

Salient

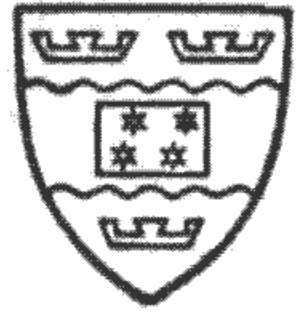
An Organ of Student Opinion at Victoria University, Wellington.

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6d

SAPIENTIA MAGIS



AURO DESIDERANDA

FLY AWAY PETER



Frustrated Executive Member.

The President,
V.U.W. Students' Association,
Wellington.

Dear Sir,

At 11 p.m. on Monday, 11th August, I tendered my resignation from the position of Secretary of the Victoria University of Wellington Students' Association. When the Executive accepted my resignation, I informed you that I would give you a statement in writing of my reasons for resignation.

The background to my action was as follows:

At approximately 10.40 p.m. Mr. Davy raised the question of the purchase of a new Gestetner. He spent some time giving an exhaustive analysis of the relative merits of a Gestetner and a Fordigraph (the machine that we have on trial at the moment).

Towards the end of this analysis, I asked the Office Secretary, through you, Sir, which machine was the better from her point of view. She immediately stated her preference for the Gestetner. I, Sir, then moved: "That we purchase a Gestetner from Messrs. Armstrong and Springhall."

You refused to accept my motion because you felt that the matter had been insufficiently discussed. I then disagreed with your ruling, and you vacated the chair in favour of Mr. Hercus. I outlined my reasons for disagreeing with you, pointing out that the matter had been discussed for some time at previous Executive and Finance Committee meetings, and that, as far as I was concerned, the position was clear-cut.

Your duty in reply, Sir, was to rebut my arguments in the normal fashion of debate, put forward your own views on the matter, and then await the vote.

However, Sir, you saw fit to indulge in an emotional outburst, in the course of which you stated that it would appear that I had no regard for the fact that the members of the Executives were trustees of student funds, and if this was so, I was not the responsible person you had considered me. The innuendo in those remarks, Sir, was that I am irresponsible, financially reckless, and not a fit person to sit on the Executive.

As a result of those remarks I immediately tendered my resignation, to take effect from the end of the meeting.

You later claimed that your remarks were made in the stress of the moment, and you offered me your apologies on that ground. I refused to accept that apology, because I felt then, and still feel, that no person, especially the President of the Association, is entitled to make such accusations, even in the stress of the moment.

It has been said that I, too, have made extravagant statements in the past. I would agree that this is true, but I would like to point out that I have never questioned the integrity of any member of the Executive or of the Association. I have often stated, at times very strongly, that members of the Executive have taken the wrong view on certain matters, but, I repeat, I have never attacked any person's character while expressing my disagreement.

An apology has been offered, but this does not detract from the fact that extremely offensive remarks have been made by a person who should have known better. One would have to go back many years to find a precedent for such conduct (if one could be found), and I am unable to condone behaviour of this nature, or to accept any apology after the event has taken place.

I could point out that I considered the relative costs of the machines in question very carefully, realising that a large sum of money was involved. I am well aware of the value of money, and it was only after a lot of thought that I reached my conclusion. It is a pity that some other Executive members had not done the same!

I will complete all the work of the Association which requires to be done as a result of last night's meeting, and I would be willing to assist a new Secretary during his first few days in office.

I am sorry to leave the Executive, but I refuse to sit on any Committee where my integrity and character (if any) are to be subject to emotional tirades from the Chairman.

Yours faithfully,
PETER V. O'BRIEN.

OUR REPORTER SAYS

The Exec meeting went on far too long. A vast lot of business was handled in great detail. David Wilson had made his best showing in the chair to that time, when the question of buying a Gestetner came up.

The Gestetner was to be compared with a machine called a Fordigraph, which was crouched in a corner with the "Salient" reporter. David Davy compared the advantages of each in meticulous detail as the clock moved past 11.10. When Mr. Davy had got 10 fact-packed minutes off his chest, and discussion had gone some of the way round the table, Peter O'Brien moved that the motion "That we purchase a new Gestetner" be put.



David Wilson

Mr. Wilson would not accept this, saying he wanted more discussion. Mr. O'Brien moved that the Chairman's ruling be disagreed with, and John Hercus took the chair.

Mr. O'Brien said that they had talked for 20 minutes, that they were likely to spend 20 minutes more and that they were likely to go on all night. Mr. Wilson said he had expected better from Mr. O'Brien, that a large sum of money was involved, that Mr. O'Brien was bulldozing the Executive, and that Mr. O'Brien was irresponsible so there. He said it very loudly.

Mr. O'Brien then resigned as from the end of the meeting. When Mr. Wilson took the chair he resigned again to clinch matters. The resignation lay on the table and was dealt with last.

Mr. Wilson, at the end of the meeting, made an unreserved withdrawal of what he had said, but Mr. O'Brien stared hard at the table and said "Still stands, Mr. Chairman." Messrs. Shaw and Hercus, tried to play for time, but it became plain there was no choice but to accept the resignation.

COME BACK PETER

Mr. O'Brien sent Mr. Wilson the letter displayed in "Salient". Mr. Wilson called an afternoon meeting at 1.00, asking for Exec's support. His actions were upheld, which isn't surprising.

It was then moved that Mr. O'Brien be co-opted to the Executive, but Mr. O'Brien refused, which may or may not be surprising.

ON RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. O'Brien's action was typical of the silliness that crops up in student affairs from time to time, the last important manifestation being the Whitta-Marchant fiasco in 1955.

An elected officer is expected to serve his term. He should resign only if (i) his position on Exec is intolerable; (ii) he cannot handle the work; or (iii) he believes Exec is pursuing a policy harmful to the interests of the student body. Mr. O'Brien had discharged his duties very well; he is not known to have disagreed with Exec policy and his position was certainly NOT untenable.

After the President, the Secretary is the most important man on Exec. The smooth running of the Association depends largely on him, and he may have an important part to play in student affairs if he works for the Association's good.

Had the Exec not supported Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wilson would have had no choice but to resign. When the President resigns there must be a new election.

By his stubbornness, Mr. O'Brien badly strained relations within Exec and (perhaps) imperilled its existence. He may also have shortened the life of Exec. Mr. Davy has now resigned from the Men's Committee to become Secretary. One more resignation (about the normal summer vacation average) will mean a new election anyway.

JOHN GAMBY.



Editorial : A FASCIST PASSES BY

"We believe that we have been placed here by the Almighty with a specific purpose to maintain the Christian white civilisation."—The late Mr. Strydom

The recent, and long-overdue death, of Mr. Strydom, Prime Minister of South Africa, must be welcomed by the free nations, the few that there are, as a blessing from the Almighty. With his passing the world fascist population has been deprived of one of its most notorious figures. One can only hope that similar fates in the very near future will befall the other fascist elements in the world—Kadar, Ulbricht, France, Salazar, Rhee, Faubus, De Gaulle, Lord Brookeborough and the like.

As was to be expected Macmillan, Nash and the other Western leaders displayed their usual hypocrisy in international affairs. Instead of the deserved "one Fascist less" type of comment, there were the usual messages of sympathy and grief.

And this when 90% of the citizens of the South African Republic are being exploited and oppressed by a small white minority! It was only the other day that Archbishop Hurley, bishop of Durban, pointed out that 90% of the population were living on the starvation wages of £15 per month, with the average family having five members. After spending about £6 per month for rent, fuel, soap, transport and clothing, about £9 per month remained for food, this breaking down to 6/- a day for the whole family. The Archbishop said: "There is nothing extraordinary about this picture. It is the normal condition of life for thousands of families in South Africa. . . ." Archbishop Hurley went on to ask: "How does 90% of our African population manage to survive at all? The general mortality rate is a terrible reflection of the starvation that afflicts the African population. . . ."

Recently the "Standard" published an article which stated that in certain garment factories in South Africa the native employees are caned for arriving late for work and for other trivial misdemeanours. This is the sort of barbarism and inhumanism that Mr. Strydom stood for. Let us welcome his passing as a blessing on the world.



VALE

It is with regret that I have to announce that this will be the last issue for the year and the last that I have the honour to produce.

I wish to convey my thanks to those who have assisted in the production or distribution of "Salient" at any stage during the year. I am especially grateful for the enormous assistance given by Tilly Piper, Don Kenderdine, Tom Steiner, John Daniels, Keith Campbell and Hector McNeill.

HAMILTON UNIVERSITY

The Government decision to establish a training college at Hamilton has raised the question of whether a University ought to be established near the college. To do so now would be a considerable advantage to the college students and would also relieve pressure on the other universities. The report of the committee established to investigate the question proposes that the university should teach only some Stage I arts subjects at the beginning and later as the population of Hamilton increases, to attain full status. The committee also proposes that the university at Hamilton should be administered as a "satellite" of Auckland and should be closely associated with the training college.

Auckland, however, regards this scheme as an unwarranted use of finance as Hamilton will for some time have only a limited population which hardly justifies the establishment of a university. Further, not all training college students seek a university education and it is estimated that of the 350 Hamilton Training College students only about 60 will enrol at the university. Of that small number, the Auckland report states that, judging by the Ardmore Scheme, less than half will pass the examinations and most will be a bare 50%.

The whole scheme is academically unsound as the training college students are not receiving a proper university education.

Moreover, since the universities have difficulty in obtaining necessary finances, it would be unwise to attempt such a scheme under such circumstances.

Rather the Training College students at Hamilton who show that they will benefit by university education should be transferred to Ardmore, where Stage I subjects are taught by the University of Auckland.

If this scheme is impracticable then the Auckland University report suggests that the N.Z. University should establish a competent and properly staffed extra-mural centre at which the Hamilton students could enroll.

Supporting the view of Auckland, Prof. Gordon referred to Vic's experience with Palmerston North Training College. He said that out of a roll of over 300 only a few took advantage of the Stage I subjects taught. The average pass is quite low in standard and does not seem to justify the increased expense per student. He criticised the Department of Education for attempting to tag University development on to Training College development.

Under the circumstances and also as the University of Auckland had its own difficulties to solve it would seem that a new university is unwarranted.

Dr. Currie expressed the view that this was the time to start a new university if the present ones are going to be kept to a reasonable size.

Financially it is cheaper to enlarge the present universities but for academic reasons new universities should be built. New Zealand universities, he said, are going to be far too large; Auckland, by 1972 will have over 9,000 full-time students which far exceeds the optimum size of a university which he estimated at approximately 5,000.

Although a university at Hamilton will benefit only a few people a present start was necessary so that when the peak of university entrance is reached, Hamilton will be able to relieve the pressure on the other four universities.

Dr. Currie also pointed out that a university contributes much to the social, cultural and educational life of the people in that area and he felt that the people of Hamilton have a right to this advantage.

Financially it is quite likely that the new university would use money that was not available to the other universities.

Dr. Beeby pointed out that the training college was not the reason for a new university but that the increasing number of students attending universities would bog down Stage I classes unless some attempt was made to build new universities where they were necessary.

He also referred to the difficulty of the Government if the Senate did not support the scheme for a university at Hamilton. If it went ahead with plans for a training college only, it would be accused of shortsightedness. If the Government did plan for a university then it would be accused of interfering in university affairs without support from the Senate. Whatever the Government did it would be wrong unless the Senate approved of the scheme.

He expressed his agreement with Dr. Currie's remarks and thought that Hamilton was the place for the new university that is necessary.

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E X E C

REVELATION

The best thing about this meeting was a very fine report tabled by the Education Subcommittee (Convener PETER O'BRIEN). The report (to the Inter Council, 1958) gives an excellent outline of some student problems. The principle points were made under the headings Accommodation, Student Costs and Reorientation of Upper Sixth Form Work.

ACCOMMODATION

Full-time students, who depend on money earned in the long vacation, and any bursary they may hold, seldom pay less than £4/5/- a week for their board—£160 in forty weeks. Part-time students pay about £220 or fifty weeks.

Accommodation may be four kinds—hostels, flats, private board and living in. There are about 182 hostel students, paying an average of £4 a week, who can be sure of reasonable swotting conditions. A further £100 pay that and more and cannot be sure of good conditions at all.

The flat-dwellers are groups of four students and more, who pay £4 to £5 for roof and food, or cooking their own meals. Their swot conditions are pretty fair.

Private board, on the other hand may vary violently in quality and may or may not provide swotting amenities. Landladies usually take pretty good care of students boarding with them, but space may be restricted, and there may be any number of children.

Finally, not all students who live in get free lodging.

COST OF A STUDENT YEAR

The full-time student without bursary with bills for books, clothes and occasional luxuries, fees, fares and board totalling £310 at least. The part-time student, paying extra fares and board for his longer period in Wellington will part out at least £374. A student receiving the H.S.C. Bursary has his expenses cut by £90. These figures, of course, do not apply to Wellingtonians living in, but a surprising number of Wellington students leave home after a while.

These figures suggest that most out-of-town students must find at least £220 during the vacation if there is no financial help forthcoming from parents. The very time that should be spent by students in getting an adequate rest after Finals and working on a programme of background reading, must be spent at hard physical labour. Not may be. MUST be.

LITTLE JACK HORNER

After the Exec had complimented Mr. O'Brien on his report it turned to the Education Subcommittee's remit to N.Z.U.S.A.

I have said before and I will say again that Exec's favourite dish is Subcommittee Pie, into which it sticks its meddlesome fingers until one wonders why it bothers to have subcommittees at all.

A subcommittee is an informed body set up by the Executive—a group of specialists whose task is to clarify matters on which it has special knowledge for Exec's benefit. Remits and recommendations from these groups should be passed without discussion unless they conflict with explicit Executive policy.

But no—hardly one suggestion passes without envious fondling and officious tinkering. Of seven Remits from the Vic Education Subcommittee to N.Z.U.S.A. three were passed after much discussion, and four referred back to Vic. How our student officers could care so much beats me. It was probably the time they spent unnecessarily discussing these that cost them their secretary.



"Another Subcommittee Report," says Shaw. "Shoot when you see the whites of their recommendations," says Wilson. Hume giggles. Another Subcommittee bites the dust.

REORIENTATION OF WORK

This part of the report contained the most practical suggestions about secondary school curricula we have seen for a long time. Victoria suggested to N.Z.U.S.A. that the Post-Primary Teachers' Association be approached (don't stop reading this—it picks up later on) about recasting Upper Sixth work with a view to making it come closer in scope and nature to university work.

Victoria suggested:

- (i) That high-school students should be taught to THINK about the facts presented to them, and be given more time to pursue their own studies outside formal classes.
- (ii) That students preparing for University work should be encouraged to do more work on their own initiative and that teachers should not invoke disciplinary measures if set work isn't done. Revolutionary, but it would do more than anything to keep the misfits like "Salient" reporter out of the universities.
- (iii) That more use should be made of the seminar method of studies where students can deliver papers, hold open discussions, etc.
- (iv) That more emphasis should be placed on reading works outside the set texts, to balance the narrowness of examination curricula.

DECLINE AND FALL

It seems that a committee of students were thinking about the demolishing of the Gym. So the word went round that pretty soon we would all tear the dear old horror down. The night before it was to take place the committee made it clear to everybody that we should do no such thing. Well, nearly everybody. The rumour had at least 10 days' start.

On a Saturday night in July some students gathered and beat hell out of the walls and windows of the place. Mr. Wilson says he would like to see them.

It seems, too, that Mr. Wilson, together with BARRY HUME and ex-President JOHN MARCHANT made themselves into a sort of Vigilantes Committee and asked several members of Exec to see them. Then they wrote a report.

Apart from the fact that it seems somewhat risky to quiz members of a small elected body like that, the question arises—how did Exec people get involved (however remotely) in this?

PART FIVE: THE NEW TESTAMENT IN THE LIGHT OF EXTERNAL EVIDENCE

In this installment of Revelation in the Light of Reason I propose to show the historical worth of the Testament in the light of references to be found in the writings of Christian, Jewish and Pagan historians.

(1) Numerous texts from the Evangelists are quoted in the letters of Pope Clement (95 A.D.), St. Ignatius of Antioch (107 A.D.), St. Polycarp of Smyrna (120 A.D.); also in the work entitled the Shepherd of Hermas (c. 150 A.D.), and in the Teaching of the Twelve written somewhere between 95 and 130 A.D.

And as if the whole imbroglio didn't already reek of corruption, the Wilson-Marchant-Hume Report was (you may turn pale if you like) SUPPRESSED!

BIG SHUFFLE

To begin with DAVID DAVY was co-opted as Secretary to the Students' Association in place of PETER O'BRIEN. While they were about it, Exec very sensibly made BERNICE JENKS assistant to the Secretary. The appointment was probably overdue anyway.

Of all new women members on Exec, Miss Jenks seems likely to be the most effective—I don't mean the most impressive. ELIZABETH BECK, with her Anna Russell attack, would walk off with that title. Nor do I mean the crunchiest—SHARON "Granny" SMITH THOMSON is all of that.

Filling Mr. Davy's place on the Men's Committee was astonishingly easy with four consenting nominees to choose from. At this particular time Mr. Nandan is the best possible choice. Mr. Nandan, an Indian student from Fiji, has been active in the International Club for some time. Though not a Plan student himself he is recognised as a leader by Colombo Plan students and is the ideal representative for the growing number of Asian and South Seas students. Mr. Satya Nandan was eventually co-opted to fill the vacant position.

SMALL CHANGE

In a pathetic gesture of good faith somebody moved that Messrs. Corballis, Halley and Gamby be re-appointed Editors of "Cappicade". Reports received from the Publications, Cappicade and Procession Committees made hardly any impression. More reports from the University Council and the N.Z. U.S.A. Council were received almost without comment. Yet despite the paucity of business the meeting went till 10.35.

Exec. meetings are to go no later than 10.30 in future, unless discussion is urgent. This very sensible motion was put forward by Mr. Hume because it was felt that the lateness of the hour at the last meeting had something to do with the Mr. O'Brien's resignation.

Near the end there was a brief rally, when Mr. Davy discovered that he was chairman of the International Affairs Committee, and wondered aloud what it could possibly be. There was an embarrassed hush, and an audible sigh of relief when Mr. Shaw was seen to raise his hand. Mr. Shaw leaned forward exuding reassurance. "Mr. Chairman, in reply to that . . . er . . . sorry . . . what was that question again?"

Just as a matter of interest we are buying a Gestetner.

JOHN GAMBY.

(2) St. Justic of Samaria and Rome, who became a Christian in 130 A.D., says that the Gospels were written by Apostles and disciples and were read at the meetings of Christians on Sundays.

(3) Papias of Phrygia, a disciple of St. John, writing about 130 A.D., explains the circumstances in which the Gospel of St. Mark was composed, and refers to a work by St. Matthew, no doubt it being his gospel.

(4) Tatian wrote his Diatesseron, or harmony of the four gospels, about 170 A.D.

(5) St. Irenaeus, writing about 180 A.D., says: "Matthew wrote a Gospel for the Jews in their own language, while Peter and Paul were preaching and establishing the Church at Rome. After their departure, Mark, also, the disciple and interpreter of Peter, handed down to us in writing the information which Peter had given. And Luke, the follower of Paul, wrote out the Gospel which Paul used to preach. Later, John, the disciple of the Lord, who had reclined on His breast, published his Gospel during his sojourn at Ephesus in Asia Minor."

(6) Tertullian of Africa, writing against the heretic Marcion, about 200 A.D., appeals to the authority of the churches, "all of which have had our Gospels since Apostolic times." He speaks of the Gospels as the work of the Apostles Matthew and John, and of the disciples Mark and Luke.

(7) Heretics, such as Basilides (died 130 A.D.) and pagans, such as Celsus (died c. 200 A.D.) did not question the genuineness of the Gospels.

(8) Flavius Josephus, a Jew, born in 37 A.D., mentions "Jesus, surnamed the Christ", and the apostle James, "the brother of Jesus", in his Jewish Antiquities written shortly after 70 A.D.

(9) Tacitus, the Roman historian, writing about 115 A.D., speaks of the Christians whose "name came to them from Christ, Who was executed in the reign of Tiberius by the procurator Pontius Pilate."

(10) Suetonius and Pliny (who wrote a letter to the Emperor Trajan about the Christians in 112 A.D.) are other Roman writers who make reference to Christianity.

(11) The Jewish refers to Jesus, to His "acts of sorcery" and to his crucifixion.

The significance of all this is well expressed by Klausner who writes: "Even if this were all we possessed we should know that there lived in Judea a Jew called Jesus, who was called the Messiah; that he accomplished miracles and taught the people; that he was put to death by the orders of Pontius Pilate, after being accused by the Jews; that he had a "brother" (i.e., cousin) named James, who was put to death by the high priest Annas; that the sect of the Christians was based on his teaching; that a community of this sect already existed in Rome some 50 years after the birth of Jesus, and that it was the cause of banishment of the Jews from Rome; finally, that from Nero's time onwards this sect grew considerably, worshipped Jesus as God and was fiercely persecuted."

Spain

STUDENTS UNDER FASCISM

The arrests which took place in Spain on 18 December, 1957, marked the beginning of a new campaign of repression throughout the country by General Francisco Franco. In the days which followed the number of arrested exceeded 200, including students and workers from Madrid, Valencia and Zaragoza, all victims of the decision of Franco's government that the time had come to resume their usual methods to eliminate attempts by the Spanish people to express their discontent and misery and their desire to see a more progressive and just political structure in the country.

During January the anxiety of students increased, for the mass arrests were followed by lightning and unexpected swoops on individuals. The government had made most of the arrests during the Christmas holidays, hoping that the seasonal cessation of classes would help prevent acts of solidarity with the arrested by the universities, and also succeed in withholding news of the events until its propaganda services thought it safe to make them known. It is easy to do this in a regime which has absolute control of all means of information.

TORTURE

Despite these precautions, however, news began to filter into the universities. Those of us who were still free spread the news of what the police of the "Social brigade" had been doing with our colleagues. Some of them were being tortured under interrogation, and although the secrecy under which political prisoners are dealt with in Spain makes it difficult to report accurately on this matter, if a survey were to be made there is no doubt that atrocious details would be uncovered.

The events were met with outspoken indignation, especially in the common room of the faculty of philosophy and letters at the University of Madrid. This is the traditional meeting place of the most active university students, where

politics, literature, science and art are hotly disputed, far from the classrooms where official knowledge is imparted under the patronage of the regime. Most of those arrested were well known to the students and highly esteemed. In those student elections which are permitted, many had been elected as delegates despite a defamatory campaign against them and personal threats. The most important of their claims had been for an independent student congress, with delegates elected directly by the students themselves. The congress was to be held outside the Sindicato Espanol Universitario, which all students rightly regard as a means of control by the Government, and not as a representative organisation.

DANGER

I should point out that the constant action of government spies makes it dangerous to have conversations which, even indirectly, bear upon political subjects. Despite this, students have made common cause with the arrested, and have at least made clear their repugnance of the government action—this is the type of attitude which the authorities classify as "political activity."

But this is absolutely unavoidable, since government intervention makes every university problem a political affair. With only one student organisation permitted, professors without academic qualifications, all activities curtailed, almost no social assistance

and the negation of university autonomy, the resolution of any university problem goes beyond the purely student in Spain.

ANXIETY

Many students remained free during these days, but only to be watched to see if in their nervousness or anxiety to aid their arrested colleagues they could provide more information for the police. Their freedom of movement was nothing more than an easy and discreet method of control. We have proof that students have been watched in the streets by the police and in the universities by agents of the OPUS (a clerical organisation) and the Falange.

ESCAPE

In these circumstances Francisco Navarro, a student of philosophy and letters, and myself, a science student, both from the University of Madrid, decided to try to cross the Pyrennees on foot to escape the net of imprisonment and military tribunals which was being prepared for us. (Under the Franco regime, anyone who protests is a criminal, and is judged not by a civil court but by a military tribunal.)

Hurriedly, and without telling anyone of our plans, we made our modest preparations. My friend had a few savings and I had the money for my lessons, and with this we bought a map and a torch. We took the train for Barcelona on Saturday, 18th January, which gave us a day and a half before our absence from the university would be noticed.

We travelled in different compartments. On arrival at Guadalajara the police examined my papers—and said nothing. On Sunday morning we arrived at Barcelona and after buying a few essentials continued towards Ripoll, a town 30 kilometres from the French frontier, in the heart of the Pyrennees. We told the railway police that we were students interested in visiting some Roman relics which can be found in the Catalonian mountains.

From Ripoll we tried to reach the French frontier across the mountains. We changed our clothes, abandoned our bag and set out for the North.

At Camprodon, seven kilometres from the frontier, we were obliged to waste time visiting the Roman bridge and the Monastery of San Pedro in order to avert suspicion despite our anxiety and the necessity to get to the frontier as quickly as possible.

As evening fell we began the last stage of our flight towards where would be our voluntary exile, if we had luck, and an aggravation of our situation if we failed. We had envisaged arriving on French soil about midnight, but the steepness of the mountain, the strong wind, low temperature and falling snow made our progress so painful and difficult that at six in the morning we were still travelling. We were on a desolate plateau when we saw, in the depth of a valley beneath us, the lights of houses. It took us another four hours to descend the steep slope and reach the first French village, Le Preste.

Completely exhausted, we called at the first building we reached—the village school. We explained our situation to the teacher, a young woman, and received very friendly assistance from her and from the neighbours to whose house she directed us. Afterwards we had ample proof of French hospitality, particularly that of the Union Nationale des Etudiants de France and other organisations which have helped to alleviate the difficulties of our exile.

MEMORY

But in our present peaceful condition we cannot forget that in the jail at Carabanchel there are 44 new political prisoners, most of them students. We ask all students not to forget them. Their fight is the fight of all the Spanish people; they are not alone. The miners of Asturias, the workers of Catalonia and the Basque country, and the students of Zaragoza, Madrid and Barcelona have all attested to this by their recent strikes. We have left behind us a people struggling to break their bonds, and one day we shall return to them.

Written by Antonio Lopez of Madrid, and published in "The Student," organ of the pro-Western J.S.C.

INTERNATIONAL

After eighteen years of bloodshed, Algeria was made legally an integral part of metropolitan France in 1848, with representation divided equally (!) between the minority of French settlers and the overwhelming remainder of the population. By the early twentieth century, the original inhabitants had been forced back into the barren hinterland, and the only valuable land along the coast had been expropriated by French settlers. The fact that this process went on side by side with increased economic development and some increase in social services such as medicine, did little to allay the general bitterness it provoked.

Besides seizing the land, the French settlers and authorities manifested an ignorant contempt for the indigenous social and cultural patterns of Moslem Algeria, and conceitedly imposed their own patterns. Traditional collective property relations were forcibly replaced by modern European private property relations, and French was made the official language. French political theorists rationalized the official treatment of Algeria with the doctrines of "assimilation" and France's "mission civilisatrice"—more arrogant versions of "Rule Britannia" and "the white man's burden".

In the 1880's elementary education was decreed to be compulsory in

ALGERIA A BAS

Under Ottoman suzerainty since the sixteenth century, Algeria was seized in a naked act of piratical imperialism by the French in 1830. The team appointed by R.I.C. to investigate on current student conditions in Algeria—an Argentinian, a Swiss, and a Moroccan—were not able to penetrate the borders of Algeria, but they were able to document the past history of French repression in that country entirely from French sources. The sentence with which we opened the present paragraph is quoted as the view of reputable French historians.

Algeria, but the authorities limited this to boys and to certain areas, and failed to provide the facilities for carrying out even this. In effect, the education provided for Moslems up till 1944 was "practically nil". Although constituting less than 10 per cent. of the total population in 1944, the French settlers provided well over half the children attending school.

backwardness in education chiefly to "the lack of adaptation of education to local conditions, and the hostile attitude of the settlers to the proper evolution of the indigenous population." The latter was expressed in "the traditional belief of the administration that the education of the natives was bound to fail because it was in-

The Report attributes this tendency for people who were doomed a priori incapable of measuring up to it." In fact an official report in 1894 stated baldly: "The Arabs are an inferior race and cannot be educated."

In 1944, the French Committee of National Liberation (the resistance provisional government) set up a Commission to make proposals on education in North Africa. As a result, a system was established with the declared aim of bringing about "universal schooling in Algeria in twenty years' time." This would have involved an additional 40,000 schoolrooms.

But ten years later, scarcely a start had been made on the necessary work. In 1954 the proportion of Algerian children between 6 and 14 receiving schooling was 17 per cent., as opposed to 94 per cent. of European children. The proportion of Algerian children receiving secondary education is lower still; and university education, lower again. There was in 1956 one Algerian university student to every 5,050 Algerians; and one European student to every 175 European settlers.

This bias is not solely the result

HUNGARY

STUDENT'S DEMANDS

The R.I.C. report on student conditions in Hungary consists of 44 pages of tightly documented material. The original team set up to make the report—a Sudanese, an Indonesian and a Dane—applied for visas to visit Hungary, but had no success. In the end, most of the investigation was done in Austria, Switzerland and London, which means that the report must, of necessity, be unsatisfactory in many respects. It was adopted without opposition by the 7th International Student Congress at Nigeria last September.

The report reviews the history of student conditions in Hungary since World War II. Between 1945, when the Nazis were expelled, and 1948-49 when the cold war got going, there was a multi-party government for the first time in Hungarian history, and the situation is described as better than it had ever been—

"A period of intensive academic work in the universities. Scholars dismissed by the conservative governments and the short-lived Nazi regime were re-appointed to their posts. A few brilliant communist ideologists such as George Lukacs were also appointed. The universities now gave special facilities for study to students of the working and peasant classes, and courses of instruction aimed at preparing them for university work were arranged. The universities themselves were taking steps to provide higher education for the worker and peasant students."

From 1948 on began a policy of encroachment on the universities by the state, now in the sole effective hands of the Communist Party. Statutes were enacted placing on the universities an obligation to "provide well-trained students faithful to our People's Republic with a thorough Marxist-Leninist knowledge", which in practice meant yes-men of the regime. "Marxism Leninism", National Defence, and Russian were made compulsory subjects.

The statutory requirement that the children of workers and peasants be given precedence in admission and advancement over students with

other social backgrounds, while perhaps not reprehensible in itself in consideration of Hungary's agonizing social history, opened the way to political jobbery in the universities. The report cites examples of this which not only led to gross personal injustice but worked even against the interests of the state itself by producing a high proportion of graduates of mediocre calibre. It was accompanied by a system of police surveillance on the leisure activities of students for the purpose of checking on their political reliability. The report includes copies of some of the material on personal files compiled under this system.

Representative and independent student organizations were replaced entirely by the Student Section of the Party's junior auxiliary, "The Union of Working Youth", which was committed by its constitution to inculcate "unshakeable faith in the Soviet Union".

Results were so bad that even the Minister of Education was stating publicly by September, 1956, (after "de-Stalinization" had begun) that "There must be more independence for the universities. . . . The present excessively restrictive system must definitely be relaxed."

But by this time, the remedy was out of the authorities' hands. Some relaxation had led to groups within the official organizations, such as the Petefi Club (a forum sponsored by the Union of Working Youth as a place where intellectuals could let off steam), and the Writers' Union, formulating demands for reform. It

was around these demands that the demonstrations of 23 October, 1956, were organized, and it was police action against the demonstrators that provoked the uprising of the following weeks which unseated the Government and was put down in the end only by Soviet military force.

REPRESSION

With the arrest and removal of Nagy and the installation of the Kadar Government, repression began against student and intellectual groups whose demands had precipitated the crisis. Up till March, 1957, the government was forced, by pressure of public opinion, to continue amendments to the law in a liberalizing direction which had begun about a month before the crisis came to a head. Compulsory Russian at university, and exams in the general schools, had been abolished in October in the spate of eleventh-hour reforms, aimed at forestalling the inevitable. Nagy's Minister of Education, the respected Lukacs, was committed to sweeping improvements, and even under Kadar some of these were proceeded with in the early months. But it was not long before it became clear that it was the Government's intention to slow down the pace of these changes as soon as it was safe to do so, and then to reverse the process completely.

By January, it was announced that compulsory "Marxism-Leninism" was restored in the medical schools, and that the general power of prescribing courses of study had been removed from the universities and resumed by the State.

"It is clear," says the report, "that during this period a real measure of academic freedom was fought for by the university community and promised by the authorities. The kind of demands made, and the strength with which they were made, indicate clearly the degree of repression that existed, and the fierceness of the opposition secretly harboured by the entire university community."

But promises of freedom and autonomy were doomed to remain unfulfilled.

Arrests of students and university teachers who had participated in the uprising commenced almost as soon as Kadar took power, and the demands that these people should be released. Assurances given by the

authorities in January that students who had been arrested had been freed again, were followed by the arrest en bloc of the entire Revolutionary Students Committee of Budapest and many others who had been active in the groups which had formulated the October demands. The report also accepts certain evidence that many Hungarians, including students, were deported to the U.S.S.R. during November. This evidence was explained by the Hungarian authorities in December as "isolated cases in the first days of chaos after 4 November", but even this admission was later denied.

DEMANDS FOR REFORM

Demands for reform of the university curricula and control in late 1956 had been accompanied by attempts by the students to reform the nominal student organization. Moves to have this body detached from complete subservience to the Party, and to have the leadership directly elected by secret ballot, became widespread before the uprising and even received some press publicity. A representative student conference held in October, 1956, officially described as "the first students' Parliament", aired criticisms of the whole role of the official student organization and its attitude towards urgently needed reforms. Before the outbreak of bloodshed, a separate student body had been formed with a programme of reform and broad support throughout the country.

The initiative gained by student groups through this period and the uprising, was held until some months after the Kadar Government had taken office. The change came in March, 1957, when rigorous Government control was finally reasserted. By July, 1957, obligatory "Marxism-Leninism" was reintroduced into all schools, and the Party was listing as one of the sins of the "counter-revolutionaries" that they "spread on a large scale the revisionist view that in the atomic age the leading force is not the proletariat but the intelligentsia." The new student organization was compulsorily united with the old official one under a new name.

Gradually throughout the country, university life returned to its Stalinist forms. The secretary to the Party's central committee complained in May, 1957, that "teachers . . . keep aloof from any kind of political attitude . . . and if they must express one at all, they take the official line without, however, feeling any sincere conviction." By June it was discovered that secondary school pupils were joining the official student body purely to facilitate entrance to the university.

The pendulum has swung back. "Despite the tremendous efforts of the students to obtain the independence of thought and teaching necessary to proper university education," says the report, "the situation in Hungarian universities has reverted to a situation as bad as that existing before October, 1956. . . . State and foreign influence is now again paramount in the universities and the efforts of the students to follow their national heritage in educational matters have been suppressed; . . . students and university professors are being arrested and persecuted for political reasons. . . . Discrimination is once more operating in Hungary."

students have been arrested on the merest suspicion of nationalist sympathies. In many cases they have not been given the benefit of trial or of any normal legal guarantees. These arrests were the subject of an indignant protest from the French National Union of Students in April last year. "If it is true," stated the French National Union, "that the Algerian war cannot be prosecuted by other methods, then it is the war

STUDENT REVOLT

of official discrimination. The Report quotes an authoritative publication to the effect that "Coming from an environment that is often poor and bereft of culture, many young Moslems start their schooling at an older age. . . . They are not assisted in their studies by their parents' advice, they do not have the benefit of any tradition of culture so precious to young minds, and lastly, most of them are obliged to earn a living without delay."

Official neglect is compounded for in some small measure by Moslem private schools which are small but of high academic standard.

With the advent of the War of Independence in Algeria in November, 1954, even this small instalment of popular education was disrupted. Moslem private schools were subjected to police control and finally closed as being "centres of rebellion".

The team responsible for the Report investigated the constant allegation of the French authorities that the nationalists have made a practice of destroying schools, especially in outlying areas. It appears that in the only cases where this has in fact occurred, the schools were being used as barracks for French troops and that prior warnings were

given to the local villagers.

The team could find "strictly speaking . . . no violation of the autonomy of the university, nor of the freedom of education": but established "certain facts which affirm that in practice there has been infringement of these principles."

These facts point to discrimination against Algerian students in examinations at every level, and especially against students who have shown sympathy for the independence cause. For example, a decree of the moderate Mollet Government in early 1956 authorising the recruiting of Algerian graduates to fill up to 50 per cent. of positions in the Algerian administration, was met by such violent demonstrations from near-fascist groups of settler students, that it was abandoned.

A French professor at the University of Algiers, Andre Mandouze, who had shown sympathy for the rebels, was subjected to disgraceful indignities including personal violence at the hands of settler students in March, 1956. Demands from the same quarter that Mandouze be sacked, resulted in his transfer to Strasbourg University. The Dean of the Algiers Law Fac-

ulty, Professor Pereyga, who had publicly protested against the execution of a young Algerian nationalist, became a target of so much persecution that he was forced to resign.

These events have been condemned by the French National Union of Students as "intolerable". Yet similar acts of violence were being perpetrated at the same time against Algerian students studying in metropolitan France. One incident took place in January, 1956, when a group of right-wing students attempted by force to break up a meeting of French colonial students called to discuss the Algerian situation. Considerable damage was done to the property of a trade union in whose premises the meeting was being held. This incident at Montpellier was paralleled by others in Toulouse, Bordeaux, Lyon, and Paris.

Colonial students have always found difficulty in obtaining accommodation in France. On top of this manifestation of racial prejudice, Algerian students have been subjected to close police surveillance ever since the "emergency" in Algeria began.

Police surveillance has been equally severe in Algeria, where

PAX ROMANA

Efforts, especially on the part of the "Schweizerischer Studenttenverein", toward the unification of Catholic university associations under a single central organisation date back to the year 1888. The first world war had to pass first, before enough ground for this idea was broken. In 1921 in Freiburg, Switzerland, an international secretariat of Catholic university associations was founded; this was first accomplished by representatives from countries which had remained neutral during the war (Switzerland, Holland and Spain). Very soon, however, organisations from many other countries joined the secretariat; today there are more than 80 organisations from some 50 countries. Naturally, in view of the time of the foundation of the secretariat, just after the war, foremost consideration was given to the thought that students have to take part in the endeavour for true peace—the Peace of Christ, the "Pax Romana". From this came the idea of giving the secretariat its name and the motto, "Pax Christi in Regno Christi". This goal should be reached through close contact between Catholic students from all different lands; through the exchange of periodicals, correspondence and knowledge; but also through the meeting of students during vacations, student exchange and similar means.

continued from page 5

itself which must be brought to an end."

The Report cites a large number of cases of known students active in the Algerian student movement in Algeria and in France, who have been arrested without charge in 1956 and were not released at the time of the Report. It also gives some details of the torture and subsequent death of Kacem Zeddour, an Algerian student, in 1956; and of the alleged "suicide" of Ali Boumendjel, a well known student leader in Algeria, who was reported to have leaped from a prison wall to his death rather than face "questioning" by the police.

The national Algerian student body, Union Generale des Etudiants Musulmans Algeriens, was formed in 1955 in Paris to defend conditions of Algerian students, and to strive for Arabic to be made the official language of Algeria and for Algerian participation on an increased scale in the government of the country. The most definite action taken so far by this body has been the strike called by it of all Algerian students in May, 1956, to protest against the French repression. At the date of the Report, Algerian students were still universally observing the strike, and refusing to attend lectures or examinations both in Algeria and in France. The French National Union of Students has given generally firm moral support to the struggles of the Algerian student body, but the Report criticises the French union for an officially "a-political" attitude. At present relations between the two organizations have been strained by the official proscription of all organizations committed to Algerian independence.

The Seventh International Student Conference passed a series of resolutions on Algeria, in particular condemning the discrimination of the Algerian education system against French repression in Algeria in general and against repression of students and the refusal to allow the entry into Algeria of the R.I.C. team in particular, and calling for the release of arbitrarily arrested students and the cessation of torture as a means of subduing prisoners. It might be useful for New Zealand student bodies to follow suit.

—From N.Z.U.S.P.C. Internal Bulletin.

Very soon, however, the international secretariat of Catholic university associations was given tasks which went far beyond its original conception. It became a question of international co-operation in the extension and establishment of Catholic student associations in countries where Catholic students, often a small minority, were unable to do it independently; it also involved the education of university students in preparation for their position of responsibility. The common tangent problems of Catholicism and the students were studied, and spiritual as well as extensive material aid was sent Catholic students across all borders. The multi-lingual publications of the International Secretariat of Catholic Students also appeared at this time. International congresses of various kinds followed yearly. So, Pax Romana developed from the international student secretariat into what its present title signifies, the "International Catholic Students Movement."

During World War II, Pax Romana limited itself to charitable work. Until then the movement had been exclusively European and had made its first step in the United States in 1939. At that time, however, work was extended into South America. Through the initiative of Pax Romana, Catholic student associations were founded there, some of which grew very rapidly. After the war and the struggle for a new foothold in Europe, Pax Romana was extended into Asian and African countries and into Australia, so that today the idea of a world movement corresponds to reality. Most recently, seminars for the instruction of leading personalities, organised by Catholic students in Asia and Africa in the leading university centres of these lands, have had very great success. Special emphasis is today laid on the work of Pax Romana in this area, and it is very probable that one of the next congresses can take place in Asia. The time after World War II also saw the affiliation of Pax Romana to important international organisations. Membership for Pax Romana with "consultative status" in UNESCO and ECOSOC (the Economic and Social Council of the UN) has been achieved. The co-operation of Pax Romana in these organisations in Paris, New York and Geneva has been intensive and successful.

But there is yet another development which is especially worthy of attention. In 1948, through the initiative of the International Catholic Student Movement of Pax Romana, a sister organisation for graduate associations was founded.

IS NZUSA AUTHORITARIAN?

Recently an article in this paper titled "The Low-Down On the I.S.C." pointed out to our readers various defects in the American-financed world student organisation known as the International Student Conference. The New Zealand University Students Association is one of the many Western student unions affiliated to this body. Unfortunately it is becoming increasingly evident that not only does the parent body, the I.S.C., contain various shortcomings, but also that our own national student union is unsatisfactory in certain respects.

Among the bodies affiliated to N.Z.U.S.A. is the New Zealand University Student Press Council, a responsible sort of body officered by past student editors and responsible for the preparation of information bulletins. N.Z.U.S.P.C. operates in accordance with a constitution imposed upon it by N.Z.U.S.A.

No more arbitrary constitution can be imagined. Virtually no scope is left for the exercise of initiative by the Press Council members. Nothing is left to

Major student bodies are omitted, the most important being the International Union of Students. While this body does, in the main, appear to be sympathetic to the Communist cause, nonetheless it cannot be written off in just so many words. At one stage the only international student organisation, it still commands the support of many Afro-Asian countries, including, for example, Japan and the Sudan. Even Canada gives some measure of support by sending observers to its meetings.

It is the policy of the reactionaries that dominate the New Zealand University Students Association to snub completely this major international student organisation. Unlike certain other Western nations and Neutralist countries such as those referred to above, N.Z.U.S.A. apparently sees no sense in trying to create a rapprochement between the two rival international bodies, but prefers to widen the gulf even more.

N.Z.U.S.A. not only pursues the hopelessly unrealistic policy of total non-cooperation, but even endeavours to keep I.U.S. misinformed by preventing the Press Council from sending them information bulletins. Thus inaccuracies on the part of I.U.S. can be treated as distortions.

During August the Press Council passed a unanimous resolution (the only member opposed being absent) requesting N.Z.U.S.A. to amend the Press Council constitution to permit it to send their bulletins to the I.U.S. as well as the existing bodies on the mailing list. If this had been accepted, one anomaly would have been removed. The I.U.S. would then have been able to obtain accurate information about N.Z. student activities.

In an unprecedented display of intolerance, arbitrariness, and hostility, N.Z.U.S.A. treated the Press Council resolution with contempt. A motion was introduced but lapsed for want of a seconder. Not even a pro-forma seconding was forthcoming, so that discussion of the motion was prevented.

It is time that N.Z.U.S.A. wakes up a bit and shakes itself out of its smugness and complacency. Less bias and prejudice and more free discussion of matters of controversy is required.

In conclusion I will repeat that the treatment given to the decisions of the Press Council is most unsatisfactory; the failure to give even a pro-forma seconding to a serious Press Council resolution is an insult to the N.Z. student press.

—T.J.K.



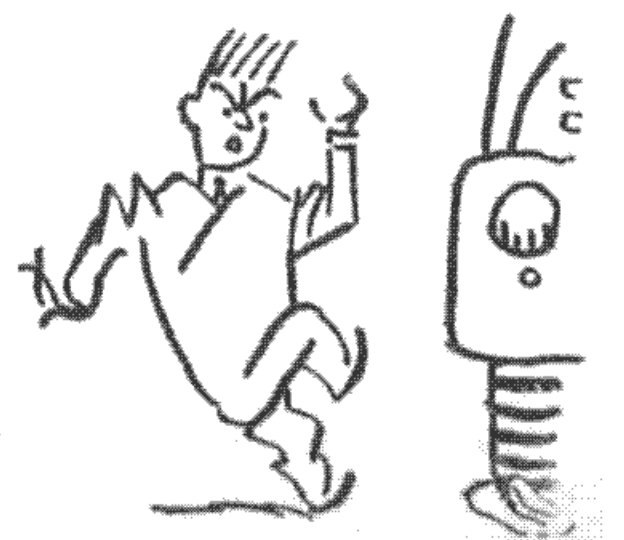
John Marchant
(Vice-President, N.Z.U.S.A.)

their discretion. The past editors and, in some cases, past executive members associated with this body are apparently not even regarded as responsible enough to determine for themselves the overseas mailing list for their bulletins. A schedule of the constitution even lists by name all the overseas student organisations eligible to receive copies of the bulletins.

This is the International Catholic Movement for Intellectual Affairs. To this belong over sixty associations in some forty countries as well as a number of international Catholic professional organisations and secretariats for other academic professions who have no associations of their own. It regards as its special task the study and solution of basic problems concerning students and graduates, and problems of a general international nature as well.

At the head of both sections of Pax Romana stand Cardinal Joseph Pizzardo, papal "Education Minister", as Cardinal Protector, and the Bishop of Freiburg, which is the seat of Pax Romana, as General Clerical Assistant. Each section has an elected president and executive body as well as an independent general secretariat. A clerical assistant is appointed to each section. Both general secretariats have additional special secretariats distributed throughout different European university centres. The 24th World Congress of Pax Romana will take place this year in Vienna from August 31st to September 9th.

—From "Student Mirror".



Salientia Magis...

Students in the Law of Torts were presented with the following shocker in their second terms examination set by Dr. Inglis. The question is to be decided by those of our readers who study Torts is whether the question constituted defamation of Salient's highly esteemed reputation. perhaps this will be a question in Finals.

"3. On March 27, 1959, the issue of "Sapient" published on that day carried the following article on its front page, under the following banner headlines:

**WHICH IS AN ASS—
THE LAW OR THE
LECTURERS?**

In 1958, a very considerable proportion (over half) of Vic. candidates for the New Zealand University Examination in the Law of Torts failed to meet with the approval of the learned examiner in that subject.

**THE PROPORTION
OF VIC. FAILURES IN
THE LAW OF EVIDENCE
WAS ALSO
HIGH.**

**IT WAS STAGGERING
IN PROPERTY,
CONTRACTS AND
TRUSTS!!**

1958 is a black year. Never has the failure rate been so high.

Never has the standard of lecturing been so low!

Those students in Torts who remember the stimulating lectures of Dr. George Barton, the enthralling classes conducted by Dr. J. F. Hogg, and Mr. E. K. Braybrooke's enlightened treatment of the subject were appalled when the present incumbent stepped on to the rostrum.

In Evidence students find themselves sinking deeper and deeper into the slime of sterile theory.

In Property and Trusts students struggle in misery with the Rule against Perpetuities and the Statute De Donis.

How many times will they meet them in practice? A Solicitor consulted by our Reporter had this comment to make: "NEVER."

What is responsible for this deplorable state of affairs is the introduction of the case-method. Prominent academicians have agreed that the only person this method saves work for is the lecturer.

The only conclusion which can be drawn is that the Faculty has lamentably failed in its duty to the student body. Students do not want to be asked what the law is. . . . They want to be told what it is.

A significant feature is that the only practical experience the Faculty has is in assisting juries to convict people of criminal offences and to get people off traffic charges on remote and senseless technicalities which no true lawyer would stoop to.

We want something better than this.

—Anonymous.

Beneath the article is a cartoon, portraying members of the Law Faculty in ridiculous postures, and showing a notice in the background which reads, "PLEASE DO NOT FEED THE PATIENTS". The cartoon is captioned: "THE CRAZY GANG AT WORK".

All the members of the Law Faculty have consulted you, and wish to institute proceedings against 'Sapient' for defamation. Advise them as dispassionately as you can."



"What A cow of a question!"

A WARNING FROM ASIA

We have received the following communication from President Sukarno of Indonesia.

The Editor:

Sir,—We in Indonesia followed with absorbed interest the correspondence of Earl Russell, Mr. Krushchev and Mr. Dulles concerning the H-bomb. We also watch with some relief the tide of mass protest growing in some of the hydrogen-armed countries. I feel that the voice of an Asian should be heard on this matter. Therefore, although uninvited, I am writing to you. I am writing from Djakarta, a city near the middle of Asia, the continent chosen as the atomic and hydrogen testing ground.

The war-time victims of the atomic bomb were Asians; it is scientifically indicated that the peace-time victims of hydrogen bomb testing are mostly Asian. It is quite time that Asian voices were heard on this matter. It is true that the choice of life or nuclear death is not in our hands, but at least we have the right and duty to speak and protest. It is our future no less than yours which is at stake.

As a man, a father, an Asian and a human being made in the image of God I am appalled at the cynicism of those who wield atomic weapons. They speak of saving their forms of civilisation, yet their policy is based on the determination to destroy, if they conceive it necessary, that civilisation. And, of course, that destruction would not be confined to themselves. The nature of nuclear warfare means that there could be no neutrality in such a clash. We, too, are inevitably scheduled for the nuclear incinerator if your "fail-safe" civilisation should go wrong. It is a fearful thought that the future of the world rests upon the proper functioning of a thermionic valve somewhere in the Arctic.

In his letter to you, Mr. Dulles made the point that the creed of the United States is based on the tenets of moral law. This I fully accept, just as I accept the great political and emotional impact of the American Declaration of Independence and of the Communist Manifesto. What cannot be accepted is a wilful perversion of moral law, a perversion whose weight falls upon the unconsulted and the unborn.

It must be recognised that both main nuclear powers are prepared to wage nuclear war in defence of what they consider to be their vital interests. Neither power is prepared to jeopardise itself nor forsake any possible advantage. Both are determined that the other shall not maintain a lead in retaliatory or offensive power. This is a fact of political life. This situation will continue so long as their ideologies remain vital.

In this situation, we of Asia are little but pawns in the game. We do not, and for this I am grateful, have atomic bombs to flourish. However, it would be most unwise to disregard Asian opinion. In all sincerity, I tell you that we are growing increasingly resentful of the present situation. Asians are the chief victims of the West's failures and moral bankruptcy.

The West is facing a moral crisis. If there are any future generations, what will be their verdict on this second half of the twentieth century—There is no doubt at all that the testing of these horror-weapons, let alone their use, has already claimed its victims, probably running into scores of thousands, already born and still unborn. You have abrogated to yourselves powers which rightly belong to the Al-

mighty; you have already ensured that the sins of the fathers—your sins—shall be visited upon the children. Believe me in this context, we in Asia do not see you as saviours of civilisation or as forerunners of the future; we see you as agents of death—our death.

I am writing this letter on the occasion of the anti-H-bomb week in Indonesia. Already, outside my official residence, thousands of people are gathering. Do not think that they are Communists or Communist dupes. They are ordinary people, worried and wondering about their future, hopeful that their simple lives will not be ended and their hopes ruined by mistakes they did not make, but by distant people to whom they owe nothing. This anti-H-bomb week has been arranged in connection with the series of tests in Eniwetok. In terms of fall-out, that is in our back-yard. How many Asians will die as a result of those tests? Can the scientists tell us?

The tenets of moral law compel us to protest. Three years ago, the Bandung Conference "considered that disarmament and the prohibition of experimentation and use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons of war are imperative to save mankind and civilisation from the fear and prospect of wholesale destruction."

We still believe that a firm and assured peace is necessary for us in order that our peoples can reconstruct these Asian states. We cannot impose peace upon the world, but we demand the right to be heard and consulted. The Bandung Conference further appealed that, "pending the total prohibition of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, all the powers concerned should reach agreement to suspend experiments with such weapons." Three years later, only one power has done so. Whatever the reasons for that action, we welcome it just as we should welcome any similar action by other powers.

If western civilisation, both the Communist and the anti-Communist branches, cannot solve this problem, then it probably deserves to perish. It must be realised that this now is not only a problem of security, but a problem of morality, personal and international.

We utterly deny the right of the West to continue imperilling us and our future. We utterly deny you the right to cause cancer in our children. It is past time for the West, Communist and anti-Communist alike, to draw back from the edge of complete moral bankruptcy. It is explicitly your task to utilise the skill and technique of your science for peaceful purposes.

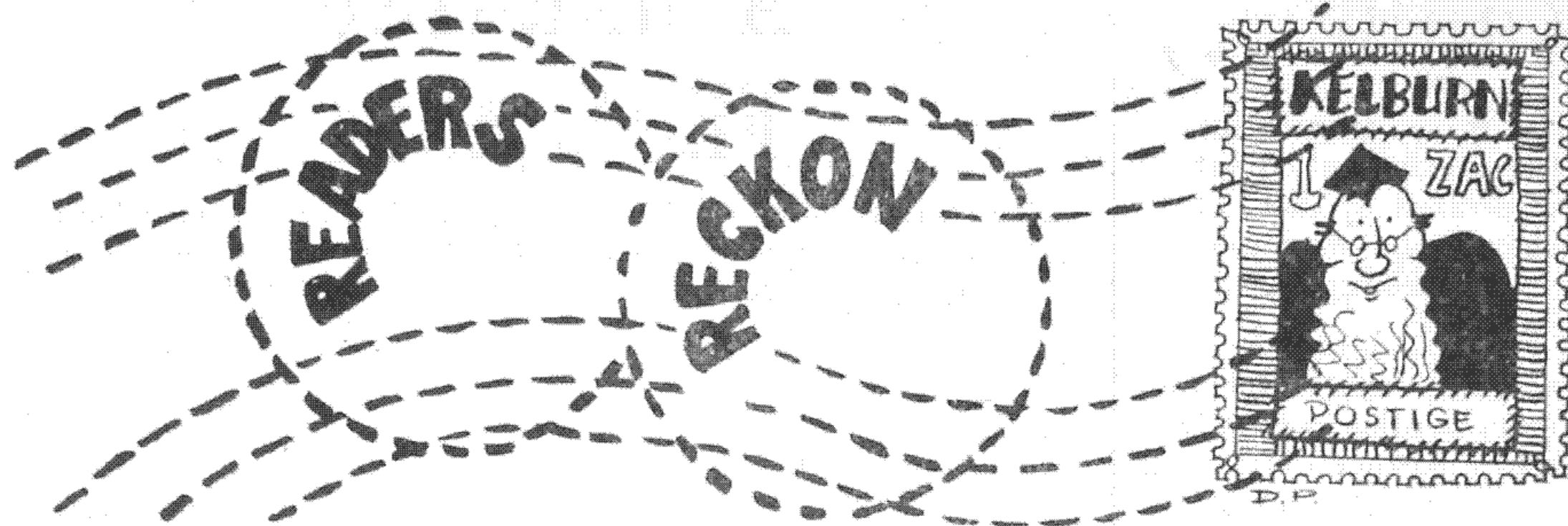
One tenth of the treasure and skill used in making your hydrogen weapons could transform my country. We are still in a pre-industrial stage of development. We know that the engines that drive an atomic submarine can drive electric generators. We know which we prefer.

There can be no question now of the West giving moral leadership to Asia. Your moral leadership has, for us, meant first colonialism and now the philosophical, moral, political and social bankruptcy of a nuclear arms-race.

The thousands of people who are now gathered outside Merdeka Palace may be politically unsophisticated (although no more so than a mass-meeting in a western country), but they are not fools. They are awake.

You in the West are causing more gaps between humanity; you are also losing the battle for the hearts and minds of men.

—Article from the New Statesman.



The Editor:

Sir,—May I make a final reply to Mr. Hall? He refers to my belated effort to refute him, but in fact my letter was submitted two or three weeks before it was published.

When Mr. Hall says that I ignore his "fundamental contention that the Church of Rome exists [and, implicitly, "has existed"] primarily as a political organisation and is unscrupulous in obtaining its desired ends" he is quite correct. There are some subjects which, because of their wide and general character, do not lend themselves easily to discussion within a restricted space. It seems that Mr. Hall does not appreciate the nature of historical statements, in particular the inductive character of historical generalisations. For its truth to be demonstrated, an historical generalisation like his "fundamental contention" quoted above requires support both by "subordinate" generalisations like "The Jesuits have always (or usually) done X" and by particular statements like "Pope (or Bishop) A did B". Historical generalisations about an organisation covering as many centuries and countries as the Catholic Church are not easily established. Thus even if all the statements Mr. Hall made about Pius XI were true—and they certainly are not—they would not by themselves prove his "fundamental contention" but only provide some support for it.

It was for these reasons—and because it seemed to me obvious that Mr. Hall was very fanatical and sweeping in argument—that I limited myself to refuting two of his concrete assertions:

(1) That Pope Pius XI in his encyclicals "Non Abbiamo Bisogno" (1931) and "Mit Brennender Sorge" (1937) condemned no other features of Fascism and Nazism than their attacks on the Church (his second letter, 6/5/58).

(2) That the Vatican promoted the Spanish Civil War (23/4/58).

With regard to the first matter, I am content to let those competent in such fields as political science to judge whether the passages I quoted (2/7/58) are a condemnation of the totalitarian character of Nazism and Fascism and I shall not argue this point further with Mr. Hall.

But Mr. Hall's reply on the second point is more interesting and revealing about his methods. He quotes Pius XI (characteristically he gives no reference) as hailing Mussolini as "a man sent by Divine Providence" and claims that this "more than justifies" his associating the Pope with Mussolini over the Spanish Civil War, even to the extent of maintaining, by implication, that the approach of some Spanish Catholics to Mussolini in 1933 was the same thing as approaching Pius XI! Now Paul Blanshard (*American Freedom & Catholic Power*, p. 245) also quotes Pius as saying this—though he, too, gives no reference—but he gives the date of this statement as December, 1926. So that even if Pius XI did express this opinion, it would be illegitimate to infer from it approval of an event taking place ten years later, let alone to say that this remark ten years earlier justifies

anyone in asserting that the Vatican promoted the Spanish Civil War and that an approach by a Spanish group to either Mussolini or to Pius XI is the same thing. Even persons in close agreement retain their separate identity! Mr. Hall's shifting of ground on this point is quite fantastic and most illuminating.

Of course, there is no doubt that Franco did receive aid from Italy and Germany, as did the Republicans from Soviet Russia (see John R. Hubbard, "How Franco financed his war", *Journal of Modern History*, Dec. 1953) and that a group of Spanish Monarchists concluded an agreement with Mussolini (see William C. Askew, "Italian intervention in Spain: the agreements of March 31, 1934, with the Spanish Monarchist Parties" *J. Mod Hist*, June, 1952). However, this has nothing to do with Pius XI, who must surely be allowed to change his mind about Mussolini if he saw fit. Some of the opinions expressed in the 1920's about Mussolini by prominent British politicians and writers read rather oddly today. But behind Mr. Hall's strictures lies the assumption that democracy is the only lawful form of government, not only for States but for the Church as well. He may be right or wrong about this but it is not a position that is self-evidently correct. It requires some sort of justification.

In his third letter Mr. Hall says that Pius XI "attacked Mussolini's indoctrination of the children solely because he much preferred that they should have his own particular brand of political totalitarianism . . . pumped into them . . ." How could Mr. Hall know this? This is a statement about the Pope's motives and intentions and the only evidence for an assertion of this sort would be the Pope's revealing that this was his motive. As far as I know he never did this. Certainly Mr. Hall produces no such evidence.

It would be a good idea if in future Mr. Hall were to rely less on such writers as Blanshard (part of paragraph 6 in his letter of May 6 is an unacknowledged quotation from Blanshard, op. cit., p. 252), to make fewer assertions but to back them up with evidence, something which he rarely does; in short, to adopt scholarly methods more suitable in a discussion at a university level.

Yours sincerely,
RUSSELL PRICE.

[This correspondence is now closed.—Ed.]

The Editor:

Sir,—As a student at Victoria and as a member of the Executive of the New Zealand Alliance I was amazed to read the reference by "Partisan" in the last issue of your paper to the alleged failure of the New Zealand Alliance to express its disapproval of the licensed trade in its flagrant disregard for the law as shown by its organised flouting of the price order on beer. Readers of your paper should be able to trust that as a student publication its outbursts would be based at least on the very minimum of research required. "Partisan's" failure to take the trouble to consult the New Zealand Alliance

leads me to suspect the reliability of any of his utterances. The failure of our daily newspapers to report the relevant resolution of the Alliance is no excuse for "Partisan's" unjustified reference. Perhaps the matter was sub judice at the time the resolution was passed, for prosecutions were pending for breaches of the price order.

For your information the following resolution was passed on this matter at the recent Annual Meeting of the New Zealand Alliance:

"That we view with concern the attitude of disrespect for law demonstrated by the Licensed Trade in its organised flouting of the Price Tribunal Order regarding retail beer prices. Apart from the merits of the case, we believe that the law, even when inconvenient and unpopular, should not be defied for selfish reasons."

TREVOR YOUNG.

Sir,—In reference to the Literary Society's recent production "Experiment," I would like to congratulate the Society on the excellent standard of their advertising placards placed around the University noticeboards.

The art work in these placards contained colour, imagination, and all the other qualities of art that were unfortunately lacking in "Experiment." Indeed I can say I have never read such utter crap and would suggest to the bearded ones and others that they revert from the pursuit of literature to that of art where their true potential obviously lies.

R. E. J.

Now that there is talk of forming a women's Judo Club, might I not suggest that, in view of the physiological structures (and superstructure) of many of our female students, we have a wonderful potential in a women's rugby team. Those interested contact Gary Thomas (common room).

SPORTS EDITOR.

CHESS NOTES

The Chess Club has again entered B and C Grade teams in the Wellington Inter-club Championships.

The B Grade team, which was runner-up to the strong Wellington Club last year, has begun with good wins over Workingmen's Club and Civic. Three of last year's team are back and we are also fortunate in the quality of our new recruits.

Our C Grade team has also made a most encouraging start with comfortable wins over Rongotai and Wellington Colleges. On present strength and form they will be strong contenders for the C Grade Championship.

We should like to remind readers that we continue to hold Club nights on Monday in C4, and visitors are very welcome. Also, thanks to our grant and generous donations we now have an up-to-date library ranging in scope from "first steps to finer points". The books have been carefully chosen with the needs of time-haunted students in mind.

A.J.J.



FUNDAMENTALS

Chemical analysis of women, recently published in a scientific journal.

"Thought to be a member of the human race. Accepted at 120 lb. though known isotopes vary from 80 lb. to 250 lb. Seldom found in natural state. Surface usually coated with a solution of paint. Low boiling temperature and freezing point varies. Is highly explosive and dangerous except in qualified hands. Extremely active when in vicinity of opposite member of species. Chiefly ornamental, probably the most powerful seducing agent known. It is illegal to own more than one specimen although a certain amount of exchange is permissible."



Extra Protection!

WORDS IDLE WORDS

JOYNT SCROLL

The Victoria University Debating team, Ted Thomas and John Whitta, won the Joynt Scroll and it would probably be fair to say they won it easily, certainly the judges did not take long to come to a decision. Massey Agricultural College was placed second and the University of Otago third.

In the opening debate Victoria affirmed the motion "That Nationalism is a Menace to World Peace." Ted Thomas opened confidently and convincingly for Victoria. His speech was, as is usual for him, excellent. John Whitta spoke much more quietly but nevertheless got his points across to the audience. It is perhaps a tribute to the two Victoria speakers that they were given a fair hearing with almost no interjections from a large crowd, many members of which were obviously just waiting to "have a go" at the contestants. Miss Paula O'Regan (Otago) spoke well for the negative in her usual "we know and we will convince you" style. She, too, received a fair hearing; after all, it would not be cricket to start on a woman, but her colleague, Mr. G. Berman, found himself in trouble with hecklers when he started taking mental patients as his authorities. He also surprised by wandering across the platform, turning his back on the audience and addressing his opponents directly.

The second debate was boring. Canterbury University affirmed and Canterbury Agricultural College negated the motion "That Humanistic Education is Unfitted to the Needs of Modern Society." For Canterbury Mr. L. Moore gave a seemingly long, dull speech. His pronunciation of words such as society and science was appalling. The second Canterbury speaker, Miss Jones, said very little but flitted about on the platform quite attractively. For Lincoln, Mr. E. Sherrard, gave a sermon which apparently had something to do with the subject. His colleague, Mr. R. Hay, did not know the difference between the adjectives human, humanitarian, and humanistic. Somehow or other he got on to birth control!

In the final debate of the evening, Massey Agricultural College affirmed "That Australia and New Zealand Should Unite Under a Federal Parliament." Mr. J. Kerr, who opened for Massey, gave a quiet, sincere address, packed full of arguments. The second Massey speaker, Mr. K. Willis, also impressed. The Scroll holders, Auckland, were led by Mr. R. M. S. Hamilton, whose dramatics brought forth interjections from all parts of the Little Theatre. While Mr. Hamilton came out on top of this continuing barrage, he spent so much time answering interjections that he had only a little left for making a constructive case. The second Aucklander was also in trouble. After he had commenced several sentences with the word "finally", he was informed by the audience that he still had several minutes to go!

The judges, Mr. Justice Gresson, Dr. Currie and Mr. W. E. Leicester, placed Mr. Thomas first, Miss O'Regan second and Mr. Kerr third but surprisingly omitted Mr. Kerr from the NZU team, substituting Mr. Whitta.

TEST MATCH

The subject of the international debate was "That We Would Marry for Love." This was obviously a subject that the audience could get excited about but the chairman, in

his opening remarks, requested that the debate should not become a shambles.

Mr. Thomas, opening the affirmative case, explained that the subject was Australian lingo for the statement that if one was contemplating marriage then it should be for love. He went on to define all the terms with reference to the big Oxford Dictionary. He was careful to explain that although his third speaker, Mr. Whitta was already married, the "we" in the subject did not necessarily apply to Miss O'Regan and himself, but rather to any who were contemplating marriage. He explained that Miss O'Regan would deal with the subject from the woman's point of view and wondered as to which member of the all-male Australian side would attempt to answer her arguments. His remaining time was spent in discussing marriage for love of physical companionship and love of children.

For the Australians, Mr. Pemberton claimed that to "a plain blunt man" such as himself the subject meant marriage because of love and not, as the affirmative would have it, marriage to attain love. He told us the story of John and Mary (or Judy) who "sometimes stay up late in the less sanitary parts of the city." After about a year Mary manages to get John to marry her but the romantic bubble bursts the morning after the wedding. Mr. Pemberton contended that some months after marriage, a couple try to get under each other's skin.

Miss O'Regan ("unlike Mr. Pemberton I am not a plain blunt man") dealt with love of spiritual companionship, love of security and love of country. In each case she gave both interpretations of the subject—love as a reason for marriage and marriage to obtain love.

The second speaker for the negative was Mr. Solomon. He agreed that Miss O'Regan was not a plain blunt man; this was "obvious like the rest of her speech." He claimed that getting married was like going to a restaurant with a friend and each ordering a different meal. When the meals arrive you wish you had ordered the same as your friend. According to Mr. Solomon, the man who retains his love is the man who remains single for love. This is the man who never reaches the state of torpor which is married life.

"There is no love without sacrifice," Mr. Whitta informed us. His main topics were marriage for love of wealth, love of prestige and love of position. There are many who would marry Marilyn Munro for love of the prestige of her 39-inch bust in his opinion.

The arguments of the affirmative were only motives and not loves according to the third Australian, Mr. Gleeson. He also gave us a delightful account of how Mr. Whitta would propose to Miss O'Regan after the debate.

Both Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Thomas summed up effectively. It was then over to the judges, Sir George Mallaby, Mr. Justice North and Mr. J. Patterson. They conferred briefly and Sir George announced the unanimous verdict, a win for the Australians.

VERSUS AUSTRALIA

With three nights of debating during Tournament even the most ardent supporters of this mental and vocal exercise must have been more than satisfied particularly as Victoria did so well, beating the touring Australians on the Sunday night, winning the Joynt Scroll on the Monday and supplying two members of the N.Z.U. team which lost to the Australians on the Tuesday. It was the first time that Victoria has won Joynt Scroll since 1943.

The motion of the Sunday debate was that "The Individual No Longer Matters In Society." It was to have been something entirely different but, because of a misunderstanding, both teams had prepared for the same side and so a change in the motion was made on the morning of the debate.

In his introductory remarks, the chairman, Ted Thomas, pointed out that the debate was to be conducted under Australian rules. When he went on to point out that one of these rules was that there would be no interjecting many members of the audience were obviously shocked; some of them had come along for just that purpose. There was an immediate call of "That's what you think" but apart from one or two instances of interjections by late-comers the ruling was obeyed. Some members of the audience, however, showed their displeasure by coughing pointedly and even the slightest joke, intentional or otherwise, brought forth loud and continuing laughter. These tactics were always directed against the Australians who were hardly to blame for the rule as it was decided some weeks ago when the tour was negotiated that Australian Rules would be employed throughout the tour.

Opening the debate for the affirmative, Ezekiel Solomon (Australia), told a "fairy story" about a man in Auckland who wanted to come to Wellington and decided to build a car to make the journey in. He became so absorbed in perfecting his car that he never got round to making the journey. This, Mr. Solomon argued, was like the individuals who banded together to form societies in order to improve their lot. He claimed that society has become so absorbed in its workings that it now neglected its original purpose, the improvement of the individuals within it. The first speaker for the negative, Tony Doogue, gave examples from the spheres of international affairs, the arts and crime of the importance of individuals. He explained that it was only necessary for his side to give examples of the importance of individuals to win the debate and then challenged his opponents to show that the individual ever was more important.

The second Australian, Paul Pemberton, was glad to take up the challenge. He devoted much of his time to unions, which he claimed, were originally set up to improve the lot of their individual members but that now, particularly with the advent of compulsory unionism, no longer had this effect. Hec MacNeill, speaking next, followed his leader's pattern in giving examples of important individuals, this time from certain national spheres.

Murray Gleeson, the third Australian, said that the mass media of today tended to prevent individuality. Mr. Gleeson found it necessary to refer to the "sustained and subtle rudeness" of the audience.

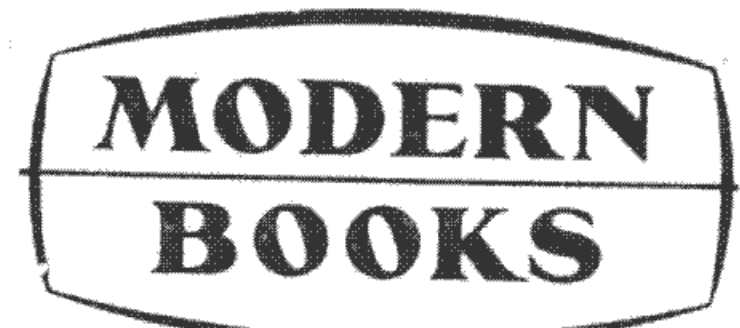
Warwick Dent, Victoria, asked the audience to stand in memory of the tradition that the affirmative side put up some arguments; about three-quarters of the audience complied with this request. Mr. Dent went on to rebut many of the arguments which he had already claimed were non-existent.

Both Mr. Doogue and Mr. Pemberton summed up their sides' cases admirably. Mr. Pemberton did so instead of his leader, Mr. Solomon. Apparently this is another oddity of the Australian rules.

After a vote, which many of the audience did not apparently understand, had been taken and then scrapped by the chairman, it was over to the judge, Hon. J. R. Marshall, M.P., who gave the verdict to the local team.



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VICTORIA WINS SHIELD

BOXING

This year's boxing was notable for its many new faces or perhaps I should say new blood. Nevertheless the standard was high and much favourable comment was heard from local boxing officials. I personally thought that at least five of this year's winners were superior to last year's.

Although Victoria again succeeded in winning only one division, light-middleweight Barry Joyce being our sole victor, the team overall fared better than at Dunedin in 1957, both Peter Rich and Barry Gibson losing what must have been very narrow decisions. Barry Joyce must easily have been the toughest, roughest and strongest boxer at the Tournament. In both his bouts he fought more polished opponents but his admirable determination plus excellent fitness carried the day. Barry absorbed lots of punishment but always handed out more and won his bouts decisively.

Southpaw "Vic" welterweight Peter Rich won his first bout inside the distance but lost a very even final with a decision that might well have gone either way. Peter proved himself a very able boxer; indeed, one well-known local trainer declared him the best boxer of the Tourney.

Barry Gibson, "Vic" middleweight, turned on the surprise of the night when, after drawing a first round bye, he opposed the competent and experienced Auckland Bill Walker. Underdog Gibson gave an aggressive display and employed a useful left jab and straight right. Gibson appeared to sneak the verdict but the judges thought otherwise. Nevertheless full marks to the local boy for a fine performance.

With memories of his fine bout with Farrey in '57, team captain Doug Law disappointed with a listless display against the Ijian Vakambau. Vakambau gained the verdict but was clean bowled in one round in the final against Farrey.

M. Christie, the 6ft. 3in. local lighthheavy lost a close verdict to a hard-hitting Canterbury opponent but was always well in the fight thanks to his particularly useful straight left. The other Victoria boxer, lightweight S. Philips, had a big height advantage but unfortunately lacked condition and punching power and retired after the 2nd round.

R.E.J.



Colin Campbell
(Massey and N.Z.U. Captain, 1958)



The host university, Victoria, recorded a splendid victory in the Universities Winter Tournament. Victoria had a clear 9 point margin over Otago who took second place. Points were: Victoria '48 2-3, Otago 39 2-3, Canterbury 37, Auckland 34 2-3, and Massey 8. The local team fully deserved its victory. In particular, some mention should be made of the splendid performance of A. A. T. Ellis in winning all 16 of his bouts in the foils. His was the greatest individual contribution to the local team's success.

This was Victoria's first win at Winter Tournament since 1954, last year's winners being Auckland University who fared so badly this year. The winning of the winter tournament shield offsets our dismal performance at Easter Tournament this year.

Victoria also won the most New Zealand University Blues. Those from Victoria who were awarded Blues were Lin Ah Shin (badminton), T. M. Gault (golf), R. Heimbeck and R. Martyn (men's indoor basketball), A. A. T. Ellis (fencing), D. Bradburn (shooting), and K. Haskell (men's hockey).

CROSS COUNTRY

The course was in excellent condition on the day of the race and alterations made recently enabled it to be classified as an all-spike course.

At the start Colin McGuire (M.A.C.) set a cracking pace for the first mile but was passed by Murray Taylor (C.U.) after crossing the stream, with A. Murray (O.U.), W. Robertson (A.U.) and M. Sexton (M.A.C.) closely following.

At the half-way mark McGuire had slipped back through the field and Sexton had passed Robertson. Taylor, running very strongly, had opened up a big gap on Murray. Joyce (V.U.W.) had moved up to fifth place.

With a mile to go Taylor's position was unassailable although Murray had closed the gap somewhat. The final half mile of beach was particularly gruelling as the tide was high and the sand soft.

Canterbury won the Dixon Trophy for the teams race convincingly from Otago and Victoria.

The standard of running was high

and M. Taylor's time of 40.08 was excellent for the testing course.

RESULTS

Individual Placings—Scrymegeour Trophy

1. D. M. Taylor (C.U.) 40.8
2. A. Murray (O.U.) 40.33
3. M. Sexton (M.A.C.) 40.51
4. W. Robertson (A.U.) 40.59
5. P. Joyce (C.U.W.) 41.13
6. D. Beauchamp (C.U.) 41.56

Teams Race—Dixon Trophy

- | Team | Points |
|---------------|--------|
| 1. Canterbury | 24 |
| 2. Otago | 45 |
| 3. Victoria | 45 |
| 4. Auckland | 50 |
| 5. Massey | 54 |

The Shackleford Cup between North Island teams was won by Victoria and the Carmalt-Jones Cup for South Island teams was won by Canterbury.

SOCCER

MASSEY WINS SHIELD

As has been the case for the last few years five teams competed in this year's tournament played at Kelburn Park. The grounds were in good condition and many hard and fast games were played. Massey won for the first time in its history while most other teams put up gallant struggles after their social tiredness. The function was held at the Basin Reserve Pavilion where the N.Z.U. team for 1958 was announced. This team was beaten both by Wellington Colts and by Manawatu. All in all a wonderful tournament was had by all and friendships were renewed, strengthened and created.

Honours also went to Victoria in the debating and in the drinking horn contest. This year the drinking contest was held at the Western Park in Tinakori Road. The local victory was largely the result of the splendid form of Ken Beard, who equalled the universities' drinking record. For the first time in 15 years Victoria won the Joynt Scroll inter-university debating contest. The team consisted of Ted Thomas, who was adjudged first speaker, and John Whitta, this year's victor in the Plunket Medal Oratory Contest. Both speakers were chosen to represent the New Zealand Universities against the touring Australian team. J. Doogue, Warwick Dent and Hector McNeill also added to our successes by having a splendid win over the touring Australians.

On Saturday, 23rd August, a N.Z.U. team consisting of the first six men home on Tuesday competed against two Wellington Provincial teams and a team of past N.Z.U. Blues. A Victoria team also participated.

This race was particularly hard fought. P. Toy (Wgn. A) led for most of the distance from A. Murray but with a mile to go Murray went into a 20-yard lead which he was able to hold going down the very arduous beach section. D. M. Taylor, the N.Z.U. champion, who was somewhat travel-weary, was fifth. Both N.Z.U. and Wellington had 20 points in the teams race but N.Z.U. won on the countback as they had first man home.

RESULTS

Individual Placings

1. A. Murray (N.Z.U.) 40.11
2. P. Toy (Wn.A.) 40.18
3. B. Everitt (Wn.A.) 40.33
4. A. Stevens (Wn.A.) 40.55
5. D. M. Taylor (N.Z.U.) 41.4
6. P. Joyce (N.Z.U.) 41.36
7. E. Davis (Wn.B.) 41.37
8. M. Sexton (N.Z.U.) 41.57
9. W. Robertson (N.Z.U.) 41.59
10. J. C. Hawke (N.Z.U. Blues) 42.06

Teams Race

- | Team | Points |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1. N.Z.U. | 20 |
| 2. Wellington A | 20 |
| 3. Wellington B | 56 |
| 4. N.Z.U. Blues | 58 |
| 5. V.U.W. | 89 |

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