NZ USA Ineptitude

The Easter Conference of NZUSA held during Anzac Weekend must have approached an all-time low in its negative and destructive policy on certain student issues. Main target for attack, after the disaffiliation from the International Students on the first day, was the Student Congress, the first of which was held at Curious Cove last January.

A knotty problem that arose was that of Congress finance. Subsidies to laity and Congress came as follows: AUC, VUC and OU £50 each, and public support, £150. Canterbury had received $40 from the Agricultural Colleges. The Canterbury delegates then introduced a resolution stating that the cost of Congress was to be reduced.

They stated that they were against College associations membership of Congress, and that Congress, and suggested that in future no subsidies should be paid. It should be paid by the students attending. Mr. Taylor (President) pointed out that as the change of future public support had been seriously discussed by Rev. Martin Sullivan's irresponsible statements to the Press concerning the Congress for subsidies from the Congress. The Congress was even under a proposal to have a large subsidy, $100, would be something like $5 or $9 each, and "we won't give up the idea of Congress now."

Mr. Robinson (AUC) said that year, Students' Associations paid large subsidies to tournaments, so that students could come together and play sport. Auckland's attitude was as important as for Congress, as they were for students to come together and that these subsidies, relatively small as they were, were entirely justified.

Motions

The next hotly debated question was that of the application of a Controller for the next Congress to be held in Curious Cove. An application for that position had been received from the Executive of NZUSA from Rev. M. Sullivan. The exec. for reasons which we will consider later on, refused to recommend him and referred the application to the Council. Otago University moved "that this application be supported." Their case seemed to have some relevant points. The fact that Rev. Sullivan was an experienced and capable organiser; in two more experienced times had the last Congress organised by Mr. Dowrick, the Executive for support, his support ensured that the heat with which they were put forward and it seemed to us that personal allegiance alone was of the back of it, Mr. N. Taylor vacated the chair and H. O. supported the application on the following grounds:

1. That the Rev. Sullivan was not capable as an organiser. Remember the $5 per students appeal?

2. That the Rev. Sullivan had shown by his statements to the Press that the last Congress was an all-time low. At least in this instance, was capable of being an organiser of Congress the Press were not correct and a mass of information that he should have realised that the interpretation that he had given them. H. O. waited till the Congress was over

and made his criticisms to the Press without having put these forward to the people concerned — though he had every opportunity to do so at both at Congress and on the NZUSA Congress Committee. These press statements have done untold harm to the University in general in N.Z. We have earned the confidence of prominent University men who were impressed by Congress proceedings. It could be so short-sighted as to be believed by some that he was not one to whom the faults of NZUSA are proposed.

Mr. N. Taylor went on to say that when asked to explain his actions, Rev. Sullivan admitted that his was in the interest of Congress, but the pay for the work was done. He concluded by saying that the residence of the NZUSA were not prepared to let Rev. Sullivan have anything further to do with the running of NZ students' affairs.

K. O'Brien also opposed the application, citing a breach of faith which had been committed. The Rev. Sullivan had been asked by the Council to sign the press covering the published statements. This he agreed to do. Rev. Sullivan that night, the letter to be referred to the Exec. for approval. He did not do, eventually handing in the letter at such a late date that there was no point in revising the issue.

...and messes

OU then withdrew their earlier motion of Congress Controller for 1950 and moved that the appoint- ment made at this conference Mr. Tizard (AUC) and Mr. Everson (VUC) objected strongly to this, since there was no mention of it on the agenda paper. There was no remit submit- ted on the subject by OU and therefore, no other college had any oppor- tunity to offer nominations for the position. This motion was carried by a voice. The motion called for nominations not from OU immediately nominated Rev. Sul- livan, and as no other college could nominate, he was automatically appointed. To us, it appeared that the Congress controller was regrettably elected on his merits, but due to some pressure which was exerted by OU and for reasons best known to them.

Lincoln and Massey stated that it was unlikely that any of their students would be able to attend Congress and would have to refuse to submit to Congress for no obviously good reasons. CUC's miserable attitude in refusing to pay their share of Congress expenses was more than enough for their impudence in seeking to dictate the choice of Congress controller. Some CUC students may be entirely at their own expense, which will be published in the next issue. That means that AUC, VUC and OU are going to be the colleges inter- ested. Of these three, both AUC and OU opened the conference. Further, VUC will lose most of the work at the Congress. It is worth mentioning that they should work with a controller in whom they might have some confidence.

Finally, it has been noted that the Rev. Sullivan has been recommended by Rev. Sullivan himself, so that the position of Congress controller may be filled by that of OU and CUC is tamount to a vote of no-confidence in their own existing executive.

Together with Mr. Taylor, Sales have been warned not to recommend Rev. Sullivan personally; we wish him well in the future. But the man- ner in which this appointment was made produces only a sense of ineptitude in Rev. Sullivan, which has been recently demonstrated by his press statements, leaves Sales staggered at such ineptitude.

LETTER FRANCAISE

VUC Veterans in Paris

Six hundred million people declared their loyalty to international friendship and peace on the World Congress for Peace held in Paris from the 26th to the 25th April. At this Congress, conducted by the World Council of Ministers for Peace and the World Federation of Democratic Women, the VUC Students' Association participated, and

We are informed that President of Congress, Paris, a Frenchman who has lived in Paris since 1945, is a native of the Congress will be held in the Salle Pleyel, Paris, from the 26th April inclusive, with a break in the work on the 24th April. The Peace Demonstration will be held in the Buffalo Stadium on the southern outskirts of Paris where the Gates will be the headquarters of all French and the international congress, will be held in Paris.

There will be two thousand delegates, representing 600,000 people from more than 50 countries.

The list of world writers, artists, scientists, musicians, actors and intellectuals, including notables, are as follows: Paul Robeson, Queen Elizabeth, John Dewey, and many others.

The Congress, which is the organisational centre, will be published daily, at least in advance. The world congress will be held in Paris and it will appear in the five official languages. There is also a press correspondent to the Press agencies and of the Congress.

The Congresses will be held in the Palais des Nations, which is the organisational centre. The theme of the Congresses will be discussed, with a view to forming a commission, and held in the main provincial towns of France.

The theme to be discussed in Paris will be discussed, with a view to forming a commission, and it will probably be straightforward. In any case, full reports will be sent air-mail as soon as possible. The Congresses will be held in the main provincial towns of France.

Already at this stage, the following are the reports sent air-mail as soon as possible. The Congresses will be held in the main provincial towns of France.

SNY OLIVER HOLLANDY, S. T. H. SCONE, S. T. H. SCONE.
Coup d’Etat?
The revelation of Otago’s manoeuvres at NZUSA Conference to put Rev. Sullivan in charge of Students’ Congress 1950 has been revealed by PUC students. The students have also demanded the resignation of the student body’s treasurer, who was charged with misappropriating funds.

The only non-student in the last Congress organisation, Rev. Sullivan was invited to serve on the NZUSA Sub-committee in an attempt to get a broadly representative gathering at Curious Cove. This privilege he abused by making a highly misleading statement to the press designed to discredit the Curious Cove gathering and any future attempts.

We can do nothing but go on record as completely rejecting the procedure adopted by OU at the NZUSA Conference. Nominations for the officers of the body were held at the Curious Cove and every attempt to introduce any element of publicity and democracy was rejected.

When weighing up this situation we must bear in mind that Rev. Sullivan’s relationship to the University and the Students’ Association has been formalised. The Association, by making in February its own and has aligned itself with the NZUSA Congress Sub-committee decision to avoid entrusting any future student activity to Rev. Sullivan.

PUC cannot under any circumstances support a person who has done them great disservice in the past and who has no established ties making him responsible to them for his actions.

Sir,

Unburdened by their numerical superiority and fortified by the knowledge that they stand fourth in the world in the University, the students of the biological Department insist on the relegation of the non-biological students in the theoretical PIA by mere display of force. The situation, I am sure, is the same for “Michealians.” We must protest against this attitude. The students in the biological Department insist on the right to have their opinion heard.

We can gauge the extent of OU’s real interest in Congress by the fact that they moved that Congress Remits be voted on without discussion.

NO MAN’S LAND

Sir,

The Charter Society, a new non-governmental organisation, has been formed to take up the cause of the student body. The society, which has recently obtained for itself publicity and recognition as a result of its recent activities, is at present suffering badly from lack of copy, and is blatantly赴ed with the students and meaningless self-advertisements. But once this issue is overcome, it will be able to advertise in quite a different manner. The intention of the paper (it says here) is to bring to the students the name of the Charter Society and its work.

We are a few students on one side, but we must have no previous experience available for the job.

We wish you joy of it.

Both parties enjoy making cautious references to the "mystic rose" of the Charter Society. It is said by one of the Charter Society's spokesmen that "any derogation from the metaphysical ideal of a just and peaceful society is a threat to the community’s future security."

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Rainy Night

The roof screening is drawn

And a gentle wind whispers…

Thoufting becoming a deeper

Darker; rain is that world outside…

And a gray sheet

A snowing gray sheet

The moon becomes a distant
twinkle in the sky

And gray eyes stare

Snowing into a morging
which

But the point of the run

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A Reply to Wadman . . .

CROSS, SICKLE AND TWINKLING STARS

It may be hard to be young, but it is apparently hard to be objectively truthful. I make that remark a propos of the report of Mr. Wadman’s address at the Students’ Service Centre in Salent’s last issue. I say at the outset that I was not present at the service at which this report was submitted, but it is not an opinion that is likely to upset me. The report of Mr. Wadman’s remarks certainly ought to be challenged.

His initial thesis seemed to be that the Communists had good foundations, good intentions, but in general were in Treachery, Cruelty and Fear.

Treachery

Who is it? All over Europe and Asia the Committents prove to be the most faithful patriots in the recent war against Fascism—at a time when, we might add, Christians like Pétain, Dietrich, Christian Iniziter and Archbishop Stephane were holding their nations with a cover-up of smooth verbiage reminiscent of nothing so much as the face of Julius Iscarat. You are quite right to interrupt me by pointing out that the rank and file of Christians followed this line—but it was rather because they were rank and file than because they were Christians. And they were no enemies of Communism, they did not and did not.

W. A. Woods, General Secretary of the Australian Student Movement: “At meetings of the World Student Federation in Europe in 1946 I met many members and leaders of the Resistance movement, co-operation between Catholic, Protestant, Communist, Socialist and Communists was a striking feature of their work. What was the racial unity of men of goodwill is much more often today if tyrants and them are to be overcome in peace time . . . Christians must see that it is not prejudice, ignorance or cowardice on their part which prevents such co-operation.”

Cruelty

Well, we’ve heard of Dachau and Belsen. But the Communists there were the victims, not the perpetrators. And we’ve heard of the Spanish Inquisition, too; what I fancy is that the less Christian Church featured rather largely. The October Revolution did not mean the death of the Church, that clean death cleaner than the Christian Puritans phrased it.

Hatred

There’s certainly plenty of hate in the world—and unmistakably so. We can dislike the Communists, like everything else. Perhaps you will tell me that the Communists incite class struggle? Allow me to quote from no less than the Southern Cross editorial—January 17, 1947: “Karl Marx did not invent the class struggle; he merely happened to observe that it is inherent in an industrialized society in which one class owns the means of production, and the other class toil to produce the means of production—wages. Since the employee natural rights of man to make as much profit as possible, and the workers want to be paid as high a wage as possible, and since the two aims are opposed, a number of interests is inevitable. Communists believe in revolution; it is a doctrine. In any other case, Marx by his exhaustive study of history and the history of the working class charge it with one form of society to another. And when the world today, the masses of the people rise to take power into their own hands, who fires the first shot? Did the Spanish workers start the Civil War, or did the Fascist Franco? Was it the L.A.S., or the Monarchist police who started the war of hate in Greece?

Who today pours out the hate? Vyshinsky, with his disavowals—Stalin with his offer of peace talks? Or somebody else with talks of atom bombs and Third World Wars? Blessed Red China, for peace, for free shall be the children of God.”

Fear

Communism inspires fear. Certainly. You’ve got something there. So do Christians. I don’t wonder at any landlord or big business in Europe fearing that the Commissar would appropriate him of his parasitical ownership of what rightly belonged to the people on whose labour it was built. The force that inspired such fear is the modern version of the Church of the Catacombs, which was scattered among the people, “Love the neighbour as thyself,” and “Forgive his debts, for if you fail to forgive all things, he hath filled the wrong against you, both in words and in life.”

“End Justifies the Means”

Mr. Wadman impugns this process. He says: The action of the Communists is not justified by the ends it claims.

What is meant by this concept? What in history—what in our own time—what in the lives of New Zealanders” who found our conception of Freedom was based on the principle, did we struggle at resuming to war (which we do not) for the sake of deferring to another country we cannot be the cost of swallowing the freedom we have obtained? It is not so much a matter of ends justifying means, as of becoming hardened to the constant suffering of humanity, of making a choice between two evils. That is certainly not consistent with absolute moral standards. But even Christianity, according to the scripture, is to be most unceasingly unfaithful to one occasion, whether moral or otherwise, in his judgment, worse, it is not. They are gods when it comes to the point, ends are means.

“They are in Blinders”

I say that Mr. Combs has already adequately answered this argument of Communists by a Christian. Only let me add that, at least, the Communists bases his “beliefs” on evidence of the sensible world, called and abstracted in perfectly scientific way, whereas the faith of the so-called Christian is based on accepting, in contradiction to the world and common sense, the truth of what has all the signs of being 90 per cent. myth.

The Church has Produced Tremendous Things...

The list of the Church’s achievements is a formidable one, but close examination will, I fear, show that it is almost entirely inaccurate.

(1) “The world’s greatest art.” Well that may be a matter of taste. Mr. Wadman doesn’t mention among other things, an art critic. “Well, I don’t know much about art,” he said. “But surely the world’s greatest art” he said. “Durer, Rembrandt, Holbein—all very much sons of the Renaissance materials and styles of course, even where great artists were under the direct influence of the Church—Michelangelo, Leonardo, Botticelli—it was rather because it was the dominant ideology of the times.”

(2) “The World’s Greatest Mission.” I’m not a mission and the Book of Job, not to mention the whole range of literature—Shakespeare, Marlowe, Cervantes, Balzac, Flinders, Spinoza, the same goes for all the others, even for their artist contemporaries. Even Milton was more of a rationalist than a Christian, and he certainly was anti-clerical, and he wrote Tolytik, Balzac, Goethe, Zola, Thackeray, Senec of the Church? I think not.

The Abolition of Slavery

Wifefarcy may have been a Catholic who wrote the dignitaries and dignitaries who scrutinised against the abolition of slavery. “I confess that Lord the Bible. The Church’s initial move for the abolition of slavery in the British Empire, under Justinian, was but another sign of Christian condescending to social forms—‘I will still be the Vicar of Bray, Sir’—and also of the fact that Christians began, historically as a slave movement.

Trade Unions

The Church “tends to resist reform.” Mr. Wadman, one of those reforms was the establishment of trade unionism. The fact that George Loveless was a Christian does not prove the affiliation of the whole church militant to a cause in which he best to strife as he did that day the pulpits combine with the press in the general assault on the foundation of trade unionism.

If Mr. Wadman is referring to Pope Leo XIII and the Declaration of trade unionism, I say that he is right. The Church has taken some steps to protect workers, but it has also opposed the formation of trade unions, and this opposition has led to conflicts between church and state. However, the Church’s position on trade unionism has been inconsistent. In some cases, the Church has supported trade unionism, while in other cases, it has opposed it. The Church has also supported the rights of workers, but it has also opposed the formation of trade unions. The Church’s position on trade unionism has been inconsistent, and this inconsistency has led to conflicts between church and state.
Vogt asks . . . WHY FRESHERS FAIL

I've been asked to write something about Varsity failures. The first point to make is that in the last decade rolls have roughly doubled, but failures in several Stage I subjects have increased proportionately.

The possible reasons are:

1. Lower entrance qualifications, resulting in too many weak candidates taking up places.
2. Inadequate staffing increases to cope with the greater numbers.
3. Inadequate library and study facilities.

Entrance Qualifications

Despite efforts from the Chambers of Commerce and the occasional jibe, the quality of the intake of the awe of the frolics of the hero of the famous who set themselves on going and certain where there are only 18 girls. But what I don't know is that no-one can "teach" a class of over thirty effectively, and I've been on this argument that we need to know that a series of lectures has not been teaching, and sometimes nothing to do with the students who are getting the opportunity of a different teacher. I think it's hard to say, but there is a chance of making a success of it unless courses are brought back to rea- sonable proportions. When there are a hundred or more in a class they might as well get their lessons there.

The proposed Bailiff Program, Col- lege and BSC.

Study Facilities

The facilities hold good for library and study facilities. I'm not just referring to the facilities of the main library or the library in the town, but the library in the town and also the library in the town. It's hard to say, but there is a chance of making a success of it unless courses are brought back to rea- sonable proportions. When there are a hundred or more in a class they might as well get their lessons there.

We've had a long list of problems in the library over the last year or so. Some of the books are not available, and even when they are, the quality of the books is often poor. The library is not well-stocked, and the resources are not well-used. The library staff are not always able to provide the support that students need to succeed. The library should be a place where students can come to study, but too often it is not. The staff should be more available to help students, and the library should have more resources that are up-to-date and relevant.

Learning and Teaching

The situation is particularly bad in a rising percentage of failures, there are other reasons for this. The library at a university which has always caused unnecessary wastage of time and opinion that people can do so much, and the University too little. The library at a university which has always caused unnecessary wastage of time and opinion that people can do so much, and the University too little. The library at a university which has always caused unnecessary wastage of time and opinion that people can do so much, and the University too little. The library at a university which has always caused unnecessary wastage of time and opinion that people can do so much, and the University too little. The library at a university which has always caused unnecessary wastage of time and opinion that people can do so much, and the University too little. The library at a university which has always caused unnecessary wastage of time and opinion that people can do so much, and the University too little.
Special Meeting Approves W.F.D.Y.

A Special General Meeting on April 7th rejected by 101 votes to 1 the proposal of Mr. C. O'Brien that VUC Students' Association disaffiliate from the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

On an issue which looked a sitter for a spot of acrimony, and seemed certain to throw all the other side questions on their head, the meeting remained for the most part calm and reasonable. A serious matter was treated seriously by both sides.

It was marked by a very reasonable speech from the floor of Mr. O'Brien (who had left his red herring at home, so he said) and by a clinching speech from Mr. H. Evison which must have gone a long way towards deciding the swaying vote.

A Factual Report

A few matters like the Cafeteria had been polished off in much less time than a partial sit in a queue, the meeting got down to business, and heard a report from the Executive read by Mr. Batterby, which outlined the various developments in W.F.D.Y. during the preceding nine months. This report, based on the minutes of the meetings, showed that matters concerning the W.F.D.Y. had been discussed at almost all meetings of the Executive during their office.

The interesting part of the report referred to the meeting at which Mrs. Ball and Miss Lambourne were present to thrash out a certain legal point concerning certain disaffiliation, which had been alleged in print and raised by the Executive at that time.

To quote from the report, "the impression gained from the Executive was that these two ladies was [sic] Miss Lambourne failed to raise the question of their fulfillment. The decision to call a Special General Meeting was made on December, in view of the fact that the Executive were not satisfied that W.F.D.Y. was being made in accordance with the demand for a loyal and disaffiliated body. As a further partial break down the decision was that in February last, the President and the Secretary reported that certain disaffiliates had disappeared from the Executive room. One of these was a disaffiliate, the correspondence between W.F.D.Y. and the Student Union was broken off. Up to now, no success has been made in recovering or tracing files of correspondence..." since 1948. SAY THE YEARS.

Mr. O'Brien said that he had been unable to locate any printed records of the Gym, which culminated in the terrible influence of light in the middle of Mr. Batterby's speech. The following cloud of smoke caused someone to demand, "Is this an attempt to cloud the issue under discussion?" Not really, he declared, but Mr. Batterby thought that the report and the one he was reading anyway hadn't been thought necessary, as any member's dealings with W.F.D.Y. or the Executive were asked to Mrs. Bailey, who had been on the report as well as the agenda and the report was decided to allow her to speak.

"Unsatisfactory"

"This," said Mr. O'Brien, in opening his explanation, "is a purely personal point of view. It is in no way connected with the Executive. The point, he said, is that the various reasons for moving it were based on personal attacks. The Executive has never felt that the reasons of other things had to be made clear from the record, but these attacks were made to explain without having to resort to theories or deliberate attacks on anyone's part, and they thought that this might be appointed as official representative of the Student Union in Britain. Last year, no decision had been made to pay for the trip by the Executive.

For the rest of the 25-minute speech, Mr. O'Brien gave his reasons. Some things he conceded. There was no doubt that the aims and objects of the organization were good. Many of the resolutions that were passed at W.F.D.Y. meetings were also good. But—and what a but!—there was a section of the membership which had been excluded and had been expelled from W.F.D.Y. and it was impossible to get them back. Mr. O'Brien concluded, saying that if anyone would like a list of these people, he would give it to them.

It was stipulated that W.F.D.Y. had been formed in a way which would be unsatisfactory. Mr. O'Brien was disappointed that W.F.D.Y. had been formed in a way which would be unsatisfactory. He didn't think that the majority of the college would be satisfied with the "general tone" of W.F.D.Y. literature. It was also unsatisfactory that W.F.D.Y. could do less for the young people than the Executive, and that the tone of these attacks. Prevented only the public health, the public health, the public health, and we should continue to support it for that reason.

When the time came to discuss the Executive, the meeting was called to order and continued with the usual business. The main difficulty about W.F.D.Y. was that it was so difficult to get facts on its organization. We had no information from the delegates in Paris or Miss Lambourne, to furnish information.

No Bogies Present

"And it then becomes a problem," Mr. O'Brien continued, "to have all taken out of his mouth. Because after informing the meeting about the Executive and about the Executive, he intended to raise the red flag over the Executive. He intended to speak about the unsatisfactory nature of the Executive and to sit down. W.F.D.Y. represented itself to be free and unfettered in its activities. When they allowed the Executive to sit and act, they intended to sit and act in a way that the Executive, not only what it was supposed to be, but they had been allowed to sit and act in a way that the Executive had not been allowed to sit and act. This was a great issue for the opposition to the W.F.D.Y. was more concerned about the Executive and how it sat and acted, and how it sat and acted upon its own faults—as in Algeria.

At this point Mr. G. Johnson raised a point as to the exact status of W.F.D.Y. Executive of what might be called the Eastern and Western blocs. Mr. Evison replied, reading from the W.F.D.Y. letterhead. A meeting of members of the Executive were: President, French; Vice-president, Chinese; one French, and one Russian; secretaries: one English, one Australian; treasurer, American.

Light entertainment was provided by D. Dowe, who sang "All the Good Ships of the W.F.D.Y." He proposed to give the audience a chance to ask questions, and he did so.

Scoop

For five minutes, Mr. Evison then proceeded to dismember the Charter Society, and the floor opened up and the speakers from the floor kept pouring in and out. And yet it was perceived that the Executive meeting had opened up. A few minutes later, Mr. O'Brien said, "It has been our policy to keep the floor open, and we have been succeeded in that policy. I think that the floor was open at W.F.D.Y. for a reason, and it is being kept open for a reason."

Mr. Goddard appealed to the meeting to be stampeded by the wave of national attacks which had been made in leaflets, upon certain students, and he suggested that if one could object to the attitude of Executive Members to the World Federation of Democratic Youth

We believe that the Allied Nations should not withdraw its support from the work of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, particularly in those countries which have been occupied by the Axis powers. We should also express the hope that the World Federation of Democratic Youth will continue to support the work of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Agreed in fact, with the literature received.

W.F.D.Y. to be continued after the meeting here last year, and no satisfactory answer has yet been received on their general attitude. He gave examples of organisations which had withdrawn from it in the last year, and said that it was hopeless to try to achieve anything to improve W.F.D.Y.'s tone from that circumstance.

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Why You Can't Get Board!

occupying it? A company handling fluorescent glass and all manner of materials near a church. But there is another side to the story. Why not the community come together to solve a problem? The reason why is obvious to anyone who goes round Wellington with his eyes open. Increasing numbers of houses—potential boarding houses, may be even hotels, for students—are being converted into factories and offices, many of them connected with mushroom industries, whose hold on existence is tentative, and whose service to the community is of doubtful magnitude. Import restrictions here rear their heads.

Sometimes I walk up to Varsity via Hunter's Street, Upper Boulcott Street and the Terrace. In Upper Boulcott Street I pass a large house which would make a first-rate hotel. It has been turned over from residential use altogether, to the Fries Increasing Division! On the Terrace I pass a old house, deserted for a long period, but which I watched with great interest come to life again. Houses could not be left idle these times. But was it to be used to live in? No. The Daily Advertiser gave my friend the moves in!

Another house that had gained some publicity for being empty for some time stood on the west side of Willis Street, a few doors south of St. John's Church. A large house it was too, and might have accommodated many students quite comfortably. But now that it is at last being occupied, why do you think it is being occupied? Why don't you think it is being occupied? Why do you think it is being occupied?

* * *

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY
COLLAGE
1899—1949
JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS
MAY 15-21, 1949
Programme:
SUNDAY, MAY 15
11 a.m.: Academic Mass at St. Mary's Church, Beech St. 3 p.m.: Combined Church Service, St. Paul's, Pro-Cathedral, Mulgrave St.
MONDAY, MAY 16
10.45 a.m.: Academic Procession assembling and retiring at Town Hall.
11.15 a.m.: Procession moves off. Noon: Civic Reception at Town Hall. 2.15 p.m.: Photograph at College for past and present students and other members of the College. 3.15 p.m.: Opening Ceremony at the College, followed by Conversations (afternoon and evening) for Past Members of the College and for those who have been associated with the College. (Details to be supplied later.)
TUESDAY, MAY 17
10 to 11.30 a.m.: Morning Tea for Women ex-Students at University Women's Club, 196 Lambton Quay.
12.15 p.m.: Tennis Club Luncheon Re-union.
3 p.m.: Football Match, Kelburn Pk.
*8 p.m.: Reception at the Town Hall by the College Council.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18
10.30 a.m.: Morning Tea of ex-Residents of Victoria House A and B 285 The Terrace.
3 p.m.: Women's House Re-union, Savigny Club Hall, Drury St.
8 p.m.: Women's House ex-Residents' Re-union, Savigny Club Hall, 1 Kent Terrace.
THURSDAY, MAY 19
3 p.m.: Hockey Match, Kelburn Pk.
*8 p.m.: Debuting Society Dinner, Dining Hall, Dominion Museum.
FRIDAY, MAY 20
*8 p.m.: Jubilee Ball, Town Hall.
SATURDAY, MAY 21
7.30 p.m.: Football Club Re-union. Please advise the Secretary by the 10th April, which of these functions you propose to attend.
NOTES
1. An Information Bureau will be set up near the main Entrance Hall for the convenience of visitors.
2. Ex-students who attend the celebrations are invited to sign a
On With Their Heads

In this country of New Zealand we are very lucky to have a very smart man name Humphrey O'Leary.

On the occasion of the murder of Victoria, a man was found guilty of the crime. This was a case of murder by a person who had been using illegal drugs. The sentence was ten years in prison.

The following is an excerpt from a newspaper article:

"The murder was committed on the 15th of May, 1949, and the defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of murder. He was sentenced to ten years in prison."

---

THE CASE FOR GOD

The suggestion that a Chair of Theology be founded at this College of the University should not be allowed to lapse into a dream. There are several reasons for this, including:

1. The necessity of training ministers who are competent to deal with the problems of contemporary society.
2. The need for a systematic and comprehensive study of the Bible and its teachings.
3. The importance of understanding the principles of Christian ethics.

In this College there are three religious groups, all of them interested in the problem of God. But for any purpose then God is that person to whom there is no need for the organizations of Christianity. Moreover, if they were not interested in the truth about Christian beliefs, they would not be members of the Church. A Chair of Theology should be common to all.

Such a chair was advocated by the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican Church, and the Presbyterian Church. But it is not feasible to establish one.

Your Object?

There are several possible objects for a Chair of Theology. They include:

(a) The study of the history of religion.
(b) The study of the philosophical and theological implications of the teachings of Christ.
(c) The study of the ethics of religion.

In philosophy classes attempts are made to study religion, but there is very little attempt to make religious beliefs fit into a system. This is not good enough. The philosophy teacher should be able to indicate no God rather than the prospects of Having Philosophers to dismiss Theology. They should be able to indicate that one way of understanding God is to accept the teaching of the Church. But the teacher should be able to indicate that it is possible to understand the teachings of the Church and to make them fit into a system of religious beliefs.

The other object that a Chair of Theology (Marxist Theology) could be well supported is of little worth. Many overseas Universities have Chairs of Theology and other liberal arts and general culture departments—ultimately at least one of the main institutions of the Church. The future depends upon these institutions and it is important that these departments are able to make religion fit into a system of religious beliefs.

In conclusion, it is important that the teaching of religion is not just left to the Church. It should be the responsibility of the State and General Culture departments as well. The future of religion depends upon these institutions and it is important that these departments are able to make religion fit into a system of religious beliefs.

In Perspective

In the year 1900 there were 21 murders in Christchurch. Of these, 19 were by men over 16 years of age, and 12 were by men under 16 years of age. The average number of murders per year was 12. In 1910 there were 22 murders, and in 1920 there were 23 murders. The total number of murders in the period 1900-1920 was 56.

The figures quoted were obtained from the "Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Christchurch."

The total population of Christchurch in 1920 was 34,000. This means that there were 1.6 murders per 10,000 population.

The following is an excerpt from a newspaper article:

"The figures quoted were obtained from the "Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Christchurch.""

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Catholic Students Guild

The Catholic Students' Guild has had two meetings. The Annual General Meeting, preceded by a buffet tea and a talk on "The Problem of Modern Life," was held. The Guild's Association took place on the second Sunday of the term. There were 65 members present and a great many from the Guild took part in discussion at the Guild affairs.

The next meeting will take place on April 3 when Pat Walsh will give a talk on "The Future of Theology." Catholic students are cordially invited to take part in the discussion on this subject with the Guild.

The next meeting will take place on April 3 when Pat Walsh will give a talk on "The Future of Theology." Catholic students are cordially invited to take part in the discussion on this subject with the Guild.

Our congratulations to Mr. Peter Harris for his scholarship to study overseas.

---

Sallent, May 4, 1949

Will Something Be Done?

Something should be done. A very important subject, the study of the Church Community—should be—and does need to be—studied, and a plan made ready for quality making for living. There is then the question which followed up the idea of study of the Church Community—should be—and does need to be—studied, and a plan made ready for quality making for living. There is then the question which followed up the idea of study of the Church Community. Using Church $2,000,000 is now—will Victoria continue to ignore the question?
REPLY TO

Dear Sven,

Of course answering you is taking an unusual and difficult task for me. I am no expert in studying the complex issues that you bring up. However, let me try to answer some of your points.

1. To be truthful it is not easy to answer the questions you pose so succinctly. The essence of the problem is the interplay of various factors, none of which are simple. The question of God's existence cannot be reduced to a yes or no answer. The issue is not just about whether God exists, but also about what kind of God we are looking for. The problem of evil is not just about the existence of evil, but also about the nature of evil and how it relates to the existence of a good and loving God. The problem of love is not just about the experience of love, but also about the nature of love and its potential to transform individuals and society. The problem of suffering is not just about the experience of suffering, but also about the nature of suffering and its relationship to the existence of a good and loving God.

2. To understand these problems, we need to engage in a deeper discussion. This requires a commitment of time and resources, but it is necessary for a more meaningful and fruitful conversation.

Yours sincerely,

VERITAS.

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"Youth Fights Colonialism"

This is the name of a regular publication of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the title of one of its departments in its headquarters. Amidst the issues of this publication one gets a deeper insight into the fact, unwisely only played down in our daily press, that girls and boys are still fighting from their slumber and that young and young people are still leading the avalanche. The aspirations of children for education, independence, even food and housing; and for national independence as a basis to secure these things is being vigorously supported by the WFDY, and not without success.

In Asia, in the past, the youth movement, and in particular the student movement, has played an important role in the general movement for national liberation.

The student movement reached varying degrees of development in different countries, corresponding to the level of development of the struggle for independence in these countries. Not only in India, but also in Indonesia, which has the mighty student movement of China, 7,000,000 strong in the various provinces alone, to the still weak student organisation in the country.

In the early period of the liberation movement it was natural that the students should be at the forefront of the struggle, not only in India, but in the entire struggle. The then non-existent organisations for education and culture for the masses, and for the propaganda of internationalism had to carry the burden of giving the youth a platform.

But this condition changed in the course of the anti-Fascist war. The necessity to fight against the Nazis, and to mobilise more and more people into the anti-Fascist struggle, meant also the activation and organisation of large masses of youth not only in the schools and colleges, but also in the factories and workers, and the birth of a popular youth movement.

Recently developed as the mighty, 2,000,000-strong organization of Viet Nan, organised as an integral part of the People's Front of Viet Nam, in Indochina, a federation of 17 youth organisations, differing widely in type, stand in the forefront of the armed struggle against the Dutch forces. In Malaya, the Malayan Chinese People's Army was formed the Malay Students' League, of 23,000 members in a country of a population of 9,000,000. In Sumatra alone, no definite movement of the youth developed. Organization remained mainly in student clubs.

Sell-Out and Confusion

The war years were thus characterised by a rapid growth of organisation. The recent post-war period however saw these organisations caught in a log of confusion. In Malaya, for example, they had no real realisation that Britain would return to continue domination, but thought that she would now show a greater interest in great-britain-imperialist way.

In Indonesia, the conclusion of the Ryneveld Agreement had the effect of sending studentism among the youth. They could not understand how people like Tjokroaminoto could sell out their country and their ideals. These youth, who had played such a heroic role in the front line, could envisage only a victory. Tjokroaminoto tackled the development of indigenous youth organisations. The students of the Indonesian University were bewildered, confused, and dismayed at the actions of their Governments and were seeking explanations to justify these actions. But while this was so, the youth were confused and bewildered and badly advised, life itself quickly began to teach them the rottenness of the policy they had been advised to pursue.

In Indonesia, the youth found that the "Rynesfeld" orders meant nothing to the Dutch. It didn't remove the blockade of Dutch ships around the islands. It didn't prevent the participation of the South-East Asia Conference being first established and then torpedoed before they financed to the Dutch for Calcutta.

In India and Burma the "sell-out" didn't find jobs for the students leaving school. It didn't find jobs for the young peasant. It didn't provide elementary education for children in a country where illiteracy is over 90 per cent. It didn't increase pay for young workers. It didn't provide any average wage of 20 per month—a princely sum. It didn't abolish child labour in the factories and the infamous tea plantations of Assam. It didn't give the workers' unions the right to strike, the right to organise and to strike. It didn't give them the power in the country where the State was an absolute despotism with a despotic government. It didn't have to buy on the blackmarket in order to live.

Opposition

It didn't stop the set-up of a group of trade unions, of trade unions, women and youths. It didn't decrease the oppression. On Viet Nam Day the "independent" students of the Chinese demonstrated in solidarity with the Chinese students. They were arrested. The international Conferences of the Viet Nam Students' Federation, the equivalent of our NZUSF, was banned at the last moment. We could when they threatened to burn the land as the they were attacked with the police. It even replaced the following with the feeding of bread to an efficiency, with 600 and 600 with their skins burnt with scarlet. This was the crime which called forth an official protest from our Students' Association. Later in the year, at the end of June, and the beginning of July, hundreds of the students of the central and provincial Indian Student's Federations were arrested in some provinces this had occurred earlier. For instance, in the United Provinces, in September, 1947, 700 students were arrested, students as young as 10 and 12 being kept in solitary confinement and in prison. Often no charges were preferred. On July 16th, 1947, when Neta was arrested by student demonstrators about the various Public Security Acts and the repeal of the right to habeas corpus petition, he replied: "Is that a really fundamental right of human beings?" Geeta Mukherjee, a Working Committee member of the AISF, is typical of hundreds being arrested, while the trial for keeping "close contacts with the" PFDT and the IT.

The South-East Asian Youth Conference itself expressed the sharpening of the situation. There was great bitterness by the progressive youth at the sell-out, but also desperate efforts by the reactionary student leaders in India to prevent the success of the Conference. The Conference was characterised by discussion and confusion in the initial stages, and when this failed to split the unity of the vast mass, the subversives launched a series of attacks against the Conference delegates.

Organisation

These vast struggles for freedom and for better life are going on all over Asia, ranging from full-scale struggle in China, Viet Nam, and Indone- sia, to smaller scale in Burma, India, Malaya, Indonesia and the parts of India and Iain. Hitters against aggression in the rest of, and in South-East Asia, couldn't help feeling that while our Associa- tion, in Ceylon, is active in fights, and that we are not the only ones who will be defeated, and the TDF, scoring talking points in like a parlour debate, to the students and the young peasants of Asia were fighting a grim struggle of life and death against prisons and jails for the elementary right to even form a students' association or a Kisan Samiti (Peasants' Union). In support of the young people of Asia the WCDFY has declared the 21st February a Day of Solidarity with the Youth Fighting Colonialism. All over the world, meetings, exhibitions, articles in the student and youth press, demonstrations, etc., were held around that day on these issues. This year has also brought the tradition of struggle for freedom. On February 21st, 1948, the trade union held the national uprising throughout Asia, led by the Indian National. On February 21st, 1948, occurred the first demonstrations in Egypt to retain the withdrawal of British troops from the country. On the 21st of February 1948 was held the great Conference of the Youth of S.E. Asia which was an historic event in the history of colonial struggles.
MORALS AND THE UNIVERSITY

To search for truth may be considered the high idea of a University, although this is often dimly realised by students. Any University should be a haven in which bias and intolerance can be thrust aside, and ideals and infatuations examined in the light of all knowledge possessed by human beings. Unfortunately, many teachers and preachers in this community are pathetically disabled in their attempt to transmit knowledge without stimulating basic principles.

The field in which bias is most noticeable and dangerous is that of political science. The organised meetings of moralists critically and usually find that the majority of university professors and students are very much against the 'fearful light': they have been "good" as a political concept. In truth bad came first, while men lived in that stage when they could give free reign to their passions, but a man has found it advantageous to live together, a moral code was needed, that is, a code of rules enabling human beings to live in a peaceful, nonviolent society. This code has grown and been passed on through the ages, and is one of the most important contributions to society. Without this moral code we have as to what we "ought" or "ought not" to do.

As these morals have grown slowly, and with no conscious purpose, if any such purpose existed, yet they fit our present society with some approach to a moral mechanism to what will reveal in a bullet. People are coming to the conclusion that the idea is spreading that traditional moral rules we hold are pretty bad. They are uphold instead to be developed, but gradually, with ever increasing levels of sophistication. Of course I am considering Christianity as this affects at least some readers. The force of our universe is held to be a God Who has intimate connections with the earth and man in particular; yet to "explain" the mystery of the universe has, in the past, led to a set of morals which various well-meaning people decided should be taught to human beings.

Zarathustra started the train of thought which led to the Church. He was a quiet, honest, loyal man who wanted the mercy of his enemies. The Church, he said, would be the last of the old forms. Thus he started the most common lies of his people who seemed to help them to an eternal world. He created a theology, a theology that has been "good" to a God. Naturally the barons were evil and incompatible from the point of view of their religious principles. They were more natural in their outlook. A pure form of rationalism, Hitler stated, that religion stressed the benefits of humility and suppression as an aid to protecting their society and, incidentally, himself.

From this miserable beginning the good developed, mainly through Christianity, to its present existence in Western civilization. But truth is starting to break through the University's search for a good life. The American development of knowledge has shown the strength of our desire to manufacture laws by seeking rules which do truly give our life to live together more peacefully.

It is to be hoped that as many as possible will take up the search, clear away the darkness of prejudice, and stimulate progress towards a happier society.

In conclusion, the programme includes sports, camps, music, drama, discussions on philosophy and political issues on issues vital to young people. They co-operate with the student unions on all trade union issues, and with the students through the University Labor Council. All matters affecting young. They are a group and will be working in which they need truly be amazing. Miss Mary M. Duff, of the U.S. Olympic League Camp, 50 miles out of Mel- bourne, said the decision was made to build a tennis court there. 40 young workers went one week-end and built a tennis court. In their spare time they also built a fence so that young mothers could bring their babies with them to the camp. We wish that the U.S. could show the same enthusiasm for ISS work in Australia.

In preface it is important to re- member the great area covered by the Pacific countries. These countries are vast and almost entirely populated. They are Buddhist, Moslem, or Pagan and that while some countries have been civilised thousands of years, others have only been for a few centuries. Here in the United States have all been peace-loving till recent times. It has not been until the beginning of this century. Japan has asserted itself in international politics that the Pacific has shown its importance strategically as a potential naval area. The Second World War has shown the Western world this.

In the days of the first war, the Public countries were mostly colonised by Western nations, the British, Dutch, French and Americans. Although these countries have done much in helping the people of the Orientally dominated areas, the overall picture, if gauged from the point of view of the Oriental himself, was one of imperialistic exploitation. Seriously undermined by Axis propaganda between the wars, the prestige of the white man was smashed by Japanese victories reaching their highest point at Singapore. When Japan finally surrendered and the Potdam declaration and Atlantic Charter signed, the Pacific people thought their darkest days were over, but that a new era of hope had dawned. But the Western Powers have been slow to recognise the spirit and slower to bring independence. Now, on the tablet of disillusions, the Communists have been propagandising and encouraging the national, racial and ideological consciousness of the people, as is seen in a country like Burma today. The Chinese are equally involved and along with the labourers of the other countries, are involved with the doctrine of Marxism. Everywhere, Communism, masked behind nationalistic movements, is taking hold of the very complex situations. Recent developments are very threatening for if South China is overrun by Chinese communists, this would possibly threaten the existence of the whole S.W. Pacific.

What can we do about this situation? We do not think that the problem can be solved politically or militarily, that national, racial or ideological problems can only be solved by faith. Faith in humanity, in the power of love, and in God.

THERE ARE very few Christians in the Pacific countries. Starva- tion, ignorance and sickness are widespread, and the West has done little to further the faith in the aforesaid things.

As is being done in such a magnificent way in other countries, in China by Christians, we are compelled to undertake some work. Some people believe that war between the Western democracies and the communists will be inevitable, and that even in the West there will be war with the coloured races. If this comes true, it will so do in the Pacific. I'm afraid, and it is my duty to do something about it by obtaining a loving and helping hand to the Pacific people.

In 1925, an SCM Conference was held in Tokyo, as a result one of the English students was so moved to help China that he went home, trained as a nurse and returned, and came back seven years later as bishop to Hong Kong. I would like his example to be an inspiration for you as to what your movement can do. I hope that another conference will be held in Tokyo, in which you may be able to put out your service as doctors, teachers, engineers or missionaries. For as well as being ambassadors of your country, you will be ambassadors of Christ, going out to make known with boldness the mystery of the Gospel.

VUC SCM

TRAVELLING EXPENSES

The following resolution was passed at a recent Exe Comm. Meeting. That the travelling expenses subsidy paid to the union team for sports clubs be a maximum of one pound a week for each member, and that the provisions for the special cases previously considered be dealt with in the future with special consideration to be given in each year for these special cases.

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SPOOL AGAIN, WOODEN IT

This Easter the weather man almost achieved the hat trick and so helped make Easter Tournament 1949 one of the best ever held in Wellington. The forecast was for a point or two of rain but the weather proved so successful as it has been, once more, that most coveted of trophies — the Wooden Spoon has returned home. This was due in no small part to the efforts of the Swimming and Athletic Clubs that played on the mountain number of points for the excellent. We realise that this may have been due, in no small measure to the lack of adequate training facilities. By the time next Easter Tournament occurs this may have been remedied and we hope the conditions will be to the general standard throughout these sports is high and is a credit to all those competitors who took part.

The Shooting and Cricket Teams are to be congratulated for their creditable performance in winning the Shooting Cup and for helping to pull the plug on the various events to some certain extent. The Rowing Club also gained the odd point by coming third in the Rowing. Whether or not this was due to fine rowing or to “sabotaging” OU’s effort in the Double Sculls is a matter for conjecture. (We wouldn’t know, we only heard OU’s.)

All things being considered it was a wizened Tournament and a good time was had by all. The most important thing now is for those enthusiastic of Winter Sports to get cracking so that we will put up a better showing in Auckland in August.

WALLABIES!

For the first time since 1933, an Australian Varsitys Rugby Team will be touring New Zealand. The Wallabies will be in Wellington from May 10th till May 14th and will play a combined team of VUC and Massey at Athletic Park on the 11th. The Test Match will be played on the 14th.

Following is the team list: Fullback — W. Wilman (S); three-quarter — W. Garrie (S), B. Heeney (Q); K. Trevorrow (A), R. Goddard (T); J. Edgar (Q); five-eighth — N. Emery (S), R. Tooth (S), R. Wills (Q), W. Alcock (Q); halfback — K. Anderson (S), D. Broach (S), R. Tynan (Q), O. McLean (Q), W. H. Tool (Q), K. McLean (Q); forwards — R. Wills (S), R. Meeden (M), J. Dunn (Q), M. E. Wood (Q), W. Erickson (Q), R. G. McLean (Q), R. Tynan (S), E. Pethybridge (S).

In the team are one international player, and eight inter-State players. All this goes to show that very good football will be seen up at the Park, and all those both student and general public of potential supporters are guaranteed two great games of Rugby at its best.

Of special interest on May 11th the Club will be holding a ball in the Roundel Cabaret in honour of the visitors. Admission will be by invitation only and tickets can be obtained from Exec. Room. The Rugby Club Society also unfurls the flag in main hall between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. this week.

Help with billeting the visitors is urgently needed — anyone who can assist, is a full VUC man in touch with the Secretary, F. R. Trapp, 49-490.

ATHLETICS

The Athletics Meeting which was held during Easter Tourna- ment proved to be extremely interesting in the daily press. This was due to the outstanding quality of the competitors, most of whom made a good showing in spite of the bad weather conditions.

The number of NZU records that were set was most gratifying to us students that we will have a strong team to send to Australia to compete against the official Inter-University team. This team, which includes Chem Hawke, the only VUC member who has represented a team of the strongest ever to have left Wellington. Hawke is equally able to show that some of the members of this team will reach the top of New Zealand in the Empire Games next year. Congratulations are due the manager for his magnificent organisation. The Hickson’s last minute appearance on the field. We hope that in Australia you will do well, and that we will see a strong showing during Tournament, and have lots of fun in true Tournament spirit.

Tennis

“Tennis at Easter produced only one major surprise, the combined doubles’ match between the second Canter- bury pair, who defeated the top Auckland combination, Jean Robson and Bruce Penfold. Apart from this match, most of the tournament players had things much their own way throughout the week. Although Ausie Reid, of Vic, made the latter match for her victory in the semi-finals. In the combined doubles, too, Vic Reid and Jack Wallis played a grand game against Penfold and Miss McGibbon, taking them to three sets in a well-contested match.

Another Vic player who acquitted himself well was Ron Arbuckle. Playing in his first Easter Tournament, Ron turned on some great points, going down to Jeff Robson in the second round of the singles. In the doubles with Roddy Jenkins, they took a set off Robson and Green, the eventual winners. It was a good game, with Arbuckle playing some brilliant tennis, especially during the first set, and ousting some grand shots.

The rest of the Vic team played well, although some of the results were disappointing, the last year’s men’s doubles, titheholders, and Wallis and Davidson, were not playing their usual game, but were unfortunate that after running up a first-set lead, the match was called. Ron Robson and on resumption of play they failed to regain their usual form.

The weather was kind to tennis players, and the last week of Eater saw the usual strong wind fail to appear, its appearance in view of Vic’s lack of success this year it is suggested that for next Tournament, the weather will begin early and should continue, with, view to looking out the best combinations and giving them plenty of practice.

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