E. Rice affirms that there must be a sweeping change in the hearts of men before we can hope to make any changes for the better in the society in which we live. In other words it is useless to plan for peace unless we are willing to accept the precepts of Christianity. It seems to me that if Mr. Rice thinks that this is the only chance for the world he can hold out very little real hope. If two thousand years of Christianity have only so far persuaded us to love our neighbours as ourselves that we are willing to massacre them with greater and greater abandon then where will we be in another two thousand years? Can Mr. Rice offer any evidence for a far-reaching change of heart in the near future? Surely if we are to plan for peace we must do so with reference to the only possible means of enforcing it under our control—that is through social constraints. Faith may be able to move mountains—but each man's faith is under his own personal control. We cannot make him love his neighbour—we can only see to it that he is unable to wrong him.

It seems also pertinent to the matter to ask Mr. Rice whether any change of faith will be in the direction of man's weal or his woe. After all Nazism is a faith and a very soul-filling faith, and it probably has as good a chance as Christianity of capturing the hearts of the whole world. The only contention we can apply in judging a world order is its capacity for improvement; by this standard Nazism stands revealed for the fraud it is. And the same test may be applied to the world order to which other faiths lead. This is essentially a social judgment—a faith must stand or fall by the consequences it holds for society.

My standpoint is therefore that the fundamental axiom from which all planning for peace must proceed is

the conception of the whole of a mankind as a single social organisation which should be capable of conscientious improvement—that is of conscientious increase in the total of human happiness. Peace can thus only come when some kind of world order is established on this base. My fundamental difference from Mr. Rice I think lies in the sanctions which we would invoke to uphold this world order. He thinks that they must be moral and spiritual, the only sanction I can see is that of force. The only conditions for a permanent and stable world order is universality and overwhelming power in the hands of the controlling authority. War will cease not when all men's hearts have turned to God but when an attempt has been made to break through a world order by force and has been put down by force so decisively that no appeals to the court of arms is ever possible again.

I am fully aware that this cannot represent a final state of affairs. But if the criterion of a good society is its capacity for change and improvement it will not be. I believe that the creeds of nationalism and race the dogmatic ideologies which are preying on the world to-day will die when the thing that motivates them dies—fear. The hearts of mankind will change when fear has been removed from the world—not before. The world order which removes the fear of war from man must have a social policy—one which removes all those fears which overwhelm our whole present society. The war against Nazism is justified as a struggle to retain for mankind those fundamental human liberties set out by H. G. Wells in his "Rights of Man" which Nazism in the limit seeks to deny over the whole earth. We want as the outcome of this war not a Federal Union of Democracies, not a United States of Europe, but a United States of the world with a central authority whose power exceeds that of all national sovereignties, pledged to uphold the dignity and freedom of man.

M. A. JERMYN.

SOMETHING REALLY NEW!

Dear Madam,—At a time such as the present, when the proportion of women to men in this country is increasing I feel there is an urgent necessity for the revival of either the Bachelor's Union or the Misogynist Club. This latter was originally founded, I believe, about ten years ago, but unfortunately, owing to treachery on the part of some of its executive it succumbed to the scurrilous attacks which were levelled at it from everywhere that women could exert influence.

Some of its aims will be:—
1. To provide a centre where bachelors may gather and, unhampered by things which make life interesting, inspiring or ennobling.
2. To be a tower of strength for all bachelors.

3. To show how, since the time of Eve, it has been woman who has caused nearly all the troubles of this world.

4. To demonstrate man's superiority. Membership will be open in the beginning, to all bachelors on condition that, should he lose his rank, a member will pay a fine, normally free afternoon tea all round for the club, after which he is expelled. Lesser offences will be tried by jury.

Believing that there are many persons in the College who are interested I hope you will give this letter some space in CANTA. I would ask all those interested to drop me a note, care of the men's letter rack.

Thanking you, D.
(Faint heart never won fair lady, sir.—Ed.)

LANGUAGE UNIT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Sir,—It is with considerable reluctance that I reply to Dr. Broadhead's letter as, (a), there has been an obvious misunderstanding and, (b), debate by correspondence is apt to be very unsatisfactory due to the treatment letters are liable to receive before being printed. I must disclaim all responsibility for my letter as printed in the last issue. Though permission was given to shorten it, the manner of the shortening so far failed to meet my approval that I would rather it had not been printed at all. My letter as printed was not a proper indication of my views and therefore not an adequate basis for criticism thereof. There are, however, a few points I would like to mention. Dr. Broadhead's original letter certainly gave the impression of contempt of the Social Sciences, as I described in deleted portions of my last letter. Re points in his letter in the present issue. I do not agree that the whole burden of his original letter was the proposal of creating a new degree. I do not agree that my remarks on the Social Sciences were irrelevant, no more irrelevant than his own which occasioned them, thought they may have seemed somewhat irrelevant in the letter as printed. Further my letter heading "Language and the Social Sciences," was not printed. Dr. Broadhead's third suggestion for the thesis was covered by a deleted part of my letter in which I suggested a census of all those having language difficulty with a view to finding out

their main subjects and interests. His reference to my remarks on lack of application in language study hardly call for comment. It is a glimpse into the obvious that the University should not pander to laziness. My remarks on this lack of application were a condemnation, not an excuse.

Finally, if I appeared to make a molehill, that is due also to my letter as printed and not to its original form. May I suggest in conclusion that when letters are shortened and altered some acknowledgement of the fact be made. It would, I think prevent a good deal of misunderstanding.

C. THOMPSON.

(We are sorry that our sub-Editor has made Mr. Thompson feel that he was misrepresented in the last issue; We hope he isn't still cross.—Ed.)

Sir,—The whole burden of my first letter of June 19th was this: remove an injustice by the creation of a new degree. Your latest correspondent, unfortunately, ignores this main point, misconceives my attitude to the Social Sciences, and makes a mountain of a (parenthetical) molehill. Whether the term "Science" should be applied to certain Sociological Studies is irrelevant to the question of a compulsory language unit, though, if requested, I shall be pleased to explain my view in private.

May I suggest some admirable themes for a B.S.S. thesis?

1. What is culture?
2. Has the study of language a 'cultural' value?

DRAMA SPRING-CLEAN

Once upon a time 13 years ago, the authorities built us a Little Theatre for the advancement of historic talent among the habitues of the College. That is an old story, but it has its modern sequel.

Last Sunday, a band of workers, filled with apparently unquenchable enthusiasm, set themselves to delve in the accumulated rubbish of 13 years. A heavy pall of dust hung over the proceedings. It descended gently on hair and clothing, penetrated to the innermost recesses of the lungs and lent to everything a vague air of unreality that ill befitted the strenuous activity in hand and the picturesque language that accompanied less congenial parts of the task.

Certain gentlemen, mercifully disguised under a layer of filth—we cannot apologise for the word—knees to emerge through a trapdoor with armfuls of stage props, empty champagne bottles, coils of wire, odd lengths of timber and all manner of nameless bric-a-brac, which was piled in a convenient dressing room, pending further stage grovelling about on hands and worked in gasping relays under the action. Those not engaged in tripping over the innumerable hazards on the stage, sparred with Roman swords or forcibly disproved the theory that a man can hoist himself up to the loft with a block and pulley.

The feminine element of the party occupied itself appropriately with the wardrobe which at first was barely

distinguishable from the stock-in-trade of a rag and bone merchant. Garments were sorted according to period—Anglo-Saxon, Medieval accessories, indeterminate and pants—which was an illuminating classification it must be admitted. The chief difficulty was apparently to find a sufficient range of adjectives to quality some of the garments in question.

E.g., Item—1 colossal long-sleeved shapeless mauve garment.

By the end of the afternoon the Theatre had resumed more or less orderly appearance, and the participants in this epic undertaking, returned home with mutual congratulations, to wash off the grime which alone could disguise their expressions of conscious virtue.

ANNUAL DEBATE LAW DEFEATS DIALECTICS

The annual Debating onslaught, Law versus Dialectic, began with the usual preliminaries of speechifying and minute reading. An audience of about a dozen eyed the notes and faces of prospective debaters. The Chairman reviewed the situation. The Secretary lulled the audience in tones eloquent of the Secretary's bad writing.

The coma of resignation into which the audience had sunk was suddenly interrupted by Mr. B. J. Drake stepping forth to begin his address on the virtues of a subject that seemed to have little prospect, "A nation's culture is greater than its commerce." Mr. Drake complained that commerce and culture were 'inextricably mingled,' and therefore could not be treated separately. Nevertheless, he trumped up a foundation for the affirmative, and insisted that 'greater than' was to be construed in 'survival values.'

Mr. M. A. Jermyn, leader of the opposition, retorted with a few opening bombshells, settling down to a sparkling defence. He dabbled vaguely in Greek and Jewish history, and came to the conclusion 'culture is dependent on, and is a part of, commerce,' and therefore, as 'the whole is greater than the part,' Mr. Jermyn was right and Mr. Drake wrong.

Mr. Rumbold began his usual entertaining harangue on the problem of whether Mr. Drake's authority, the New Universal Dictionary, was better than Mr. Jermyn's Chamber's Dictionary, or whether the one he (Mr. Rumbold) used was better than the one Mr. Jermyn or . . . No one seemed any the wiser, even Mr. Rumbold. A passing band helpfully drowned most of what Mr. Rumbold had to say—it sounded 'subversive.'

The tale of the opposition was continued Mr. C. Bilcliffe. He began with a beseeching appeal: "The affirmative knows nothing of commerce. They have never been cold. They have never been on the breadline . . ." It was becoming very pathetic when an interjector yelled "Have you?" which seemed to squash the rest of Mr. Bilcliffe's argument—that the affirmative had had no

real contact with commerce and therefore had no right to talk about it. He then waxed eloquent on the virtues of commerce in historical Egypt.

A few more bombshells were returned by Mr. H. Clifford who began abruptly on something or other quoting the doubtful authority of 'A bloody good time behind the line, Inky, Pinky parlez-vous,' insisting that he meant "bloody" to hurt. He made several startling disclosures such as despite the fact that a Roman woman had twelve husbands in one year, thousands of negroes had to be imported to keep the population up. This was all by way of leading to the fact that 'a commercial nation is a warlike one, and therefore unhappy.'

Mr. Weston continued with a glum defence for the opposition. He assured us that men should take a pride in their work. "What about garbage men?" asked Mr. Rumbold naively.

Speakers from the floor were not forthcoming. Mr. Jermyn therefore reviewed his side's position, indicating the degeneration of culture in the affirmative's use of the word "bloody." Mr. Drake patched together the shreds of the affirmative's arguments, and became almost convincing.

Then unexpectedly Miss Mullan emerged from the audience to judge the debate. She awarded the spoon to the Law Society, and the "best speech" to Mr. Bilcliffe. She then expressed our thoughts in a few simple words.

"I can't imagine how six intelligent people could waste their time on such a futile subject."

Miss Mullan had evidently determined not to waste her time and had brought her knitting. CANTA wished he had too.

3. For what types of mind are languages a difficult study?

As regards (3) I must admit I have made no statistical survey; I am relying on a fairly intimate acquaintance with the student mind. Of course, I recognise that some mathematicians may find the language compulsion unjust; what I said before was that the Social Science Students are "mostly" the people, etc.

If students often "lack application" they are blameworthy, and would be the better for a little Spartan discipline. In certain cases to offer a soft cushion for a hard rock may be justifiable, but there is the danger of encouraging placidity and laziness. In modern life generally we find a plentiful enough lack of strenuous living; let us preserve the University as far as possible, from such deterioration. Thirty years ago both Mathematics and Latin were compulsory subjects for the B.A. degree. The Latinists, instead of bemoaning their hard lot, sought personal help from the mathematicians; and the Mathematicians in return received help from the Latin-

ists. I am not justifying the compulsory: I am merely pointing out the reactions.

H. D. B.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL

On Saturday last, Cannon Hall was delighted by the spectacle of two criminals from College House being escorted by a body-guard of College and Rolleston combined, along the river and through the sacred precincts of Cannon itself. The criminals, tightly roped together and led by four stalwart defenders of the communal rights, were paying the price of removing to a secret place certain chair seats belonging to College House. The tail of the kite was provided by Rolleston, Christ's College and various strays of unknown denomination and was led down the road by Pied Piper Kimberley. Unfortunately the mist obscured the final act in the dramma, but with the Avon but a few yards away, what would be your guess?

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COLLEGE CLUBS

VARSITY PLAYS GOOD RUGBY

V. ATHLETIC. Won 6-0.

The ground was very heavy after a previous Senior game at Rugby Park. Nevertheless the Varsity backs threw the ball about on all possible occasions. Extremely muddy ground and a greasy ball made conditions difficult for them. Overton replaced Cartwright who had an injured hand.

The first half saw a hard fought spell with no scores to either side although Varsity missed opportunities when tries looked imminent. In the second spell our forwards worked harder, winning from most of the scrums and gaining good ground by solid rucking and dribbling rushes. From one of these Williams scored. Then late in the game Hunter stepped past his centre and the full-back to score a fine try. McKenzie did good work in the line-outs while Walters and Williams led the team well. Donnelly gave excellent service from the scrum while Nicol and Kimberley handled soundly under adverse conditions.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

The results of the last round of matches showed an improvement, the Senior A held Aranui to a draw, the Senior B defeated Rawhiti and the Junior A lost to West Christchurch by a narrow margin.

The C.U.C. - Aranui game was particularly interesting, the game being very fast and even. The team maintained the form displayed the previous week against Hornby, the only team which has won every match to date. By drawing with C.U.C. Aranui dropped to second place in the competition.

Marie Hall on the left wing was playing well; her centres are becoming crisper and better placed. One perfect centre was well taken by Mavis Smith who beat the Aranui defence and netted cleanly to give C.U.C. the lead which they held until early in the second spell when D. Dickey found the net from a scrummage in the circle after a series of penalty corners. Betty Boyd played grand hockey throughout the game, and has played herself into the Canterbury Trials. So has Mavis Smith, and to these two team-mates we all extend our congratulations.

The Senior B played a good open game against Rawhiti. Marjorie Ockenden (Captain), in particular from Centre Half position fed her forwards well and added strength to the defence. Janet Cooke at right inner was prominent in most forward attacks.

Iola Blick has proved to be one of the best of the Junior A forwards. Her shots at goal are clean and hard, and only good defence by West Christchurch prevented her scoring more than one goal.

If the eleven members of each team remember that the game requires 70 minutes of good hard play without any let-ups, the standards now reached can be maintained.

MEN'S HOCKEY

Against Selwyn, University showed a flash of form again. The Selwyn attack was somewhat disorganised and the University defence was quite as strong as usual. As a result University were leading by 1 nil at half time. The effort was, however, too much for the University forwards and Selwyn held the whip-hand most of the second half. Only the strong University defence kept the score to 3-1 as Selwyn were definitely superior.

Captain C. Walters was not playing up to his recent high standard but nevertheless played a tireless game. The backs and halves again played a good game, T. Fancy and R. Shillito being outstanding but of the forwards the least said the better. The only true forward, R. Devereaux, is sinking down to the level of the others and his play has gone back owing to lack of support.

As things stand Varsity should beat Army but any other win will surprise them as much as anyone else, unless the forwards are changed.

CROSS COUNTRY

The run from "Bish" last week over a course of about 8 miles led the harriers through the mud and manure of pasture land and pig sties North-West of Riccarton. It was gratifying on such an afternoon to find twenty-five men tough enough to face the weather (?). In one

paddock, a bull and his harem rather objected to the red singlets and further on after passing through a field of turnips one runner ducked quickly in the face of a manned shot-gun—but he was only laughed at and allowed to pass by. The pack arrived back where it started, without casualties, to enjoy the usual good tea followed by Valhalla's whoopee to heal the wounds inflicted by barbed wire entanglements.

Cross Country runners please note that the College Steeple Chase is in the offing.

TRAMPING CLUB

A lecture evening was held by the Tramping Club on Wednesday, July 3rd. The speaker was Mr. Cedric Turner of the Canterbury Mountaineering Club, who showed some excellent slides of the peaks at the heads of the Waimakariri and Rakaia Rivers, and gave a detailed account of the Rakaia and Whitcombe Passes for the benefit of those who will be there on the Club trip at Christmas.

Next trip: Saturday and Sunday, July 20 and 21, from Little River, via Mt. Herbert, to the Takahe.

S. C. M. HOUSE PARTY

A most successful week-end house-party for men was held at Scarborough on July 6 and 7. Eighteen attended. Real fellowship was found in the devotions, bible study, and lighter activities. Chaplain S. E. Woods introduced the subject of the relevance of the Old Testament to Modern Times, which led up to a most enlightening study of Isaiah, Chapter 40. An attempt was also made on the Sunday afternoon to pick out the salient points of St. Peter's First Epistle. Many a worrying topic was introduced in this way and some light thrown upon it by those present—topics varying from the place of war in Christianity to the place of the weaker sex in the home!

Not to be outdone, the women are to hold a similar house-party next week end, July 20 and 21.

CONTRIBUTION OF QUAKERISM TO CHRISTIANITY

On Saturday evening, June 22, Mr. John Johnson gave an interesting talk on the Contribution of Quakerism to Christianity. This subject had been chosen in view of the fact that so little is known of the principles and work of this society whose members have always held prominent positions in science, literature and social reform.

The great name associated with the appearance of Quakerism in the seventeenth century is that of George Fox. He enunciated two essential principles, the equality of all men before God, and the insistence on the spiritual nature of religion that lies beyond all form and ceremony. This first doctrine is the basis of the Quaker testimony against social inequality, slavery and war. The Quaker throughout history has been the champion of the persecuted and oppressed.

Bound up with the second doctrine is the realisation of the spiritual nature of religion, with the essential emphasis on guidance.

In Carlyle's words, the Quaker truth is stated "Silence is the element in which great things fashion themselves, at length to emerge full-formed into the daylight of life."

EVANGELICAL UNION

With the object of drawing attention to the accuracy of the Prophetic Scriptures, the E.U. recently arranged for Mr. K. H. Fountain to give two addresses on this subject. Both meetings were very well attended and a keen interest was aroused among a number of students.

In his first address Mr. Fountain spoke on "Gentile Supremacy in the World," basing his explanation on the interpretation of the visions of Nebuchadnezzar and Daniel. Having shown how the early part of these prophecies were accurately fulfilled, he outlined the Scriptural plan for Gentile domination in the world.

The subject of the second address was "The Jewish Nation—past, present and future." From Deut. 28, he showed how the Jews by turning away from God and transgressing His laws had brought upon themselves the judgments foretold in this chapter many of which were literally fulfilled under the Roman regime. The Jews though scattered over the whole earth have never been absorbed by another nation. The history of the Jewish race is an enigma outside the pages of the Bible.

In regard to the future the speaker quoted passages showing that Palestine will yet be the national home of the Jew, and Jerusalem the metropolis of the world. From there Christ will rule the earth and then peace, justice and equity will at last prevail. (Has Hitler heard about this—Ed.)

(Continued from front page)

smallpox, typhoid, cholera, plague, and diphtheria. The inoculation is carried out by injecting dead germs into the body. The protective white cells in the blood attack these germs, which, although dead, contain certain poisons, or toxins, and to counteract these toxins the cells of the body produce antitoxins. These antitoxins are produced in excess of immediate requirements, and as long as they are available the body is protected against that particular disease.

The surgeon-general's report for the U.S. Army, published in 1919, demonstrates the excellent results of typhoid inoculation. During the pre-vaccination days in the Civil War and Spanish-American War the admission rates for typhoid were enormous. In the Civil War the admission rate was 70.69 and death rate 19.61. In the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection the admission rate 91.22 and death rate 9.67. Following the introduction of inoculation in the first Great War the rate was so low in camps that a man had there 45 times less opportunity of getting typhoid than in the same age group in civilian life during the same period. (No inoculation, of course, in civilian life). 3,000,000 men went through these camps with an admission rate of 0.17. In Europe, in spite of the insanitary conditions in some battlefields during summer and with over 2,000,000 troops in France, there were only 488 cases with 88 deaths. This despite impossible sanitation and very bad water supply.

Inoculation against typhoid is now a routine preventative measure in all armies.

BEAUTY IN FAMILIAR THINGS

Ode written on the back verandah at Dinner-Time.


"To some, a cabbage or a score Plain cabbage is, and nothing more."
—Mes reflections (profound sayings)
How beautiful, how beautiful,
They seem to my tired eye
That by the grassy garden path
Lift proud heads to the sky.
Around them white winged butterflies
Flit on this summer day
Hunting, probosces stretching wide
For the choicest spots to lay.
To me each plant's so human,
With craning neck and head—
And nothing much inside it
Though through the top it's fed.
'Tis noted, too, when things get hot,
The plant will wilt and fade—
Reactions every person feels
Who calls a heart a spade.
I think the greatest joy of all
The cabbage gives the world
Is when from out the cooking pot
Upon MY plate it's hurled.

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VOL. X

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Read cine and Their gullible p Since lecturers problems, and health The sent in by College pa It is tunity to too. Inq Question value of ho Answer: will allow Homoeopat (1755-184 ture of dr les nutmeg would kno seas; be creases the more wate more effe lieves the should be raise temp from Hom recorded i date stamp ing librari come to m sis who to. Test for s eral times been nega a dose of ency once a syphilit ally every in one way feel ill the dose, exac sickness a or he wil the dose c derfully y could wal ly new ma ated scler lis, one v Wasserm Homoeop establish Barker h The 200 tion of 10 i.e., the d lowed by ally you w chance of Calcutta

The me held in th at 7 p.m. Mr. Ryde brought t Secretary were rece sed but a letter too CANTA o ferent fr Boxer ar having be a history France (r

The po the Patri Sunday n and Mr. make inq The fe round the