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Vol. XXII—No. 12

Canterbury University College, Christchurch, N.Z.

Wednesday, September 12, 1951

## MORE ON PAT SHARMA

In the first issue this year, a front page article dealt with the case of Pat Sharma, a Hindu from Fiji, who was studying accountancy at Canterbury University College. He found that it was impossible to obtain decent board because of the colour of his skin, and the same token debarred him from holding clerical employment, which would have fitted in with his studies.

But, at the beginning of 1950, he secured a job with a firm of accountants, where he was at last treated in a normal manner. Pat could not speak too highly of his employers and they appear to have been more than satisfied with him.

We quote from the article:

"Pat had entered New Zealand on a permit granted by the Customs Department and expiring at the end of each year. He was required to notify the department of every change of address and to submit an annual report from Canterbury College on his academic progress. Last year Pat became 24 and his permit was then renewable only at the discretion of the Minister of Customs. This discretion has apparently been liberal in the past, previous ministers having realised that students from overseas, with different educational backgrounds, working in a foreign language and starting later than New Zealand students, cannot always be expected to complete their studies before reaching the age of 24. And Pat, be it remembered, was a part-timer.

"In November of last year Pat was informed by the Customs Department that his permit would not be renewed. He wrote back pointing out that he had passed eight units out of ten for membership of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and that he had passed eight and was awaiting the results of three more for the B. Com. degree, and asking if he could have one more year to complete his studies. He enclosed excellent testimonials from his employers, from Mr Troup and from Dr Sutherland. His employers wrote to the Prime Minister asking for reconsideration of the case. The net result was a letter from the Customs Department stating that if Pat had not left New Zealand by December 31 police action would be taken."

The president of the Students' Association and the then editor of "Canta" wrote to the Minister of Customs and the Minister of Immigration, whose replies were far from satisfactory. Some time later, Mr D. M. Stewart as secretary of the Students' Association, wrote again, giving effect to a resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the Association. In reply, Mr Sullivan stated "... I am not prepared to discuss this matter at any further length but your Association may be assured that the Government had sufficient reasons to justify its action."

And there the matter rested until a few weeks ago, when the following comment appeared in "Pacific Islands Monthly," a magazine published in Sydney.

### WHY THE FIJI-INDIAN STUDENT WAS EXPELLED FROM N.Z.

By a Special Correspondent

SUVA

I noticed that the March P.I.M. is indignant because Chandra Pratrapp Sharma, a Fiji-Indian, had been expelled from New Zealand. You say that he was a student of accountancy and was ordered to leave the country and an official explanation was refused.

You may be interested to know that the explanation is provided by Sharma himself. He apparently forgot that he was allowed to remain in New Zealand by grace of the New Zealand Government; and, with that bumptiousness and lack of tact so characteristic of his class, he began to make statements on public affairs, and to criticise the authorities in an offensive way.

He is a Leftist and he joined Leftist organisations, and he told all and sundry how they should run the country. The authorities stood so much; then, they just told this arrogant young gentleman from Fiji to go home. And he went.

New Zealand is more than usually generous in allowing young students of other races to live there, almost as long as they wish. But they have to behave themselves.

The points raised in this article do not bear examination. Firstly, "... the explanation is provided by Sharma himself." No word of this has been received by "Canta" or the executive of the Students' Association, in spite of exhaustive inquiries, nor has Pat been able to provide any explanation in his letters to students of the college, and we think it unlikely that he would confide in the "special correspondent" in preference to his friends.

Secondly, "... the bumptiousness and lack of tact so characteristic of his class" bigotedly assumes that all Fiji-Indians are necessarily bumptious and tactless from the day of their birth. From an acquaintance of those remaining here, we have not found them so.

Thirdly, "... he began to make statements... how they should run the country." If this is true it would indicate that:

1. Forty-six per cent. of the electors of New Zealand are unfit to remain in the country.
2. Anybody who has at any time expressed dissatisfaction with the government is liable to be evicted.
3. We expect a different standard of conduct from our guests than we expect from one another.

Fourthly, "The authorities stood so much..." Has the "special correspondent" received a more satisfactory reply from the Minister of Immigration that has the executive of the Students' Association?

Fifthly, "this arrogant young gentleman from Fiji" made many friends here, and after all, they were the ones most affected by his presence.

Sixthly, "New Zealand is more than usually generous..." We cannot understand any comparison that may be intended here, because, as Pat is now living in England, that country must be more generous or very unusual. In any case, we still have Regulations 9 and 10 of the Immigration Restriction Regulations, 1930.

Similar ideas prompted Mr Jon. F. Bennett to write to the editor of "Pacific Islands Monthly." We print below his letter and the reply he received.

Christchurch, August 6, 1951

The Editor, "Pacific Islands Monthly," Sydney.

Sir,

Thanks are due to your "special correspondent" in Suva for exposing (P.I.M., June issue, the activities of "Pat" Sharma, the Fiji-Indian who was expelled from New Zealand some six months ago. As your correspondent so cleverly sees, Pat's apparent virtues of honesty, sympathetic humanity and downright likability are but a cloak for his more sinister inner nature. It is only a pity that this cloak was so cunningly effected that a large number of students at Canterbury College, lacking the

deductive powers of your "special correspondent," are still glad to acknowledge Pat as their friend.

All right-thinking people will agree that Pat's expulsion was perfectly justified by his "Leftist" opinions. The fact that New Zealand has on numerous occasions seen fit to elect a "Leftist" government only makes it all the more necessary that such tendencies should be extirpated whenever this can be done with a show of legality. It is high time that the radical and subversive activities of the United Nations Association, of which Pat was an ardent member, were terminated.

I suppose, Mr Editor, that any product of any Antipodean Grub Street can get away with styling him- or herself a "special correspondent." In some meanings of the word "special" ("peculiar"—Concise Oxford Dictionary) the title fits, but I suggest that it is often misleading. A special correspondent is usually assumed to be reasonably honest and of at least average intelligence; whereas the old lady (I am sure it could not be a man) in Suva is quite obviously either vicious or stupid.

Yours faithfully,  
Jonathan F. Bennett.

Sydney, August 9, 1951

Mr Jonathan F. Bennett, Christchurch.

Dear Sir,

It is only on very rare occasions that I refuse to publish a letter to the editor; but this is one of those occasions, and accordingly I return the attached to you.

I take the view that one of our greatest troubles in the world to-day is the attention given by responsible Governments to the babblings of University nitwits, of the type to which you have referred in your letter.

These intelligent but in a worldly sense unfledged young citizens usually adopt Leftist views, and think they know all the answers; but in nearly every case, as soon as they attain some real knowledge and experience of the world they move from Left to Centre and from Centre to Right, and then they are able to contribute something helpful to a solution of the world's problems.

Their idea that the world can be run on a basis of human brotherhood, is soon replaced by the conviction that the dominating motive in international relationships is human selfishness; and they act accordingly. That is why I for one refuse to give any encouragement to the student politicians of the Universities.

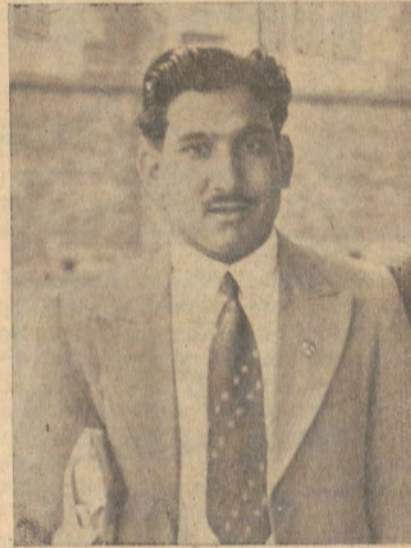
So far as Sharma is concerned, I would classify him as a well meaning but mischievous young Indian—and no Indian of that type was ever of any use to the British.

Yours faithfully,  
R. W. Robson.

Using the methods of those hard-pressed, Mr Robson resorts to the expression of personal opinion against Pat Sharma in particular and students in general.

"University nitwits" with a respect for higher education make a tolerably good job of governing India. Mr Robson would doubtless argue that "having attained some real knowledge of the world, they have moved from Left to Centre and from Centre to Right." We leave him to discuss Pandit Nehru's political alignment with Chiang Kai-Shek and J. V. Stalin. Although we consider ourselves moderately right-wing in politics, we do not believe that Dr Malan, for all his age (and consequent wisdom) has been "able to contribute something helpful to a solution of the world's problems."

Granted that "the dominating motive in international relationships is human selfishness," the framers of the Four Freedoms and of the United Nations Declaration of Human Right are clearly out of step, and this would seem to account for Mr Bennett's view that "It is high time that



Pat Sharma

the radical and subversive activities of the United Nations Association, of which Pat was an ardent member, were terminated."

Pat's chief offence, in Mr Robson's eyes, seems to be that he was of no use to the British, meaning apparently (since Pat himself was a British subject) that minority which has accidentally been born with white skins. Are we to assume that the only reason that other people are born is to serve under the authority of the British—except those in Great Britain, who tolerate Pat's presence. May they find him useful.

In another attempt to clarify the situation Mr John MacIntyre, on behalf of the executive of the Students' Association, wrote the following letter. Mr Robson's beliefs and manners deserve no further comment.

Christchurch, August 7, 1951.

The Editor, "Pacific Islands Monthly," Sydney.

Dear Sir,

I am writing on behalf of the Students' Association of Canterbury University College to ask for information concerning your article in the June issue of "P.I.M." on the expulsion of Chandra Pratrapp Sharma from New Zealand.

Would you please inform us of the source or authority from whom the statement originated? As we are interested in the matter and possess letters from Sharma himself and also from the Registrar of Canterbury University College and Sharma's former employer, we could submit an article which may be of value to you.

I should be very grateful if we could hear from you as soon as is convenient.

Yours faithfully,  
John MacIntyre,  
for C.U.C.S.A.

Sydney, August 13, 1951.

Mr John MacIntyre, Christchurch.

Dear Sir,

I do not want an article about Sharma, and I certainly will not disclose the source of our report, as requested in your letter of August 7.

I am quite satisfied, from the information I have, that while Mr Sharma may be a pleasant lad and a sober citizen, he made a political nuisance of himself, and was quite properly requested to go home.

Yours faithfully,  
R. W. Robson,  
Managing Director.

# CANTA

And whatso'er we dare to think,  
That dare we also say.

The editor accepts as little responsibility as possible for the contents of "Canta," and it is pure coincidence when editorial opinion reflects the opinion of the executive of the Canterbury University College Students' Association. Correspondence and contributions are invited, but must be written LEGIBLY on ONE side of the paper and DOUBLE-SPACED. Copy should be left in the "Canta" box in the Students' Union building before 6 p.m. on the Wednesday preceding the next issue. All contributions must be properly signed; though generally the writer's name need not be published. The editor reserves the right to obtain replies to controversial correspondence and print them in the same issue as the original letters. Letters longer than three hundred words may be treated as articles at the discretion of the editor.

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## IT WAS THE TIME

Now that the election is over, and the smoke has cleared for the time being, we think it appropriate to examine some details of the campaign with reference to certain events which had an important influence on the final result.

The first significant statement was that made by Mr Potter, of the Trades Union Congress, when he said, "Let us put Sid out and Walter in. Then we can line Nash up." The National Party made political capital out of this and there is no doubt that when Mr Barnes later regained control of the new watersiders' union in Wellington, many voters were swayed.

If the militant unionists desired the return of a Labour government, this was not the way to go about it and from the acute embarrassment of the political Labour Party it was clear that there was no unanimity of aim between the two wings of the movement. Assuming that Mr Barnes carefully considered his actions beforehand, there is only one conclusion to be drawn, that as he supports neither party he was striving for a return of the power he held when the old waterfront system obtained, when he could force the government to accede to his demands.

In addition, the organised uproar which attended every one of Mr Sullivan's meetings was an ominous sign of the dictatorship of the mob which Mr Barnes supported.

Throughout the campaign, Mr Nash was unable to rid himself of the tag "neither for nor against," although he more or less associated himself with the government, while condemning the introduction of the emergency regulations. In this manner, trying almost desperately to gain support from all sections of the community, he failed to secure the confidence of the people. An even more lamentable failure was his inability to produce a policy that was not almost an exact copy of that outlined by Mr Holland on the previous evening. Admittedly, there were differences, but those sections were vaguely worded and read more like idealistic wishful thinking. For the rest, the main provisions consisted merely of raising the bids on social security benefits.

There remains one other important factor. Compare the Labour and National parties today. In 1946 the National Party was reorganised and those who had been in the van of party politics for years stood down to make room for younger men. By contrast, the Labour Party is led by men who are in the main the survivors of the original Labour government of 1935. They can no longer provide the vigorous leadership that is required, particularly at the present time, and still less can they do themselves justice during an arduous election campaign. The task of guiding Labour should fall to men with youth, vision and courage, and the initiative and energy to rebuild and re-unite the divided loyalties of the rank and file members.

## Spain Again

The Editor,  
Sir,

In your article, "Spain To-day," Mr Kennedy has given an interesting account of religious tolerance in that country. But one has the feeling that, although admitting some prejudice among the people, he is trying to play down the power of the Roman Catholic Church. One point in particular I would like to question. Mr Kennedy is reported as saying that Protestant children are not forced to attend Mass, but in the next sentence he implies that they have to attend Catholic religious instruction in schools, if only that they may understand their fellow-Spaniards' way of life. Granted that religious instruction in schools may not actually be Mass, it would nevertheless be just as obnoxious to

Protestants as it would to Catholics if their children had to attend Protestant religious instruction in predominantly Protestant countries. In fact, would Catholics allow their children to attend, say, a Seventh-day Adventist school in some Pacific island where the island population is almost 100% Adventist? If Mr Kennedy would allow that, he must be out of line with the Catholic view of the duties of parents. It would seem then, that the Catholic Church in Spain has power which it would not be ready to concede to Protestants in different circumstances, although it should upon its own line of argument of cultural value; and therefore there is not religious liberty in Spain as we know it in New Zealand.

Spiegel.

## In the Limelight



Jean Adams

We are pleased to express the college's congratulations to Jean Adams on her well-merited success in winning the Australian Women's Ski-ing Championship at Rocky Creek last month.

Jean is a member of the C.U.C. Ski Club and the Christchurch Ski Club and was selected as emergency for the New Zealand women's team to compete in this season's championships in Australia, but her ability was recognised as being worthy of a better place in the team, when they were training at Mount Ruapehu under the American Olympic coach, Walter Haensli.

At Rocky Creek Jean won the downhill event, her time equalling that of the winner of the men's event who was a European Olympic representative. This feat was the more commendable for the fact that the course was through trees, a state of affairs to which she was not accustomed, but her win was largely due to her being the only competitor to successfully negotiate a creek at the bottom of the course.

The slalom was won by another Christchurch skier, Annette Johnson, with Jean in third place so that on total points she won the championship by a considerable margin.

## SNOWBOUND

Just like the Buckley's advertisements, all the local tramping country was bunged up with snowdrifts—the Old Man of the Mountains had turned on the tap for snow but forgot to harden it—and those who set off with high intentions of step-cutting their way to glory ended up to the neck in powder—or among the civilised comforts of Arthur's Pass and Otira.

Lid Richards tackled the Upper Waimak with a small party, decided that the snow was too deep and returned to Arthur's Pass with tales of soft snow on Avalanche Peak that made even Boyd shudder.

Another Three Pass party was turned back by avalanche debris.

Alec Fairmaid intended to cross Harper Pass to the Taramakau and Otira but after transport difficulties, elusive huts and snow, snow, snow, retreat was made to Christchurch.

Bob Boyd took one of his usual parties up the Mingha. Goat Pass being out of the question under the circumstances, they too returned, reporting that the only decent tramping country near Arthur's Pass was the road to Otira, which had been cleared by a bulldozer.

Other parties climbed Bealey, Avalanche, Cassidy and Blimit.

Hugh

## HARES & HOUNDS

The college steeplechase is an annual fixture in which all students are entitled to compete and display their athletic ability.

This year the Rector has invited us to change our venue for the race, and be his guests at Ilam on the new college site, Upper Riccarton.

Already the organising committee has been busy making the preliminary arrangements for the race, which will be held on Saturday next, September 15, and have mapped out a course of about 3½ miles, which will take in much of the college property and provide interesting running across many paddocks and streams.

Everybody who enters will be given a liberal handicap which will mean that he will get a big start on the champions who will start from the back marks.

Before the men's race starts, the girls from Connon Hall and Bishop Julius Hostel will run their annual cross country race for the Bath Mat. Of recent years Bishop has had the monopoly of this trophy, but rumour has it that the Connon girls are training exceptionally hard in an effort to recapture this coveted trophy. Indications are that this race should prove very interesting and will well repay a visit to Ilam on September 15. This race is also open to all girl students who should enter on the space provided on the notice board.

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COPY CLOSURES :: SEPT. 19

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# N. Z. U. S. A. REPORT

Proceedings opened in Dunedin on Saturday, August 25. The first item of interest was that of bursaries. The Minister has been approached re a 15% increase and it may be inferred from his letter that his department has plans for granting this increase. Nothing more could be expected until after the election.

The possibility of synchronising the terms of the Colleges is to be investigated further. Two colleges are wedded to the school holidays, and two others to three weeks August holiday. There seems some possibility that C.U.C. may also turn to three weeks. An investigation into holding Winter Tournament is to be carried out by the various colleges and reports sent to Mr McCoy of O.U. before next Easter. In connection with this were mentioned the problems of billeting, finance, and the lack of time for social contact owing to the team nature and large number of games in the sports. Mr McCoy, who is sports officer on resident exec. said that billeting was no problem and that social functions were not neglected.

## Examination Marks

A matter of general interest was the release of examination marks. All the usual arguments were expressed in favour of the release. Mention was made that grading brought some degree of uniformity between the colleges since one examiner's "A" might be 80 and above, whereas another who marks very hard might have his "A" standard at about 65. A motion was finally passed as follows—"That the secretary write to the Senate, 'Although this council makes no comment on the advisability or otherwise of the grading system, nevertheless it feels that the actual marks should be made available privately to the students of the colleges, if they so desire.'"

The Catholic Student's Society scheme for sponsoring students from among displaced persons was discussed. This society is bringing out two students and raising the money to see them through university. All college executives were urged to carry out similar schemes.

A discussion of Rhodes Scholarships followed and A.U.C. presented a report which must have been juicy since N.Z.U.S.A. went into committee and the press was politely asked to depart. Nothing concrete came of this discussion.

Reports on college activities were presented. Main items of interest were: O.U. collected £1500 during capping for the Old People's Association; they have also set up a Sports Council to run matters sporting. V.U.C. have put their Stud. Ass. fee up to £2/5/-. They have installed a public relations officer who writes articles on university activities, sends information to the press etc. in an endeavour to improve Vic's relations with the public. They have also appointed a physical welfare officer. A.U.C. are issuing their college paper "Craccum" free to students at a cost of about £8 per issue.

## Remits

The remits from the various colleges were then brought forward. The first O.U. remit "That golf be included in Winter Tournament," was held over until Easter after some opposition to it had been expressed by V.U.C. and C.A.C. It was pointed out that only O.U. has a golf club.

The second O.U. remit was deferred until the evening when two members of the Blues Panel were present. The remit was "That O.U. are dissatisfied with the award of N.Z.U. Blues and move that the present system of award be discontinued and a new system instituted."

In connection with this remit O.U. cited the case of hockey where in last year's tournament there were sixteen provincial players, eleven in the N.Z.U. team, and only four were awarded Blues. Of these, three were New Zealand reps. and one a South Island rep. Mention was also made of swimming and boxing. A motion was then moved as follows: "That the Blues Panel be directed to relax their standard in view of the fact that this council considers their interpretation of a 'good provincial standard' is too severe."

Mr Daniel of the Blues Panel then said that the Panel was interested entirely in standards. They take as their basis a good provincial side in a sport in which New Zealand can hold her own throughout the world. He pointed out that just because a man is a provincial representative or a New Zealand champion it does not mean he is up to standard. Mention was also made that where any club was dissatisfied with the Blues awarded they should appeal for any member that deserved one in their opinion and send with their appeal all the data on his or her performances. The Panel would welcome such appeals. Mr Daniel, in referring to borderline cases, used that lovely phrase "fine shades of justice." After further discussion the motion was lost 6-4.

The third O.U. remit dealt with the case of an O.U. boxer at last Easter Tournament who fought out of his weight and who had a history of six previous boxing and rugby concussions. As a result of this bout his medical career has been finished. There is a move among the staff of O.U. to ban boxing altogether from tournament. It was felt by N.Z.U.S.A. that a stringent medical examination with special reference to previous concussions, and a prohibition of boxing above one's weight, would cover the situation. This will be enforced next Easter.

The fourth O.U. remit was that numbers and not names be used at the head of examination papers in internal exams. This was in view of possible prejudice arising out of the close association of examiner and examinee during the year.

## A Teaching Instrument

Dr Aitken the Vice-Chancellor of O.U. who was visiting N.Z.U.S.A. at the time was asked to speak on the matter. He said that an examination is more than just a mechanical test to separate the sheep from the goats. It is much more than that, being part and parcel of the whole system of education. The main purpose of an examination is to be a teaching instrument.

It is bad to make examinations impersonal. They are trying at the moment to make university education more and more a personal thing. The personal system has been satisfactory for generations in medical schools. Ideally there should be an outside assessor who is mainly required to give his consent to the failure of a candidate.

The main problem in Arts and Science is to bring about a reasonable uniformity of standard at stage III and honours. At Otago there is a conference of stage I and II examiners on doubtful cases. In this way all the doubtful cases subjects are correlated.

All this would be impossible under code numbers, particularly in Science where practical work is necessary. It also prevents the introduction of oral examinations which is a very good move at present. Some are

beginning to think less emphasis should be placed on final examinations and more on classwork throughout the year. Dr Aitken also said he thought there was no possibility of prejudice on the part of the staff.

The motion was then lost 2-5, V.U.C. and M.A.C. abstaining.

C.U.C. were unsuccessful in their remit to establish an overseas tour fund for sporting teams. It was felt that this might reduce the incentive of teams to raise their own funds and might make too many tours follow "just to use their share of the money."

N.Z.U.S.A. was next instructed to negotiate with the N.Z. Booksellers' Association for a discount of 15 per cent. on all books purchased by students.

An attempt by C.U.C. to get the N.Z.U. Blues system into line with the team award system practised here lapsed for want of a seconder.

The only remit of interest from V.U.C. was one giving the resident executive full authority to act in any discussion designed to protect the interests of students affected by the proposed extension of the military training scheme and to improve the study facilities for students in military camps.

## Congress

Mr Stewart of C.U.C. then presented his interim report on Congress 1952. Everything is proceeding satisfactorily. Mr Wright of O.U., president of the Turf Club, then asked what betting facilities were being installed. He was informed that a patch of sand near the beach was ideal for hopscotch competitions on which money could be placed. Pitch and toss was available though of course this was a little elementary. It was suggested that the Internal Affairs Department be written to and asked to send more facilities with their sports officer.

It was moved and carried that N.Z.U. rugby Blues be awarded in accordance with the rules laid down in the Blues Panel constitution. It was felt that the standard of award should be uniform. The objections from the rugby clubs seemed to be based on the assumption that fewer Blues would be awarded. The Blues Panel said that this was possible in some years when the standard was low but that in other years more might be given. Under the Blues Panel consideration would be given to players who were well up to standard but who could not make the N.Z.U. team owing to the high standard of another player in their particular position. C.U.C. and C.A.C. abstained from voting.

In connection with the Joynt Scroll report, Mr O'Brien, the chairman, asked the Lincoln delegates to "read it, digest it, and bring it up later!"

## Delegates to N.U.A.U.S.

There were three nominations for the position of delegate to N.U.A.U.S. (Australia) next summer. They were Mr O'Brien, Mr Hounsell and Mr Cory-Wright. It was felt that the benefits accruing from such a trip were mainly personal and intangible, and hence did not warrant the expense of sending a delegate. However, since Mr Hounsell and Mr Cory-Wright were going to Australia anyway, Mr Hounsell was elected delegate and Mr Cory-Wright observer with the proviso that he was to be a full delegate if N.U.A.U.S. would accept two. They were granted £15 each to defray expenses.

The question of the African Medical Scholarships Trust Fund was discussed and all colleges recommended to assist.

Several sporting remits were presented. Haslam Shield shooting rules were amended and brought up to date and the miniature rifle shoot was amended to allow six cards to be shot instead of two for the I.C.I. Shield. This will enable the Blues Panel to separate the sheep from the goats and the Southdowns from the Romneys. Several teams were permitted to purchase N.Z.U. uniforms to be returned to resident executive after each tournament. Other remits affecting team size etc. were held over until next Easter when the whole question of Winter Tournament will be reviewed.

After sundry votes of thanks the meeting closed just after eleven o'clock on the Monday night. Winthorpe.

# TOURNAMENT COMMENT

Once again visiting teams were given an example of the efficiency with which Otago University run a tournament. From the moment our train was invaded at Palmerston until we left Dunedin everything ran smoothly and without a single hitch.

As usual, Otago won, followed by V.U.C., C.U.C. and A.U.C. Victoria were so sure that they would be last that they didn't bother to bring down the Wooden Spoon. Our teams performed quite well and were unlucky not to do better. Men's basketball in particular suffered, as they lost two matches by only one point. Table tennis was not up to standard, and the miniature rifle team had two bad days when no one could shoot well. Overall the shooting standard was extremely high and the N.Z.U. team chosen was as strong as any that could be picked to represent New Zealand.

Social activities took up every evening that we spent down there, with dances every night except Sunday, when a film show was given. This year there was no picnic, which from the financial point of view was a good thing. Tournament Ball had the possibility of being a good show but the orchestra had a very limited selection and is probably the only thing over the whole of tournament that was not up to the high standard that O.U. set. A strenuous week and Drinking Horn probably helped make the ball a fairly quiet affair.

### The organisation of tournament:

On arrival we were taken to our billets in buses with no waiting, which started off everyone in a happy frame of mind. Billets had of course, caused a lot of trouble but a desperate house to house canvass got the required number.

Soccer and hockey were played on adjacent grounds not far from O.U. and this made things very easy from both the teams' and the spectators' points of view. Drama and fencing were held at O.U. and the basketball in the Garrison Hall.

Transport and distance from the centre of things was rather a problem and the women's hockey team in particular, had a very long way to come.

### What we collected:

The cross country team did very well and won the Dixon Trophy (teams race) and the Carmalt Jones Cup (South Island teams). The men's hockey share the Seddon Stick with Otago, and miniature rifles, for being last, won the Plonkit Shield, which is a very fine piece of wood just about the right size to frame the club's dart board.

The women's hockey team, by some very hard work, won the mascot of the V.U.C. team, much to the disgust of one of our men who had been courting its guardian.

O.U. are to be congratulated on winning, thanked for their hospitality and complimented on their efficiency. May we do all three as well next winter.

John Sherring  
Junior Delegate



## A SNIP! FOR SALE AT LAST

Tenders are invited for the above car, 1925 Austin 7 sports, to be sold in good running order after exams.

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# N. Z. U. S. A. REPORT

## TOURNAMENT COMMENT

Proceedings opened in Dunedin on Saturday, August 25. The first item beginning to think less emphasis should be

Once again visiting teams were given an example of the efficiency with which Otago University run a tournament. From the moment our train was invaded at Palmerston until we left Dunedin everything ran smoothly and without a single hitch.

As usual, Otago won, followed by V.U.C., C.U.C. and A.U.C. Victoria were so sure that they would be last that they didn't bother to bring down the Wooden Spoon. Our teams performed quite well and were unlucky not to do better. Men's basketball in particular suffered, as they lost two matches by only one point. Table tennis was not up to standard, and the miniature rifle team had two bad days when no one could shoot well. Overall the shooting standard was extremely high and the N.Z.U. team chosen was as strong as any that could be picked to represent New Zealand.

Social activities took up every evening that we spent down there, with dances every night except Sunday, when a film show was given. This year there was no picnic, which from the financial point of view was a good thing. Tournament Ball had the possibility of being a good show but the orchestra had a very limited selection and is probably the only thing over the whole of tournament that was not up to the high standard that O.U. set. A strenuous week and Drinking Horn probably helped make the ball a fairly quiet affair.

### The organisation of tournament:

On arrival we were taken to our billets in buses with no waiting, which started off everyone in a happy frame of mind. Billets had of course, caused a lot of trouble but a desperate house to house canvass got the required number.

Soccer and hockey were played on adjacent grounds not far from O.U. and this made things very easy from both the teams' and the spectators' points of view. Drama and fencing were held at O.U. and the basketball in the Garrison Hall.

Transport and distance from the centre of things was rather a problem and the women's hockey team in particular, had a very long way to come.

### What we collected:

The cross country team did very well and won the Dixon Trophy (teams race) and the Carmalt Jones Cup (South Island teams). The men's hockey share the Seddon Stick with Otago, and miniature rifles, for being first, won the Plonkit Shield, which is a very fine piece of wood just about the right size to frame the club's dart board.

The women's hockey team, by some very hard work, won the mascot of the V.U.C. team, much to the disgust of one of our men who had been courting its guardian.

O.U. are to be congratulated on winning, thanked for their hospitality and complimented on their efficiency. May we do all three as well next winter.

John Sherring  
Junior Delegate



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# CANTA

And whatso'er we dare to think,  
That dare we also say.

## In the Limelight

The editor accepts as little responsibility for it is pure coincidence when editorial opinion in Canterbury University College Students' Association are invited, but must be written LEGIBLY SPACED. Copy should be left in the office before 6 p.m. on the Wednesday preceding properly signed; though generally the writer reserves the right to obtain replies to comments on the same issue as the original letters. Letters treated as articles at the discretion of the

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### IT WAS

Now that the election is over, and being, we think it appropriate to refer with reference to certain events which led to the final result.

The first significant statement was made by the Trades Union Congress, when he said "Then we can line Nash up." The National Union of Public Employees followed this and there is no doubt that when the new watersiders' union in Wellin

If the militant unionists desired this was not the way to go about it. The political Labour Party it was clear between the two wings of the movement fully considered his actions before he was drawn, that as he supports neither party he held when the old watersiders force the government to accede to his

In addition, the organised uprisings at Sullivan's meetings was an ominous sign which Mr Barnes supported.

Throughout the campaign, Mr. Nash's tag "neither for nor against," although with the government, while condemning regulations. In this manner, trying to appeal from all sections of the community, the people. An even more lamentable policy that was not almost an exact copy of the previous evening. Admittedly sections were vaguely worded and ringing. For the rest, the main provision on social security benefits.

There remains one other important factor. National parties today. In 1946 those who had been in the van of the movement to make room for younger men. By contrast those who are in the main the survivors of the 1935. They can no longer provide the leadership required, particularly at the present time. Labour should fall to men with youth and energy to rebuild and re-unite the party members.

### Spain

The Editor,

Sir,

In your article, "Spain To-day," Mr Kennedy has given an interesting account of religious tolerance in that country. But one has the feeling that, although admitting some prejudice among the people, he is trying to play down the power of the Roman Catholic Church. One point in particular I would like to question. Mr Kennedy is reported as saying that Protestant children are not forced to attend Mass, but in the next sentence he implies that they have to attend Catholic religious instruction in schools, if only that they may understand their fellow-Spaniards' way of life. Granted that religious instruction in schools may not actually be Mass, it would nevertheless be just as obnoxious to

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# "Chase a panting syllable through Time and Space"

## "Build the lofty Rhyme"

## It Got Away With Me

Written for "Canta" by Ivo.

*The year is dying, students, dying. But there lies yet another issue before we sing our swan-song, and in this, our darkest hour, we make one final bleat to would-be poets to reveal their soul-searchings in the light of "Canta" before it is too late.*

*Do not ever be daunted by lack of inspiration. We hope to show you that writing poetry is nothing but a matter of knowing how. Having applied our system, you will wonder, as you did when you first learned to ride a bicycle, why the idea ever seemed at all difficult.*

First let us reassure you that nobody expects you to produce quotable thistle-down like

"In the spring a young man's fancy  
Lightly turns to thoughts of love."

No student who has lived through a fortnight's "relax" during the spring-time would, indeed, be capable of perpetrating such an untruth. Nevertheless, there are numerous subjects all around you, fraught with poetical potentialities for those who possess the "open sesame."

### ENGINEERS' EPICS

Perhaps you are an engineer. If you are, you must, at some stage in your career have experienced that inexplicable sensation of excitement which arises within you as you gaze at—say a slab of concrete. You are captivated by the romance of it all, and your mind flies back to the origins of its component parts. You recall the sand as it lay sparkling beside the blue water. Perhaps you have childhood memories of burying your brother in what could, conceivably, be the very same grains! Then something—it could be the association of coldness which water has in your sub-conscious—brings to your mind the cool kiss of concrete steps as you sat eating your lunch outside that little school. You remember, too, the never-failing fascination the concrete mixer has had for you. Its grind, grind has become for you a symbol of the harshness and relentlessness of life itself. . . Behold! From your own subconscious you have evolved a poetic theme.

Your particular branch of engineering may be electrical. In that case your scope at this particular time should be even greater. You stand alone among the student body, in your knowledge of just when our whole institution is to be next plunged into stygian blackness, so that our lecturers, after reciting on courageously for one desperate sentence, splutter into murky silence. You surely have felt a Miltonic swelling of omnipotence, as you held sway over the primeval powers of light and darkness, ever ready for the next power-cut.

But how, you ask, may we translate these chaotic, seething cauldrons of our thoughts into a poem?

### ALPHABET RULE

Let us begin by instructing you in one fundamental rule which should provide you with a sure foundation on which to work. It is called "the alphabet rule" and is found invaluable by members of the Arts faculty with serious pretensions towards writing poetry. As an illustration will explain the method most clearly, let us choose a subject.

Originality is of primary importance here. Avoid at all costs reference to common-places like moon, spoon, bath-tub or rolling-pin. On the other hand the theme must have dramatic possibilities. It should be such that it sends out showers of sparks, which resolve themselves into allegorical meanings at various levels of interpretation. We feel that "To an Oxy-acetylene Welder" is a subject likely to fill these multiple requirements, if handled with imagination.

There is one obstacle at the outset which is admittedly a hindrance to the operation of our rule. That is the undeniable fact that the poem's first line must be provided by inspiration, before the rule can be set in motion. But with practice this should not prove insurmountable.

As our first line we have chosen "Whither, oxy-acetylene welder, whither?" The merit of this line is that it gives us a suggestive, alliterative opening while in no way cramping our style as to the conclusion we may reach. Now for the alphabet rule. We take the last word in our line—"whither"—and to find a rhyme, run methodically through the alphabet,

putting each letter in turn in front of "-ither." The result (omitting a few unpronounceable products and adding a letter occasionally) provides us with: blither, cither, dither, fither, gither, jither, kither, lither, mither, pither, rither, slither, thither, wither, zither.

Certain of these we would not advise to be used until you have had considerable experience in the degree of poetic licence which is permissible. But there are enough recognisable words in this selection. Our solution is:

"Whither, oxy-acetylene welder, whither?  
Is it your fate to nobly solve the dither  
Of civilisation? Will you never cease to  
slither

From string to twanging string  
Of the world's heart-rending zither?  
Whither, oxy-acetylene welder, whither?"

You will notice how spontaneously the chains of association rise up, once you have your rhyming words as a guide.

### CHEMICAL CANTOS

If you are a scientist, willing to experiment with new methods you may prefer blank verse. Here, of course the alphabet rule is unnecessary. Living as you do in the shades of Rutherford, subject matter should present no difficulty. Why not be the first to treat an old theme in a fresh light—something like "The Parting of the Atoms."

"Alas, my love, you do me wrong,  
To cast me off discourteously,  
For I have loved you, dear so long,  
Rejoicing in your company."

(You may recognise this, but never worry if your lines are not original. The best modern poets frequently use passages from other people's poems.)

To continue:

"Side by side in beauty have we dwelt  
In this luxurious pig-fat.  
But now the crack of eggs  
Explosions in the pan,  
Warn us we are doomed to splat."

So you see, even in blank verse rhymes do creep in—and happy rhyming!

### PANTUNS

The pantun is a Malayan lyric, very formalised, that has been imitated by Austin Dobson, Hugo, Leconte de Lisle and others. The first couplet makes some general statement about nature, while the second expresses some personal feeling, almost always about love. Each is complete in itself. Simplicity of theme and diction is essential, hence their great appeal.

I

A sheet of gold is the flowing stream,  
The sun shines on it strong and bright.  
Was your love only a fleeting dream,  
That desire haunts my sleep at night?

II

Gleaming stars silver-stud the silent pools,  
At dead of night, when all is still.  
All other men who love are merely fools,  
Even I, from your love, am ill.

III

Steaming mists rise from rivers every morning,  
As the sun appears, flaming red and gold.  
Love came to me fiercely, without warning,  
Making timid me restless, strong and bold.

D. S. Walker.

### "CANTA"

### NEEDS

### COPY

It was wrong of me from the first to take the job without finding out more about it, but still more wrong of me to say I knew all about horses when I didn't. However, I lied, and got the job because I needed the money. The awful consequences came later.

I figured it this way. What job is there in which you never go to parties, cannot spend money even if you want to, work out in the open, and are to a certain extent your own boss? The answer to that question was the answer to me, my physical condition, my mental condition, and my financial condition.

I scanned the papers, and it seemed to me, came upon the very thing I was looking for. Herd-testers were wanted, it seemed, and badly. So I packed my bag, and answered the call. If herd-testers were wanted badly, who was I to stand down?

They asked me in my interview if I knew about horses. I didn't actually lie, but I intimated that horses and I had been brought up pretty-well together, so to speak. After I had finished mumbling about how well we got on together, horses and I, the chap who was interviewing me seemed quite pleased. "You're the very sort of person we want," he said. "You start tomorrow."

So the next day I got my dirtiest clothes together and took a bus down to somewhere in the middle of the country. I arrived about lunch-time, and met the boss. "Had lunch?" he asked, and when I said, "No," he told me to go off and get it. After that, he said, I could go and catch the horse.

He shoved a bit of bridle equipment into my hands, and took me down to a field where there were about six horses. "Yours is the small, dark one with a long mane," he said. "See you about two."

About half-past one I started to catch the

Then I backed Tom into the shafts of the cart, and after a bit worked out how it all did up: Tom backed like an angel, and by the time I had the whole shooting match done up, I reckoned I was pretty smart. There was one strap loose, though. Couldn't see where it went. But I didn't worry much about it. It didn't seem to be very important.

I hoisted the buckets on, the tubes, and the lids. I put my luggage on the back. Then I looked around to see if anything else was lying on the ground I had forgotten to put on. But there was nothing. So in the end I grabbed the reins and hoisted myself into the driving seat.

I hadn't sat down more than half a second when Tom set off. Not quietly, like any respectable horse, but like a blasted rocket. I fell into the back. We went very fast over a railway line, and headed for the field where the other horses were.

Tom came to the gate of the field and then stopped. I extricated myself from among the buckets, lids and tubes and took stock of the situation.

Then I got hold of the reins with both hands, and pulled. Tom backed obediently. Then I pulled the right rein, and Tom set off at a brisk trot. This time we went in the right direction.

Sitting in a cart, you can't help noticing how powerful a horse's hind quarters are. I had never noticed it before, because I had never been in a cart. But it fairly opened my eyes now.

*Don't say you know all about horses when you don't. Read about the man who did.*

small one with the long mane. I got into the field, and approached the horses. They were all standing together, and looked scared. But if they were scared, they were nothing to what I was. I started to make clucking noises, and they all put their ears back. Then with one accord, they all suddenly turned and made the earth rock with their hooves.

The boss came at two, and caught my horse for me. Simply walked up to it and put the bridle on. Seems the horse's name was Tom, a good horse, said the boss, but inclined to be mischievous. "They told me at headquarters you had been brought up with horses," remarked the boss, "so you should be able to manage him."

I didn't answer that one. The boss led Tom to where some carts were standing in a long line. "You've got the horse," he said. "Now here's the cart." "Cart?" I said. "Horse and cart," he replied. Then he told me how many buckets to put into the cart, and how many lids and tubes. Then he gave me instructions on how to get to the farm whose herd I was to test that night. He'd meet me there, he said. Then he left me.

There was some harness hanging on the cart, so I took that off and laid it on the ground, hanging on to Tom's bridle with one hand. Then I worked out how it all went on. I used to be quite a bright boy at school. I have always prided myself that I can see my way through a crisis. I wasn't going to let this one beat me.

I put the harness on, except for that bit that goes under the tail. You couldn't catch me putting that little choice piece onto a strange horse, one that was "inclined to be mischievous." They tell me that good horses can kick sideways as well as backwards, and I wasn't going to find out.

I pulled the reins slightly to make Tom go a little slower. But he put his ears back and went faster. I didn't like this, but refrained from saying anything.

I heard it almost as soon as Tom. A train, making a terrific noise, coming up behind us. The noise grew and grew, until it became too much for Tom. The brisk trot changed to a canter, and the canter into a gallop. Soon we were tearing down the road faster than any Roman ever raced in a chariot.

The engine overtook us, and the driver, thinking we were making a mighty grand race of it, blew a piercing blast on his whistle. I waved to him to stop it, and some passengers, who were watching from the carriage windows, waved back.

About this time, I thought of bailing out. A man can stand just so much. After the train had passed, carrying its full complement of cheering passengers, Tom slowed down a bit. I pulled the reins, and he began to pull up fast.

But the cart didn't pull up at all. It just kept on coming, and gave Tom such a smack in the rear that he started off again as if the train was still behind us. Then I understood what the loose strap was for.

Tom pulled up in the end from sheer exhaustion, and I got out of that cart faster than any man has ever done before or since. A stream of buckets, lids and tubes littered the road for half a mile back, and were being picked up by kind-hearted motorists.

The experience ended happily, anyway. People told me where the harness was on wrong, and put it right. Tom and I made our way to the farm that night at a walking pace. We were both too tired to go any faster.

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# ATOMS AND THE SOUL

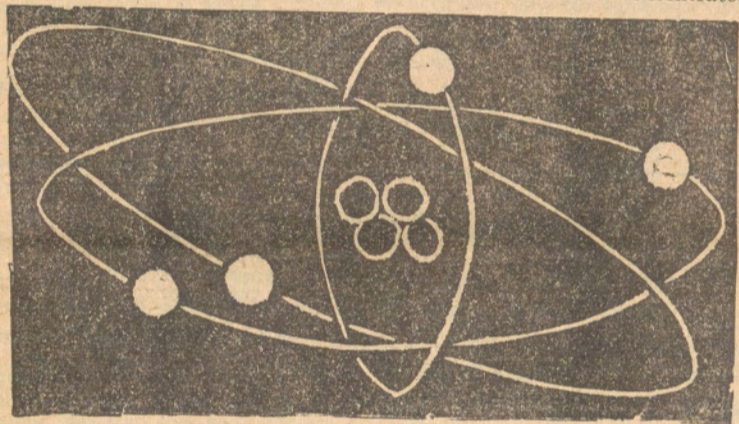
When Aristotle and other early Greek philosophers began their systematic collection of knowledge, laying the foundation of modern scientific method, they founded a tradition which has been followed by many generations of investigators. There have been those, however, whose investigations have been overshadowed by some ulterior motives. Lucretius, the Roman citizen who lived a few years before Christ, was one of these, said Mr R. G. Coleman of the classics department, in an address to the Scientific Society.

In his widely studied poem "On Nature," Lucretius was in part concerned with the exposition of the atomic theory of Epicurus, which was itself a development of the theories of Democritus, produced in that fabulous era of Socrates and Plato. Lucretius, it seems, was not greatly concerned that the atomic theory should be more widely known for its own sake. Indeed, he had two reasons for writing his exposition in verse, rather than prose. The first was for expediency. His contemporaries were intolerant of a purely materialistic philosophy so, as "a physician coats the edge of the glass, in which he gives nasty medicine to a small boy, with honey," he was to coat his master's theories with the "sweet music" of verse. Lucretius' second motive was the "hope of immortal fame" through his verses.

Mr Coleman set aside the honey, apart from one or two sips, and discussed the atomic theory of Epicurus as expounded by Lucretius. Epicurus' aim in his theory was guided by his belief that the highest goal in life was the attainment of complete peace of mind, involving the elimination of all fears and anxieties, both material and supernatural, a state to which was given the name "ataraxia." All things were to be explained on a materialistic basis in such a way as to implement peace of mind—an attempt not so much to explain

## STRUCTURE OF THE SOUL

But the major achievements of the theory came with the description of the mind, of the soul of the gods, in short, of the influences which give rise to our fears of gods, of death and of the accompanying fear of the after-life. The soul (or anima) was composed of fine, smooth atoms of three kinds—wind, heat and mist; temperament depending upon the predominance of one or other of these elements. In addition the soul contained a fourth essence—"quarta natura," the "soul of the soul" which was material, but unique; bearing comparison to nothing else, being composed of "fine and subtle" atoms. The soul provided the senses essential to the body. The soul was scattered abroad on death, it was divisible, not immortal so that there was no after-life and Epicurus was one step further towards his desired state of ataraxia. The mind was similar to the soul in its constituents but, whereas the soul was diffused through the body, the mind was concentrated in the



...fine and subtle atoms.

but to explain away, a far cry from the aims of earlier Greek scientists. Epicurus (4th century B.C.) found the basis for his theory in the work of Democritus (5th century B.C.).

## LAW OF CONSERVATION

Democritus began from the postulate that nothing could be created from nothing, there being a permanent store unaffected by the creation or destruction of individual objects. The constituents of matter were atoms and void, atoms representing the downward limit of division. The evidence of the senses was taken to be infallible and the sole criterion of truth, there being ample evidence forthcoming to establish the presence of atoms and void. The relative densities of material objects was determined by the relative amounts of atoms and of void. In addition the passage of sound through walls was attributed to movement through the void. The atoms were considered to be solid, indivisible and eternal, of various shapes and sizes, with no colour, smell or taste. Early atomists said that atoms were falling initially through infinite space, the heavier falling faster, causing collisions, fusion and the formation of solid objects. Aristotle discounted the unequal rate of falling in vacuum, Epicurus then postulating the "whimsical swerving" of atoms to give the required collisions.

The shape and texture of the atoms determined the properties of the objects

breast. On this basis Epicurus devised an ingenious explanation of the processes of perception. Objects gave off waves of atoms (or idols) retaining the original shape of the object, which were collected by the fourth essence of the soul, on impact with the body, and transferred to the mind. There were numbers of objections to the theory, of course, but one cannot but wonder at the ingenuity which devised explanations for them. Thoughts, said Epicurus, arise from finer idols which penetrate the body and are impressed directly on the mind. Visions in sleep of dead persons are due to idols still floating around, while mythical monsters arise from the fusion of such floating images. Mental concepts were mental visualisations, the mind being able to select from its store of concepts.

## THE GODS

In entering the realms of theology Epicurus argued that since man has impressions of gods, then gods must have some reality. These gods were composed of much finer atoms than other objects, these atoms being assimilated as rapidly as they were emitted so that the gods were eternal. Living in regions between the worlds, the gods have perfect peace of mind so could not disturb themselves with the affairs of man; indeed they represent the ultimate in the attainment of the state of ataraxia. Thus there was no reason whatever to fear the gods.

Epicurus and Lucretius had erected a

# BY THEIR WORDS

A reply to John C. Cole

I definitely did not "state, in fact, that the New Zealand Peace Council has no policy at all." The inference is unwarranted and untrue.

Mr Cole thinks that a meeting of the "big bosses" Stalin, Truman etc., is desirable for reasons of efficiency. I don't. I think the whole idea of individual men having such power is rotten, the very essence of tyranny. Decisions made by the heads of governments are no more binding than decisions made by accredited representatives, even less so.

To go through the mass of nebulous ideas expressed would take far more space than "Canta" can provide, but a few significant observations will suffice. Firstly, most of the ideals and principles upheld by this "Peace Council" are already embodied in the U.N. Charter and in the various declarations and reports since drawn up. Further the U.N. has been actively engaged in the business of carrying out the projects (such as atomic energy control) which the Peace Council demands be started.

Yes, there is a difference, I know, there are many things in the Peace Council's programme which are not in the U.N.'s. Check them off: you will find that they have a distinctive flavour; they reek of international communism.

Mr Cole and his fellow socialists have many ideas which they tactfully refrain from putting into their "peace" proposals. I do not oppose socialism and its blood brother, communism, out of ignorance,

vested interest, or because I'm too blind to see the goodness of it. Quite the contrary; I know a little too much of it ever to be apathetic.

No outpouring of propaganda, of twisted thought, of eloquent appeals to the emotions or the natural wishfulness of mankind will ever shift me from my conviction that this so-called "Peace" Council is a sweet-smelling smoke-screen to cover acts furthering the cause of communist domination.

In every second sentence of their tirade for peace they mention the enemies of peace. And who are they? Isn't it plainly obvious, they want to clear the world of those of us (called by many names ranging from the milder "bourgeoisie" to the stinging epithet "fascist") who oppose them so that they can establish their Utopia, the communist-socialist world state. This is what they mean by "peace" and if you take Mr Cole's contribution and read in this meaning and this intention you will find that what previously was confusing, apparently idealistic muddle, falls neatly into a perfect pattern.

We know these characters, they glorify lying, preach freedom while they stab it in the back in the dark corners and behind their "iron curtains."

Likewise they will preach peace until the time is opportune to wage war.

"It is not by their words, but by their deeds that ye shall know them."

R. E. Blazey.

## International Club

On Thursday, August 2, a new university organisation, the International Club, got under way. Its objects, as laid down in the constitution, are "to foster international understanding and to give advice and assistance to overseas students." The idea is to encourage the interchange of ideas between students of all nationalities in a pleasant social way rather than by discussing them in the abstract, and also to give assistance to any overseas students who have difficulty fitting into university life. However, the club is not limited to students.

The need for such an organisation has been shown by the enthusiastic response to it. At this meeting over thirty people of nine nationalities were present, and a friendly and informal atmosphere prevailed. The constitution was discussed and agreed upon and the following officers were elected:

Chairman: Graeme Thompson.  
Secretary: Gillian Quentin-Baxter.  
Treasurer: Raj-Batel.  
Committee: Dr. Mayer, Simmy Matanitobua and Icen Gruener.

After this three students, a Fijian, a Fiji-Indian and a European from Fiji each gave a short but enjoyable talk on Fiji, giving through general information and their own viewpoints a comprehensive picture of the colony.

formidable intellectual scaffold which did much to remove the major obstacles preventing their attainment of the ultimate peace of mind; there was no after-life; supernatural influences were impossible in a purely materialistic philosophy, indeed the gods themselves sat completely disinterested in what one can only imagine as being a state of complete indolence. As with all men who make revolutionary suggestions, Lucretius was variously considered as being mad, having been jilted in love or having undergone various other apparently unsettling experiences. But from what we can gather from internal evidence (for there is little other) Lucretius and his master Epicurus had minds of the highest inventive genius. Though his aims were misguided Lucretius gained at least one of them, for his verses have brought him "immortal fame," but whether he attained his ultimate objective, the elusive "peace of mind" will probably never be known.

M.H.P.

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# NOISES IN THE SOUND

Tournaments excepted, the N.Z.U.S.A. Congress at Curious Cove is the sole opportunity which New Zealand university life provides for students of all colleges, together with a handful of Australian visitors, to mingle, meet and talk. Congress has an advantage over tournament in that no set standard of attainment is demanded as a prerequisite to participation. The only requirements—and these are merely desirable, not compulsory—are a body that can endure ten days' exposure to a Marlborough midsummer sun, vocal chords that will not crack under incessant song (the repertoire ranges from "Adeste Fideles" to "Roger of Kildare"), a constitution capable of halving its slumber quota without undue hardship, and most of all a mind not so submerged in the specialized rut of its university course as to be totally indifferent to everything that does not return an immediate dividend in the examination room. Most students, by definition, should possess all these qualifications; they should consider very carefully whether they can afford to miss the next congress.

Firstly, Curious Cove itself. The most overripe adjectives of the traditional steamship company's world cruise advertisement can scarcely do the spot justice. "And so as we glide away from picturesque Picton, down the limpid waters of lovely Queen Charlotte Sound, jewel of the South Pacific—" To abandon the Fitzpatrick manner for the more economical style of the A.A. Handbook, Curious Cove is eight miles by water from Picton, and inaccessible by land. The camp was built about 1943 as a convalescent station for the R.N.Z.A.F. The cabins are comfortable, commodious and soundly constructed; the most testing moment occurred early one morning last February when 54 people in a four-man hut all gallantly attempted to reach top C—the building shivered and survived. The food is good, and there are no domestic chores associated with Congress—all kitchen work for the last three years has been done by a squad of C.U.C. girls. If overcome by such inertia that you feel incapable of making your bed (usually one blanket), you can always (a) sleep in the open (b) bring a sleeping bag (c) dispense with sleep anyway.

## Meeting Ground

All these points are important; most of them can be found in a good average holiday camp. What makes Congress an experience so much more complete and stimulating than the standard summer holiday is its primary function as the meeting-ground and clearing-house of a huge medley of divergent ideas. Ordinary narrow-pushing and hobby-horse-riding are not edifying occupations, but the continual thrashing-out of problems and interplay of opinion make the "clash of ideas" no mere catchword at a Congress. Furthermore, this clash takes place at a remarkably sane and objective intellectual level. Opinions can only be the better for being forced to justify themselves before a barrage of criticism. The mind grows more agile, the tongue too becomes more ready as one discovers undreamed-of resources of vehemence and eloquence in support of one's pet theory. If you are vegetarian, communist, or higher thinker, you will find support and opposition for your ideas; whether your most cherished beliefs concern free love or the iniquity of university examiners, you can make a positive contribution to that synthesis and critical evaluation of ideas which is the most solid achievement of Congress, and from which the mind must emerge both broader and stronger. The ten days at Curious Cove represent most fully those qualities which distinguish the university as an institution—neither swot-shop nor glorified sports-club, but discriminating balance between extremes. Participation in Congress is the most satisfactory, and satisfying way in which you, as a member of the university community, can foster that ideal and make it flourish.

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## Programme

The Congress programme is arranged approximately as follows:—afternoons are left free for sleep, informal discussions, athletic and social activities of various kinds, or mere loafing. Formal sessions are limited to morning and evening. The average address lasts about an hour; the gathering then divides into groups to chew over the substance of the talk and frame questions to hurl at the speaker; then, everybody reassembled again, the questions are duly put and the whole topic generally discussed. The range of subjects treated is exceptionally wide—the arts, the sciences, the university, national and international affairs, religion, are all represented and all by the most competent speakers available in the country, both within and outside the university. Moreover, guest speakers and visitors are selected as much for their more general qualities of approachability and inclination to mix with students as for expertness in particular subjects. A professor in khaki shorts and sunburn is virtually indistinguishable from the crowd of students who are baffling him with awkward questions. The mingling of staff and students in something approaching a perfect ratio is a novel experience for us in N.Z.; it is perhaps the most fruitful of all aspects of Congress. At least it foreshadows a happier state of affairs in our university, which with luck our grandchildren may enjoy.

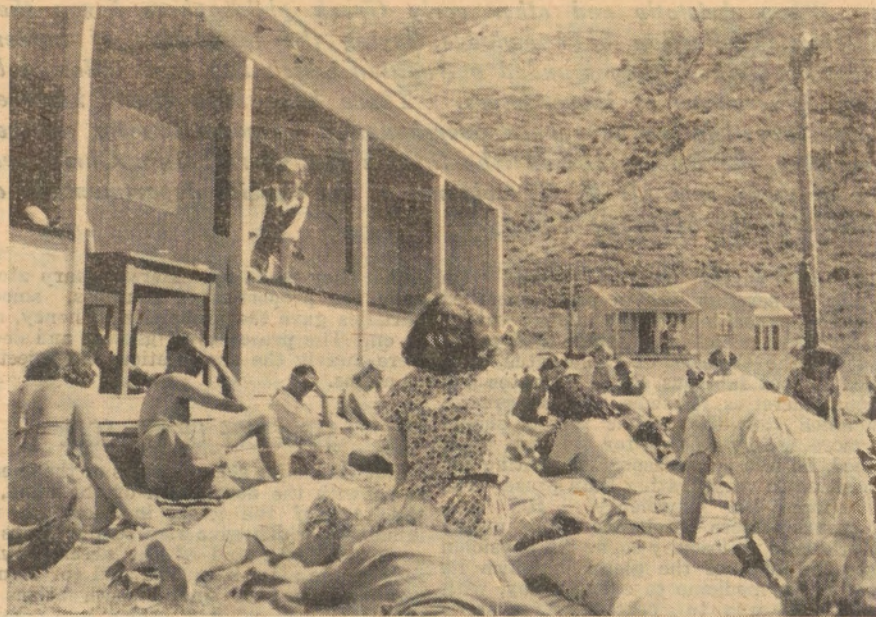
## Recreation

But for all the keen mental activity, recreation is far from being neglected. Afternoons provide an opportunity for the numerous fishermen; cod compete with one another in impaling themselves on baited hooks, and the occasional barracuda provides excitement. There may be a group reading poetry, or an informal session on some topic not otherwise covered by the programme. For the insane there are plenty of 2000-foot hills rising on three sides of the cove; for the merely vigorous there is a variety of games, organised and otherwise—archery, table-tennis, deck-tennis, volley-ball. Equipment and also an experienced recreation officer are provided through the good offices of the Internal Affairs Department.

## Night Life

For late evening entertainment, a range of choices presents itself. While your group has chosen to make the night horrible with song, in the next cabin a guest speaker is frantically defending his views on the hereafter, and further down towards the cove a fish-fry is in progress. All these activities are best left unorganised; but films and dancing are provided in addition, and the 1951 Congress

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Afternoons are left free for....informal discussions

was memorable for a brilliant fancy-dress ball, costumes ranging from Cupid, realistically portrayed by a senior student of O.U., to Abdullah Bulbul Emir. A whole day is set aside for a fishing trip and picnic; provision is also made for a forum on the university, and a Congress forum, where suggestions and recommendations may be made for future years.

All this, I hope, gives some idea of the many-sidedness of Congress, which makes it a wholly satisfying experience. Best test of all, ask anybody who has been to Curious Cove; not one of the several hundred has regretted the few pounds' levy. Charges moreover are graduated to compensate for higher travelling costs from more distant colleges. In 1951 for instance, they ranged between £5 and £6/10/-; and

last February's Congress would have been cheap at twice the price. More than anything else, the spirit that pervades the whole gathering gives it a particular value. It is a frame of mind difficult to define; but it shows itself in such ways as a complete absence of cliques, the rapid formation of friendships, a general broadening of horizons, increased appreciation of opposing views, and increased thoughtfulness and soundness in one's own. Congress is not a university summer school, nor, I imagine, do the talks there much resemble anything heard in the lecture-rooms of our colleges, yet it results in a new conception of what the life of a university could be.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE THIRD TERM

## COME TO CONGRESS

Make your holiday useful as well as enjoyable this year. After a couple of months' toil in woolstore, freezing works or what have you, head for the fourth N.Z.U.S.A. Congress at Curious Cove, Queen Charlotte Sound. A first-class panel of speakers has been invited, including Dr Hulme, Dr Parton, Prof. Garrett, and Dr Crowther from C.U.C., plus James K. Baxter, Dr W. B. Sutch, economist, Mr Owen Jensen, Mr John Trevor, drama lecturer of O.U. and several others. In addition, it is hoped to stage a forum on industrial relations and related topics, with a couple of representatives of management and labour as guest speakers. Cost is only a few pounds; this would be cheap for an ordinary ten-day holiday, regardless of the extra attractions that Congress offers. C.U.C. is organising this Congress, so we want a strong contingent from the sponsoring college. If in doubt about any details, ask one of the Management Committee—Tom Fitzgibbon, Dave Hounsell, Brian Smart, Kay Brown, Caroline Curtis, Duncan Stewart.

- January 25 to February 3, 1952.

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WINTER TOURNAMENT

# THEY ALL CAME BACK

## Ski-ing

This year the University Ski Tournament was held at Ruapehu and all the teams were housed in the palatial Aorangi Lodge with its fluorescent lighting, showers and monogrammed china. After being snowed in and having to send a party right down to the Chateau for supplies the weather cleared sufficiently for two days so that the races could be run. This year a giant slalom was held instead of the usual slalom and downhill owing to weather and snow conditions. Anyway, in spite of a bit of cloud trouble during the races, everything went off smoothly and on results O.U. swept the pool by winning the Men's, Women's and Combined Trophies. C.U.C. were not far behind in the Men's Trophy, losing by only 2 points over 265 so we hope for better luck next year. However, a good time was had by all and we are to congratulate A.U.C. on their handling of all the arrangements.

## Women's Hockey

In women's hockey at Tournament this year we retrieved the Wooden Spoon. All the teams were of a fairly even standard, so the games were close and the old Spoon hung warily in the balance until the last goal was shot. We suffered our severest defeat by O.U., but this was perhaps the most enjoyable game. O.U. excelled in their head-work and clean handling of the ball. We could have perhaps kept the score down at the expense of the game, which was fast, open and thoroughly enjoyable. Our next game against V.U.C. was a battle royal. Good stick-work and clean handling of the ball was less evident here. Hard hitting which unfortunately resulted in too much fly-hitting, ruled the game. We kept a slight lead on V.U.C. until after half time when their grim determination, which perhaps played a large part in leading them to the top of the women's hockey competition, carried them through to win by three goals to two.

Our last game against A.U.C. was also a fight to the finish. Both teams played gallantly through a hail storm, which thoroughly soaked us all, but did not dampen our spirits. Our only goal was scored from a penalty bully. A.U.C. finished by beating us by two goals to one and left us in sole possession of the Wooden Spoon after three most enjoyable games.

Our captain and right wing, Helen Grant, was selected to represent the N.Z.U. in their match against Otago. Colleen O'Connor, our left back, was also selected at a reserve.

## Women's Basketball

This was the first women's indoor basketball inter-university tournament to be held in conjunction with Winter Tournament. Although not actually contributing points to the Tournament Shield, we received interest and assistance from all quarters.

The standard of play on the whole was high. Otago especially, produced an excellent team with two players of provincial standard, a strong zone defence and accurate long-distance shooting. In our first game against this team the lack of co-ordination and confidence on our part, together with the superior shooting, attack and guarding of Otago, gave them victory with the score at 41 - 13. The Auckland team was not such a difficult proposition but on the day proved too good for us, in spite of a slight improvement in our shooting, and had little difficulty in winning the game 30 - 16. In our last game against Victoria we improved immensely, partly because of the untiring efforts of our manager R. McLaren to convince us of the most successful methods of penetrating a zone defence. We had the upper hand right from the beginning and with our good zone defence, strong attack and improved shooting we gained our first and only victory 32 - 10.

Altogether the Tournament was a huge success, well organised and enjoyed by all and we all agreed that we should spare no effort to get women's indoor basketball included in Winter Tournament.

## Men's Basketball

The team could not have gone closer without actually winning the tournament. Two games were last, each by one point, and both games could easily have gone the other way.

- Results:
- v. O.U. "A" Lost 22 - 23
  - v. V.U.C. Won 66 - 23
  - v. M.A.C. Lost 30 - 31
  - v. O.U. "B" Won 36 - 30
  - v. A.U.C. Won 68 - 21

The game against O.U. was admitted by all to be the deciding game of the tournament and as the score shows it was played cautiously and slowly. Neither side gave anything away and the point difference was due to a free throw in the last two minutes of the game.

It was a surprise to everyone when Massey beat C.U.C. by the odd point but even though some amazing baskets were shot by Massey, they were still playing a better game against a team that could not settle down to play together.

The team's best form was shown against A.U.C., who previously had been beaten by Otago 35-29 after leading 19-9 at half-time. The score 68-21 was a true indication of the standard of basketball.

The team had three players selected for N.Z.U. "A," another three for N.Z.U. "B" and the remaining players in N.Z.U. "C."

## Shooting

Shooting was held this year in the Cadbury Fry Hudson range, one of the most modern in New Zealand. Owing to previous difficulties by the Blues Panel in deciding the award of N.Z.U. Blues it was decided to increase the number of cards fired from two to six for the I.C.I. Shield. This proved most successful and increased the interest greatly. As well as the usual North v. South match and N.Z.U. v. Otago shoots, a postal shoot was arranged against British Universities.

The standard of shooting this year was extraordinarily high. The N.Z.U. team beat British Universities quite easily dropping only 13 points out of 2000. Three of the Massey men scored double possibles in the match against Otago which N.Z.U. won by 2 points. The highest individual scorer in the I.C.I. Shield was John Bell of O.U. who dropped 3 out of 600. Team totals were:—

- 1st O.U. 2358/2400.
- 2nd M.A.C. 2352/2400.
- 3rd V.U.C. 2350/2400.
- 4th A.U.C. 2333/2400.
- 5th C.A.C. 2328/2400.
- 6th C.U.C. 2291/2400.

A moral victory was scored by Massey, however, who had one of their best shots lose 10 points by firing on the wrong target. This shows how essential it is to have a five-man team with the four best to count rather than the present four men all counting.

The Canterbury team was disappointing. Although not expected to reach the standard set by the first three teams it was hoped that they would be a little closer.

- Scores were:—
- P. Carruthers 576/600.
  - E. R. Browne 574/600.
  - K. Hyland 572/600.
  - D. L. Walters 567/600.

Next year Tournament will be held in Christchurch, and if we can equal the standard of organisation at Otago this year another good shoot is assured.

## Cross-Country

The team consisting of Ron Coleman, Crellan Dingwall, John Hunt, Gavin McLean and Dave Tucker, was well worthy of the honour of winning both trophies presented for cross-country events.

The race, run under fairly good conditions, except for a strong easterly wind, was one of outstanding merit in two respects. The winner, Bruce Ryde of Canterbury Agricultural College, outclassed the field, while the teams' race proved very interesting and was undecided right until the finish.

Gavin McLean held the team together, enabling Ron Coleman (a junior) to run an excellent race, which gave the team a lead of 2 points over V.U.C.

Thus the team won the Dixon Trophy (for teams' race) and the Calmalt Jones Cup (South Island Universities). To add to their laurels, the team displayed another good effort at the cross-country dinner held in the O.U. Students' Association buildings following the run.

## Fencing

Although the Canterbury team did not bring home the Fencing Trophy, it was agreed by all that the winners, V.U.C., were only slightly superior to C.U.C. The C.U.C. team showed a high all-round standard both in the foil and unofficial sabre assaults, and special mention must be made of Norm West who fought in the N.Z.U. team, and Patricia Miller who presented the smallest target on the floor. These two fencers were delightful to watch and they will prove to be the mainstays of next year's team.

Each year C.U.C. fencing improves, and we look forward to 1952 when we shall secure the Trophy for C.U.C.

## Golf

On the first day, two rounds were played to determine the participants in the championship. R. G. Penlington was the only C.U.C. player to qualify for the top sixteen, but he was eliminated in the first round by Hind (O.U.). The final of the championship was won by Leo Pointon (A.U.C.) who defeated R. N. Couper (O.U.) 2 and 1.

In the contest for the Burt Cup between Otago and Canterbury, Otago retained the trophy by 5½ games to ½. Detailed results were:—

Singles: R. G. Penlington halved with R. N. Couper. H. R. Rendall lost to I. Hinds 7 and 6. G. C. Beadel lost to S. Fox 5 and 4. G. T. Candy lost to I. Moffat 2 down.

Foursomes: R. G. Penlington and G. T. Candy lost to I. Hinds and R. N. Couper, 2 down. H. R. Rendall and G. C. Beadel lost to I. Moffat and S. Fox, 1 down.

A long driving contest was also staged and this was won by Gillingham (O.U.). The distance was not measured.

In view of the success of this meeting which was sponsored entirely by the O.U. golf club (which, with a membership of 173, is the largest university club in New Zealand), it is hoped that in future years it will be included in Winter Tournament itself. With this in mind, an attempt is being made within the next few weeks to form a C.U.C. golf club.

## Table Tennis

The winners of the Table Tennis Shield at Tournament, Otago, displayed play of a high standard. However, that standard is no higher than that of some people who attend C.U.C. but prefer their own club to the university club. If more college spirit was evident, perhaps the Table Tennis Shield might now be reposing in the reading room trophy cases.

Canterbury's representatives at the tournament nevertheless played creditably. The lack of experience and practice of the team was marked and undoubtedly affected the result of some close games. Arthur Williamson and Edward Kwok played well in the doubles, at times surprising their opponents with unusually well placed shots or nicely judged returns.

Bill Angus and Evan Burt both showed improvement as the tournament progressed while Pat Boyd played up to expectations. If Pat has not gained more confidence, experience and ability from the tournament than any other person there then the writer is indeed a poor critic.

## Men's Hockey

The standard of hockey at Tournament this year was high despite the fact that few members of the N.Z.U. side which toured Australia were playing. Many younger players were included and the teams, with the exception of M.A.C., were evenly matched.

The C.U.C. team, which was a young one, was fortunate to retain the Seddon Stick. Generally the play was good; the defence was solid and at times brilliant but the forwards lacked cohesion and punch, although Spank Hughes and Ivan Armstrong played well. A bright aspect was the development of the younger players.

Results: v. V.U.C. Won 2-0 in an even game in which C.U.C. combined better towards the finish.

v. O.U. Won 2-0 after playing good hockey in the first spell but only a stubborn defence kept out a reorganised O.U. team in the second spell.

v. A.U.C. Lost 3-1. The Auckland inside forwards combined well and, backed up by solid defence proved too much for a tired C.U.C. team on the day.

v. M.A.C. Won 2-0. A.U.C., who looked at first the likely winners of the tournament, were defeated by O.U. 5-4 in the best game of the tournament and then drew with V.U.C. to place O.U. and C.U.C. equal on points, C.U.C. retaining the Seddon Stick.

Congratulations to Peter Froome, Spank Hughes, Eric Jackson and Maurice McGregor, who all deserved their places in the N.Z.U. team and played well in the N.Z.U. v. Otago match which was drawn 1-1.

## Drama

The Canterbury play "The Monkey's Paw," was a difficult one for even a very experienced drama group. The judges said it was a bad choice, but it is a moot question whether it is better in a drama contest such as this to pick an easy play and do it well or pick a real trial of strength and try one's hardest with it.

Their were two excellent performances in

the play, J. McFarlane as the father, and D. Jones as the old soldier. These two managed to act their age which is more than can be said for many other young actors playing old parts.

The stage setting could have been improved upon as could some of the effects. Lighting was a problem and any failure in this respect can be partly attributed to the poor facilities in Allen Hall. The play was perhaps unfortunate in its placing having as it did to compete with a series of easy plays reasonably well done and of more audience entertainment value.

### "The Amazed Evangelist" V.U.C.

This play was a hard choice as it has a Scottish setting with dialect. But the dialect offered little trouble to the actors and was the best aspect of a play that fell short of the usual high standard of Victoria productions. The play lacked polish from beginning to end especially with regard to stage grouping. The set was not elaborate and much more use could have been made of the whole stage.

The witch and the devil were particularly well portrayed but tended to be a little too individual in their performances. Team-work was lacking at times especially when the old man entered. Here again make-up and characterisation were of extreme importance but were relegated to the background. The old man's beard was too perfect and for 100 years of age he was remarkably steady-handed.

The husband and wife were good although the husband tended to lose his accent during long sequences of dialogue. The young girl was excellent and it is a pity that the whole point of the play was lost in her last lines which should never have been said to the audience.

The judges were a little harsh in their criticisms of the choice of play and the lighting. The tournament is primarily to teach young actors and not to entertain tournament audiences. The judges did not take this into account and expected too much under difficult conditions. There was little or no lighting when the teams arrived in Dunedin and Allen Hall is not meant for drama production. All this seemed to mean nothing to the judges who were more interested in praising trifles such as the winning play which required very little dramatic endeavour.

Victoria must have put a great deal of work into the play and despite some glaring faults they deserved to finish in a better position than they did. The make-up on the whole was very good and the devil was excellent in this way. His performance was very polished in all he had to do, except that he failed to make as much use as possible of gesture and movement. The witch was well made-up and her characterisation was beyond reproach. Inexperience was the main lack in this play but the judges did not seem to think that this was a factor to be taken into account in assessing the production.

### "Two Gentlemen of Soho" O.U.

For dramatic endeavour this play must have received nothing. It is a trifle commenting upon society in the 1920's, and apart from its mock-Shakespearean style has little to commend it. However, it was splendidly done and the characterisation of Plum was a lesson to all the actors in the tournament. It was a very well-rounded performance and the mock-Shakespearean atmosphere was present all the time.

The characters were well-balanced and teamwork was good in spite of the fact that Plum stood out from the others. Make-up was quite satisfactory although the costuming fell short of what was needed. In this respect the Duchess was bad although her performance was good, she was unable to do justice to the part because she did not look it. This was a general criticism by all the judges. Young actors doing old-age parts have a difficult task and must be careful with all facets of characterisation.

Topsy was fairly good although rather too vigorous and active. Sneak, Hubert, Lord Withers and Laetitia were all satisfactory and fitted in with the play as a whole without any awkwardness. Staging was bad and the scenery was far too predominant. The divan put right in the centre of the stage looked bad and occupied too important a place all the time. There were few lighting effects and the actors had not much to cope with apart from their lines. Despite these faults they all gave a fine performance and by the judges' standards won the tournament by a narrow margin from another trifling play. Otago deserved to win with their acting but many doubts have been left as to what is the true purpose of the tournament. If the standard is to be kept high then the choice of play will have to count for more in spite of good acting under very easy conditions.

Otago are to be congratulated on giving such an entertaining performance but it is to be hoped that next year their choice of play will be a little more difficult so that they will be really able to extend themselves and make full use of their talents.

# "Wisdom Beyond the Rules of Physic"

Some students who heard the Reverend Bryan Green, B.D., Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, when he addressed the packed College Hall at the end of last term have been out of Christchurch during the holidays and have been unable to hear more of his message to the people of Christchurch. Many more who were present at some of his meetings will want to know more. To these people I hope this report—a totally inadequate summary of his nine mission addresses—may prove helpful. He has had huge audiences in the packed Cathedral and overflow meetings at the Civic. On the last Sunday of the Mission the Cathedral, two theatres, and two churches were necessary to seat the congregation. We should surely consider the message offered to us by a man making such a wide appeal.

## C.U.C. ADDRESS

You will remember that in his address at the university Bryan Green suggested possible views of ultimate reality—that life is basically an "uncontrolled accumulation of atoms;" that ultimate reality is celestial electricity; that it is the mysterious working of the dialectic; that it is a personal power that is behind the universe. What is ultimately real cannot be proved; it is a working hypothesis the only test of which is that it meets the requirements of experience and fact. The Christian claim is that the power behind the universe is at least personal, and is based in part upon the experience of men that the highest thing in life on the earth is personality and the greatest values personal values. If the power behind the universe is personal, we should expect to find expressions of that power, for personality is in essence self-expressing. The Christian claim is that the personal power, ultimately reality, is God, and that His most perfect expression of Himself to us is Jesus Christ. The claim deserves examination, for if we can know ultimate reality and yet refuse to discover it and fit ourselves into the plan of things we are fools and our life is purposeless. And so, with these thoughts in our minds, we pass to the mission itself to learn something of the Christian claims.

## WAKE UP!

The mission began with the call to wake up and face reality: the text of the first service address was "Awake thou that sleepest and arise from the dead, and Christ will give thee light" (Ephesians 5:14). Today, many of us are asleep spiritually, perhaps because we have had too big a meal of material things, perhaps because we are too tired by the day to day routine, perhaps because we are drugged by self-indulgence; our first need is to wake up and realise the emptiness and purposeless of our lives. But it is not enough to wake up and promptly turn over and go back to sleep again, as so many of us have done. We must get up, pull up the blinds and let the light of Jesus shine in, and stay up! We do not always welcome the light when we are in darkness—it shows us as we really are, sinful beings. We do not like to face God when our lives are so far from being in harmony with His purpose: this is the tragedy of sin.

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Man who was made for fellowship with God is away from Him and has been blinded to his true place in the universe. Sin is not an outmoded concept; it is very real to us when we come into the conscious presence of God. We sin when we fail to live up to the standards we set ourselves, low as they usually are. We sin when we give way to anti-social passions and fail to live in harmony with our fellow men. We sin when we break the laws that are for our own ultimate good. All failure is sin; all vice is sin; all crime is sin; but sin is more than all this—it is antagonism to the will of God, throwing ourselves against reality, and perverting our nature as children of God. Sin is an outrage against God's holiness; it is ungodliness. We must face the fact that "we be sinners."

## CHRIST'S DIVINITY

The critic says "Yes, I know my life is not all that it could be, and that I do fail to live up to my highest ideals, but what can you do about that?" The answer is that we can do nothing, but God can and has done all that is necessary to re-establish us, who be sinners, as his sons, in His Son, Jesus Christ. What ground have we for saying that Jesus born in Palestine some two thousand years ago is the Son of God? Obviously it is not enough to present a text of scripture; the question still remains, what grounds did the early Church have for affirming the divinity of Christ? Canon Green gave six reasons for accepting the divinity of Christ, and they are briefly summarized here:

- (1) Jesus spoke with authority, claiming to have the right to revise the laws of Moses, claiming to have the right to forgive sins, and claiming the right to over-ride the teaching of the religious leaders of His day by His own authority.
- (2) There was no disharmony in His person between the ideal and the actual, and no consciousness of failure; but elsewhere we find that the greatest saints are the men most conscious of their sinfulness.
- (3) He claimed a special relationship with God, speaking of Him as "My Father" when He taught the disciples to pray "Our Father," and affirming that He was one with His Father.
- (4) He concentrated gaze upon Himself in his parables (e.g. "I am the bread of life . . ." "I am the Good Shepherd . . ." etc.) and in his questions ("Who do men say that I am?", "Whom say ye that I am?")
- (5) He placed a great value on His Death; He taught that it was necessary in God's purpose, and that it would not be defeat but victory over sin; He orientated

## HERE'S HOW!

- Asked to give a 15-minute radio talk on safe driving, a taxi driver, who had driven a million miles without an accident, announced: "It won't take me 15 minutes to tell how to avoid accidents. It's simple—just drive on the theory every other guy in the world is crazy."
- Now the gardening season is here, come in to Minsons and buy your corms, seeds, manures and tools.
- The thing that impresses me most about America is the way parents obey their children.
- In a night club one evening a very pretty girl was wearing, around her neck, a thin chain from which hung a tiny golden airplane. One of the young men in the party stared at it so that the girl finally asked him: "Do you like my little airplane?" "As a matter of fact," he replied, "I wasn't looking at it. I was really admiring the landing field."
- Pea sticks and garden stakes at one and sixpence a bundle at the Canterbury Family Store—Minsons.
- Sign in Hollywood barbershop: "Don't worry if your hair falls out. Suppose it ached and had to be pulled out, like teeth!"

His life toward his death, and "set His race steadfastly toward Jerusalem."

(6) He rose from the dead after three days, the grave was empty; He was seen by thousands of different people. We can neither explain the Resurrection nor explain it away; we have to accept it and face its challenge.

Jesus was baffling, disconcerting, challenging: we can only conclude that He was, in fact, the Son of God, God Incarnate, or that he was a madman suffering delusion. The latter conclusion is made virtually impossible by the worth of His teaching, which is admired by men of all times and places. We can but conclude that Jesus was God Himself in human form.

## SIN AND THE CROSS

What happened when God entered His world? He was nailed to a tree by sinful men. The Cross shows us side by side the wondrous love of God and the murderous horror of sin—while we were yet sinners Christ died for us. The death of Jesus is important, not because it appeals to our pity or to our admiration, but because it created the situation in which we can be forgiven our sin and reconciled to God. It is given the predominant position in the writing of the early Christians and the biographers of Jesus; it has been central in the worship and teaching of the Church for two thousand years; and it is central in the personal experience of all believers. The cross marks the meeting place of the power of sin and the power of God—and God's love triumphed. Sin crucified Jesus Christ, but God "staged a comeback" and had the final victory. The sin that crucified the Christ was the sin that is in the world today—moral cowardice of Pilate; jealousy of Jesus' purity in the priests; sensuality in Herod; religiosity in the Pharisees; materialism and indifference in the masses—but the power of God is greater than the power of sin. The power of sin is broken for ever, and so the barrier between man and God created by sin is likewise broken down. Forgiveness of sins is not the letting off of punishment (we often pay in our lives for our wrong-doing) nor is it wiping out a blot on our characters (character is the product of experience, a continuous process, and how I live today will be mine forever), but it is a restoration of friendship and fellowship with God by removing the barrier erected by sin.

"The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life." We deserve the natural consequence of sin, divorce from God and spiritual death. But Jesus accepted the punishment due to us, and so as He has paid the price of sin, He can give us a share in His triumph. Friendship with God is a gift of His grace. We will never earn forgiveness by our efforts to keep within the law, nor by our knowledge, nor by our merits, for all of us fall short of His requirements and can be justified only by Jesus Christ. What then do we do? If you are offered a shilling, what must you do? You must believe that the person making the offer has the shilling to give and will in fact give it to you; you must be prepared to leave your seat and go to get it; and you must receive it for yourself. God offers us forgiveness.

We must BELIEVE that He has the power and the intention of forgiving us.

We must LEAVE, or be prepared to leave, our old life.

We must RECEIVE His forgiveness by faith and thank Him.

Perhaps it sounds too easy; but if you see a friend about to drown in a river you do not throw a lifebelt twenty yards away in case he should be saved too easily. If God required any more of us than acceptance by faith, none would qualify. We must accept the gift of God of fellowship with Him through the removal of the barrier of sin, and thank Him.

## WHAT SHALL I DO?

There is not space to deal with the addresses on Friday, August 31 (Barriers to be overcome) and Saturday, September 1 (Friendship and Marriage). I shall conclude with a brief summary of the mission, and a resume of the final address.

- We must wake up and see ourselves as we are.
- We are sinners, in the wrong relationship with God.
- God came into the arena of human sin and suffering in Jesus Christ.
- Christ died for us and our sins on the Cross.
- Because Jesus overcame the power of sin we may be restored to fellowship with God.

The final address was on the question in Acts 22:10, "What shall I do, Lord?" The answer is simple: we must come face to face with the living Christ to orient our lives to Ultimate Reality and integrate our own personality. Firstly, we must meet Him as the Son of God, for His life, as portrayed in the New Testament, reveals the character of God. Secondly, we must meet Him as the standard for our daily life, for he is a fool who does not fit himself into reality as he knows it. Thirdly, we must accept Him as Saviour from our sins, for only thus can we be reconciled to God, the Holy One. Lastly we must accept Him as the Sovereign to Rule, the King of Life, and work for His Kingdom on earth, as it is in heaven.

This is the challenge: to let Christ live in us, and to live in Him; to identify ourselves with the purposes of life and the goal of history, and fulfil our nature as sons of God. But it must be surrender of our lives in every part, and not intellectual assent to the existence and power of God.

"If Christ is not Lord of all  
He is not Lord at all."

John Hodder.



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