SALIENT DISPUTE

"LET FACTS BE SUBMITTED TO A CANDID WORLD"

"Salient" owes a duty to students to keep them informed of every important event in the life of the college. When academic freedom is endangered by the creation of mountains out of molehills, bystanders can be left to draw their own conclusions; but they must know what is going on.

Accordingly we give here a terse factual history of the events leading up to the beginning of the sales of "Salient" in the College, and the summoning of the ex-Editor to appear before the Professorial Board.

Six days after the appearance of the July 27 issue of "Salient", the Editor received a letter from the President of the Students' Association, informing him of the Principal's decision to ban the sales of that issue in the College pending the next meeting of the Professorial Board. The reason given was the nature of certain remarks contained in, and the general tone of, an article entitled "Our Heritage Reviewed"—an essay towards a review of Binglehole's history of VUC which had been submitted for publication by a gradu- ate.

The Students' Association Executive met the Principal the same week and discussed the matter. As a result, they decided to send formal apologies to Sir David Smith and Mr. W.H. Appleton, whose names were mentioned in the offending article. At that stage it was not known by the Editor of "Salient" that either of these persons had taken exception to the comments made on them. The next day, the present Editor (Denis Garrett) and the Editor nom- rally responsible for the issue con-cerned (Peter Jenkins) interviewed the Principal. After some discussion of the nature of the comments made (which he did not consider in any way libellous, but merely in bad taste, and likely to injure the good name of the College), the Principal stated that he was unwilling any longer to bear the sole responsibility for permission to distribute "Salient", and he considered it his duty to ban sales in the College until the Professorial Board met. Interim permission was granted for the follow- ing issue (that of August 10).

The Professorial Board met, and informed the Students' Association Executive that it could not grant permission for the distribution of future issues until certain matters had been cleared up. Following the same meeting, Pete Jenkins received a special communication, informing him that he should appear at a special meeting of the Board to give his reasons "why they should not take disciplinary action against him" for his editorial on Weir House in June, and the publication of "Our Heritage Reviewed". The reversal of a well-known principle of British justice is striking.

The threat of disciplinary action is serious, as serious as the banning of "Salient" itself. The reasons for both, therefore, warrant careful consideration.

Let us look at the two articles which caused the fuss. As to "Bellingham in Weir", the general tenor of its sentiments were echoed by a unanimous resolution of the Students' Association's Annual Meeting. And we feel that much unnecessary noise has been made over "Our Heri- tage Reviewed". If an article in a college paper cannot make fair com- ment on the actions and utterances of graduates, then what can it do? It is to be noted that the Board took no disciplinary action against the perpetrators of a scurrilous leaf-let distributed in the College last April, and making false statements regarding the then Secretary of the Association.

On 6th September, Peter Jenkins attended the special meeting of the Prof. Board. Salient reporters were refused admittance. Pete made a prepared statement to the Board in which he stated his willingness to apologize for anything printed which was proved untrue.

"As a student of the College I should be free to publish criticism of a college activity which concerns me and other students," was his state- ment on the Weir House editorial. "It is the situation at Weir House that is bringing discredit to the col-lege, not the fact that I described it as I did.

"As to "Our Heritage Reviewed," he had had legal advice to the effect that the article was not libellous, but came within the bounds of fair com- ment. The Dean, had made apologies to Mr. Appleton and Sir D. Smith, and both had intimated their inten- tion of taking the matter further. "Clearly the article has a left-wing approach," he said, "but that does not itself make it reprehensible. Students should be free to criticize public figures, and Salient is the only place for them to do so. The article is in keeping with Dr. Binglehole's book.

"Students should be as free as other people, if not freer to publish their views within the normal re- straints of the law."

"Salient is an independent organ of student opinion. The editor is bound by the normal laws of the land, and is responsible to the Students' Association, whose Exec. has expres- sed its full confidence in the editor."

He was then dismissed, and told he would hear from the Board later.

The Stud. Ass. Exec. discussed the matter with the Board later at the same meeting. The Board suggested there be provision for a censur-ship of Salient articles. It was sug- gested that the editor be given gen- eral instructions at the time of his appointment, that he exercise ex- treme discretion in the publications of articles; and that where he is in doubt about the good taste of any particular article, he submit it to two officers of the Students' Association for their opinion.

The Exec. subsequently considered these recommendations, and resolved to add them to the publication regu- lations. Apart from the fact that this still leaves the discretion in the hands of the editor, and alters the existing situation but little, the action of the Exec. in refusing to obey the Board's directives is questionable.

The crowning glory came two days later when Pete Jenkins received the following letter from the Registrar in the name of the Board. It re- quires little comment except to point out the noticeable absence of any attempt to answer Pete's statement.

"After having heard you at its meeting yesterday, the Board decided that, in publishing the article 'Our Heritage Reviewed' in the issue of 'Salient' on July 27th, 1949, you had been guilty of conduct that tended to bring discredit on the college. The Board also decided that you be severely reprimanded and fined five pounds (£5)."

SUPPORT

At the August meeting of the NZ Student Labour Federation, held in Auckland during Tourna- ment week, was resolved on the mo- tion of A.U.C. Labour Club that "NZUC protests at the action of the Professorial Board of VUC towards the Editor of Salient. It further demands the right of students to express freely their own opinions in student publications."
ECONOMICS OF
THE
20TH CENTURY

This is a discussion of the control of society, particularly the method of allocation which may well be the most disastrous to the people of the next centuries. The problem of distribution

Children in this society are kept in an educational institution until they are sixteen. The age is, of course, arbitrarily defined, and will be determined by practitioners' considerations: allocation on the basis of the children's abilities, or the mode of this will become ap-

The educational system is prepared in such a way that desires of the children will be directed to those objects of which the society has plentiful sup-

We realise that there must be many professors with a respect for freedom of expression, to whom the Board's decision must have been as hateful as it was to us. It is impossible that our professors could have been unanimous in this decision. The dissentients will forgo any remarks we make here which seem too sweeping.

Moreover, it is possible that commenting on actions of the Professors Board is also "subversive of discipline," but we intend to do so as strongly as this provocative action.

The editor of Salient is appointed by the Executive; his action was made on the authority of an individual student, but that of an official of the Associated. Admittedly, one can interpret "bringing the good name," etc., pretty much as widely as one likes; but this use of the power of one which the Board enjoys under the regulations can only describe as a complete misuse of that power.

It would thus be quite extraordinary, even if disciplinary action were justified. In our opinion, the article was singularly innocuous—just as any case that required such drastic action such as Dr. Beaglehole's was on the Board's authority to the Von Zedlitz affair; however, he will undoubtedly be summarily dealt with when he returns from overseas.

What is the motive of the Board in acting in this astounding manner?

The editor resigned through pressure of work after publication but before distribution of that issue; the Board could therefore not request his removal from office. Dr. Beaglehole in his book, applies a metaphor to Salient and student opinion, but it would appear to be the Board which is now irritated by the grain, and is (if we remember Dr. Beaglehole's words correctly) "lashing out."

Lashing out to some purpose. The ex-editor is now to be the sacrificial lamb to precipitate the wrangle which might have come.

The Board is asked for its five pounds of flesh.

Is it appropriation? Or is it merely retaliation? Whichever it is, the action is nescusable. It is incredible when one considers that many of these men have fought the same attitude in others — again see the history. Our chief regret is that Dr. Beaglehole is unlikely to be in a position to give the incident the treatment it deserves in the history of the next five years. The whole matter could have been settled quietly to everyone's satisfaction had the Board not taken this course. In the past, Board and students have co-operated well; Dr. Beaglehole noted that there has, of late, been a decline from the old amicability. Does the Board consider that this sort of action is calculated to improve relations? When the college is split into internecine strife, isn't the "good name of the college" all the more likely to be endangered? If the students have (in the Board's opinion) acted rather irresponsibly, is such a reply as this any more acceptable?

The Association is forced to act firmly; if the Professors Board is prepared to forego any pleasure it might get from executing vengeance, then relations may not deteriorate. Students are more likely to react favourably to what they consider a wise and reasonable decision than one which cannot but seem an unnecessary blow. The least we can get is the good name of the college into disrepute is to allow this decision to stand. If it stands, it must be challenged.

The Board thinks the article was unwisely published; with that view, I disagree entirely. Publishing the centre of an issue which has not been established within the bounds of the law. But whatever are the merits or demerits of the original incident, there isn't the slightest doubt about the Professors Board opinion. The most charitably view of it is that it is both unimaginative and ill-considered.

D.G. endorsed by the members of "Salient" staff.

CONTROVERSY

It has been said that, without democracy, controversy could not exist. This is nonsense. The truth is, of course, that without controversy, democracy cannot exist. And that is why this paper has now, and will continue as long as it exists, a solid policy of opposing—none of his views. If ever last that policy, then it might as well pack up and become a no-nonsense magazine.

Students come to Victoria for all sorts of reasons: some nebulous, some frankly mercenary (more power to them), some few self-righteous and a few more. But whatever their reasons for coming. They should place an excellent grounding for a profession. Thinking has always been arrogant to indulge in.

Because in the realms of controversy and speculation, complete certainty is not possible; accepted standards tend to be questioned where it is not possible to find an infallible answer; and because the very impossibility of certainty makes it certain that many people with the same facts will come to many different conclusions, no one person can be sure that he is right—nor that he is wrong. Nor can he be sure that the traditional answer, the customary answer of society, is infallible. And the very situation which leads two people to different answers may lead both of them to doubt the absolute validity of some tenet of their society's faith. Those who cut loose into the heady realms of controversy find themselves with all kinds of politi-

cal, religious, or social heresy.

Not that the accepted standards of society are inevitably wrong; that is a thing is bad because it is old is no more valid than that it is bad because it is new. To oppose everything which precedes at the moment is not as

D.G.
IUS and US

Sir,

The following news is taken from Australian Student Labour Federation, and is important to VUC students.

Concerning IUS from which N2 US was derived, they point out the importance of Australian students, partly because of the strong political organizations like WFDY and IUS to help us to be, if possible, a member of the same or another great movement against those who have much to gain from a World War III. Because a young movement might have growing pains is no reason for our students. To be with them throughout the period between the two world wars proved the danger of non-co-operation.

ASFL considers that the work of the IUS in the Pacific area and Australia is greatly assisted by the establishment of an IUS-Pacific centred with Headquarters in China, which could undertake the distribution of information concerning the development of a world wide movement. A committee of one IUS department, subordinate to the international headquarters of IUS, would be established. The Pacific centre could do much to develop closer ties between Australian (and N.Z.) students and the students of China and S.E. Asia. It would urge the IUS to give consideration to this proposal.

One reason made by NZUSA for dissatisfying from IUS was that IUS would work in close collaboration with organisations affiliated to it. The national committee of the Australian Student Federation, the National Secretary of the IUS, the representative of the Australian students' organisation that IUS and N.Z. students work in Pacific, etc. The question of expense has also been raised. To date IUS affiliation has cost NZ $5 very little for the simple reason that if any, contribution is not paid by the affiliated group. In other case IUS affiliation is very cheap and should be abolished to serve as an instrument of political education on human grounds.

Considering the present student relief, they point out, the International Student Service (IUS) is governed by a self-perpetuating council, which in no case of composed of students; it's relief work is almost a personal crusade, and it is not a democratic organization.

The question is, what does the attempts made by IUS and Pax Romana at the last Inter-Regional Meeting at Student Relief to wind up the activities of the WSR. We fully support the determination of IUS to maintain the WSR as the international student relief organisation, and consider that only through the continued participation of IUS in WSR, can the absence of political discrimination in relief work be halted, and thereby help its full support for the Australian campaign, etc.

The second World Youth Festival of WFDY is this month, August 14th-16th, 1949. At the first Festival, the press summed it as Commercialization, Stalinisation, and Bureaucracy in Ross and her activities. I have had experiences of the mmm-publicized 1947 festival, and I have no idea but just how hypercritical and inexact are the reports of this year's festival.

WFDY has a communiqué that the festival held in Innsbruck was a failure charged by young people with bitter expectations. I am sorry to hear that their sons will not die of radio-activity in a generation's time. I have heard of the WFDY and WFDY are indications of the successive generation which has been having in building world peace. It is a very good attempt for IUS to make the whole of NZUSA to re-affiliate to IUS, and to pay up overdue fees, and while keeping strong our own links with WFDY to work towards the achievement of USA affiliating. The cause of peace and progress is not an easy one but it is the least cost of all.

WHM.

When Greek Meets Greek

Sir.

W. H. Oliver renders easy the destruction of Marxism by first asserting in its same thing which are not implicit in dialectical materialism. Having said, "Partisan may reply that the only valid values are proletarian values," he then assumes that Marxism has in fact said this and proceeds to demolish a falacy which is the same thing as the same fallacy as the confusion between the principle that any value is relative and the idea that any value is relative; or, in other words, that "socialism is not a complete theory" which is a complete fallacy (in fact, the complete fallacy)." The explanation of this presupposition statement I need only remind Mr. R. K. Torkel, the well-known Marxist, that the development of a social theory is a process which never ends, and that the watering away of the state forms and by the disappearance of the proletariat as a class. The general concept is expressed by Engels, "Social theory dissolves all concessions of final, absolute truth of a final absolute state of humanity and society according to it. For it is a perfectly radical, absolute, sacred, it reveals the immense intellectual capacity of man, the thing and in everything; nothing can endure before it except the uttermost process of becoming, of passing away, of endless ascending from the lower to the higher."

It is always more difficult to dispute if we confine our arguments and prejudices to the socialists. Marxists, of course, also have their own class of Marxists, and not to those of any specific Marxist party, but an immature party, as yet, and as yet, the growth of Marxism started as an immature party, as yet, and as yet.

Straight From The Bull's Mouth

Dear Sir,

With reference to your "Gallow Poll" on the Catholic Church's excommunication of the General Popes of the Holy Roman Empire and the Holy Roman Empire in connection with her students. I would like to bring to your attention this major issue. The Church decrees to be necessary that certain misbehaviour should be brought to the attention of the Church. The statement is not a Papal Bull; it is a decree issued by the Synod of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Roman Empire, and this decree should be familiar to students of history.

The decree does nothing in fact other than it enforces a statement about the Church's awareness of the state of affairs, which has existed for a long time and before the issue of the decree. That is, the Church has stated that the Catholic Church is of state of affairs and private acts which always exist. In my case, the Church of B.E. (B.D.), which has been transcribed in the above statement, is neither the Westminster or the Roman Empire of the year. He was wondering about the B.E. (B.D.) and he is wondering whether any Vatican or the Holy Roman Empire of the year. He would prefer a 2-3 rogn flat, as central as possible and at not too exorbitant a price. I was wondering whether you could find a spare half-inch to put in the middle of the B.E. (B.D.) and also wonder whether you could find a spare half-inch to put in the middle of the B.E. (B.D.)

Any replies could be sent to my home address: 26, Elgin Dall, or perhaps be left at the Elgin Dall. I am a student living in the University in the August vac.

I will of course insist on my asking this favour and thank you in anticipation.

Yours,
C. D. BURRELL.

Dustige Gives Indigestion

The following is a direct quote from the December 1949, issue of "The Reader's Digest":

"Beer-Or-Kef!"" the following is a direct quote from "Tenchet's in a Sack of 'Pranks," official Soviet newspaper:

"The grand saloon Office of the St. Louis Office which has investigated the output of Edward Cigarette, seventy-five, is in the Tobacco Factory of the 1,700,000 of the Factory of the U.S.S.R. The result of this sale has caused 5,000,000 nothing but tobacco, and with torn wrappers.

"The development of the factory, D. A. Lischak, has been set as the St. Louis Office, which has been instructed by St. Louis Cigarette, with production manager E. L. Elash, to the office, and "The Reader's Digest" has been set as the sales of the office."
AMONG THE MUSES

Far too often, with far too much truth, it’s said that Wellington is a Philistine. I am thoroughly sorry for that.

Nowhere is it more in evidence than at Victoria. There is an excellent ensemble in the Helman concert with the National Symphony Orchestra. We hope that it won’t be an irregular feature. In fact, we could do with more of them in art, work, drama or music in general—incisive to attack a subject.

We would like to hear from you if you have these special abilitor. A Umgang of the University of Wellington. Where are they? Our staff can write all of these, more from lack of time than anything else, but would like to offer any situation.

There’s nothing—absolutely nothing—half so much fun as messing around in criticism. Try it some time.

SUCCESS AT LAST!

It’s a long time since the plays were on: for various reasons, the review written then was not printed. But in view of the repeat performance of “A Phoenix Too Frequent” (noted closely in our review), we are writing this up.

The first play was produced by Pat Evison and the effect of some- one for him to the pristine, in was first from the curtain rise. The move- ment, and the writer’s skills are by now sustained throughout: the lines went over with great confidence, the actors being time being amazed at the way—how many; the gestures were none were manipulated on the stage of the Little Theatre (a very little stage).

Let’s get it over at the beginning. We doubt whether the Drama Club ever presented a more successful evening than “The Woman of the Year”. We aren’t handing out any undeserved bouquets when we say this, either.

That this body of musicians is more than an hour, with little action, in a daily lit and relatively feature- less atmosphere, is due to the lack of interest in the credit for putting over the feeling of the play.

Of course, they had really good lines to work with. The imagery and language is most beautiful, and the actors found it pretty stimulating to meet a dramatic play which is seldom dealt in the stock expresses. That one can manage for the work, one-act play this sort of pleasantly quartet, humour wrapped in so much intellectually palatable imagery. It has heights of quite superb wit: there is not much that took it well and even left their audience and sophisticated should have been.

Unfortunately, we are going to see it again: Christopher Fry as well put and some as three did it, is worth seeing and hearing.

By the way, the delightful man- ner in which Margaret Leifur carried off that sticking curtain at the end capped her performance. Not that she ought to be there, but she did have a little more stage presence. And into that curtain dressing the man in the pack to an astonishing amount of interest.

See it—It’s worth seeing.

“Phoenix Too Frequent” can’t be too frequent for us.

D.G.

THE ORCHESTRA RETURNS

It has been interesting to watch the last three years. The Opera House, it is true, is not as ideal music centre, and this is our meeting with the music we have. The orchestra this year suffered from some castash from a somewhat mismated local quality. This may, of course, have been limited to some parts of the theatre only. Again, the stage setting detracts rather more than one would expect.

This, as everything else on the stage, is gradually being welded into greater unity. Certain changes have been made for good—those awful moments when the woodwinds had to take over is the staging, in was first at the beginning of the orchestra’s existence. That was a beginning, but it is beginning. Now the woodwinds are better, and the orchestra is still lacking in balance is with the brass instruments: we have now heard two performances of Handel’s “Water Music” in the first performance, and we are not able to make the difference between the brass and the woodwinds. The orchestra remmains almost undiminished. This is a pity, for the woodwinds are one can comfortably sit back and enjoy. The woodwinds are none were abruptly awakened by the balanced and often rhythmically poor brass section.

Mendelssohn’s well-known “Fingal’s Cave” was well played. It was well played techni- cally: but it lacked, to my mind, the warmth and sparkle, the ease and joyfulness that is so peculiar to it. We would make the same criticism with regard to the rendering of Handel. In Handel, it is not the sparkling so much as the lightness in sheer music-making, the freshness and the bowing, that makes this an ever-repeated pleasure. A heavy hand of restraint seemed to prevent this freshness to come to the fore. In one place, Handel, though (excepting the brass), lacked the vitality that would have given it more energy, much more than the last two pieces, and it would never quite return to the flexible to the refreshing vigour of the first piece.

In Aleksander Helman New Zea- land orchestra, as has always been, really fine and sensitive artist. The difference in his approach and that of other recent vied -so this country must have been remarkable for their attention to detail. We have been played down to quite a lot of relatives; the focus as compared to our performances are concerned. The sheer capacity to play loudly and fast.

APhoenix Too Frequent” was sung with considerable success at the Royal Festival Hall, London. Mozart. The only other comment I would like to make refers to the last movement, which seemed to me as if the discipline of the orchestra was in danger of disintegrating some- times. But in retrospect I recall that in the final movements of the very warm string section reached a crescendo, and I am aware that the strings reached a crescendo in the final movements of the first two symphonies which were a new and welcome discovery in our orchestra.

A concert under the auspices of the Wellington Chamber Music So- ciety was held in the Town Hall on Monday, September 5, de- served of special attention by all those interested in string orchestras. The string group of the orchestra, under the direction of Professor H. J. H. and Wolf’s delightful Italian composer, was to play an excellent programme: Hand- el’s Concerto Grosso No. 6 and Wolf’s delightful Italian trombone concerto. The programme included a delightful piece for two cellos, which was played beautifully, masterfully, and accompanied with unbounded enthusiasm.

Brahms’ Fourth Symphony conclu- ded the programme. It is a difficult and demanding work, and the orchestra handled it quite well. Of course, we have heard it before, and are going to see it again: Christopher Fry as well put and some as three did it, is worth seeing and hearing.

By the way, the delightful man- ner in which Margaret Leifur carried off that sticking curtain at the end capped her performance. Not that she ought to be there, but she did have a little more stage presence. And into that curtain dressing the man in the pack to an astonishing amount of interest.

See it—It’s worth seeing.

“Phoenix Too Frequent” can’t be too frequent for us.

D.G.

ROBESON SINGS TO PRAGUE STUDENTS

In sevengrad connection with the International Union of Student, the N.Z. University Students’ Association has cut the students of this country off from the mainstream of the world student movement. The IUS bulletin breathed the vigour they always did. This enthusiasm makes the New Zealand student very conscious of the backwater he has condemned himself to.

At the end of May, in the course of a journey round the world, the great American singer Paul Robeson visited Prague, the headquarters of IUS. Their information circular of June 2 declared the great interest he dis- played in their international student movement.

At a reception given the celebrity by IUS, Robeson sang a selection of his famous songs, including "Old Man River", "Water Boy", "Joe Hill" and "Love Will Find Out the Way". Students of the Czech National Union of Students and the Czech Union of Youth, present were hearty in their applause.

“J’have just finished a long tour, and when the tour is over to States to what must be for a long time a sharp struggle for the faddist in this, I must go back to Europe. The situation in America today is this, and I am the 1931 German, and I know that in the previous concert in Prague, to the American people. That day at the WFDY festival in Prague in August.

At a man of that calibre can come across with money to assist the student movement. So at the stay behind, don’t feel you that our small contribution towards our gates expenses was a petty sacrif- ice.

Salient, Sept. 20, 1949

H.B.
CULTURE GOES WEST

Our western culture, our values, our civilization, are threatened. In the east, there rises the "looming shadow of totalitarianism," and even in our midst we find "red-eyed monster in the shape of men." Despite the cloistering of our brick tower, we can still hear them knocking. The voice of the east has become heard.

In Communism I see a dangerous enemy sworn to destroy the very things which we cherish, wiling to wreck our country and the people who love us. It is a sacred duty to fight this thing. Thus our local Churchill and latter-day Cicero, Mr. R. Sempie, warns us in his great work "Why I Fight Communism." "The 'very things we cherish'- our western way of life, our cultural heritage, the Bible, the Ten Commandments, Shakespeare, and Goethe (even if we don't read them), and so on, and Brick Bradford, and the late Al Capone and John D. Rockefeller, and John G. Haigh, and Ronald Reagan, and B. F. Skinner, and B. F. Skinner's vision of a society run by machines. The 'very things we cherish' have been, are, and will be destroyed by the 'very things we cherish.'"

Our people and our culture are on their way to destruction, and with it, our nation. "The very things we cherish" are the "very things we cherish," just as the "very things we cherish" are the "very things we cherish." The "very things we cherish" are the "very things we cherish," and so on, and so on. "The very things we cherish" are the "very things we cherish," just as the "very things we cherish" are the "very things we cherish.""
WHY COMMIES HAVE ENEMIES

The Communists are not content to sympathise with the bourgeois class; they want them to be organised for victory. It is great for them because of that they are singled out for the most violent and extravagant abuse.

The enemies of the working class do not object to the churchmen, capitalists, pacifists, or long-haired philosophers. Likewise, they do not object so much to Marxism as a "philosophy." In all the attacks and the attacks against the Communist Party today, the economic or political basis of Marxism is seldom attacked; most of the attacks do not even seek to acquaint themselves with it. The enemy of Communism is their most bitter attacks for the Communist Party itself—as a Party. They say it is corrupt, dictatorial, ruthless and dishonest. They say it is an agent of a foreign power. In short, they say they should be no Communist Party.

The thought of an organised and united working class is merely a threat to their hearts, and no abuse is too extravagant, no lies too vicious, to be justified in preventing that.

For who would benefit from this new strength? Certainly not the big business men and the aggressive, fine-fingered trade unionism pays no dividends. Certain Catholic, American Catholic Church, which always stays on its knees and prays, and imports the worth of a tranquillity resignation" (Leo XIII, "Harmonia Novum").

Who then are the most violent enemies of the enemies of the Party? They have been quoted from a representative selection of them in an inset on this page. There are the 'Churches and the mouthpiece of British Conservatism, the clerical and eratical of a workers' state. There we have the Trumans and the Roosevelts and the Vandenburgs, representatives of Wall Street, who seek to chain the world to the dollar, and whose shells and bombs have been dropped on every workers' liberation movement from China to Indonesia, from the Philippines to Greece. There we have the Hitlers, the Lavalas and the Franchises, the fascist leaders who reduce the workers to slavery. There we have the Fascists, the Menzies, the Bovins and the Sempels, the men who climbed to power on the sweat of the people. The people are betrayed by the ideas they have betrayed what they had from us. And therefore, the Church of Rome, no longer a religion, but a political ideology, has its own tradition, and its political position at the fore. It is a whole body of men and women, bent against the social, cruel and oppressive, clinging like a leech to society, sucking the spiritual life of the Church of Rome, which after oppressing and persecuting every progressive movement, since the baptism of Constantine, now poses as the champion of liberty. In the Communist Party, they reconquer their most dangerous enemies.

And they have prepared their answer. "For the State—beviled alike by Wall Street and the Church, the Federalists and the Republicans, where the class struggle is "absent," where all disputes are settled by conciliation tribunals appointed by benevolent governments, where the workers have their bosses, where there aren't any Communists (except in prison). In every capitalist country, the State and the fascists are already being laid.

Of course, the workers of the most countries, the workers who have been dis-
The Technique of Attack

"Communism the Disrupter"

There are two stock replies to the Communist's recognition of the class struggle: one is to deny that it exists, and the other to blame the Communists for starting it. And just as easy for the Communists to try to make the earth flatten by burning heretics at the stake, so they try to make the class struggle less real by destroying the new heroism of "The Philosophy of Violence".

Communists are accused of fostering terrorism: "The spectre of the existing order". Communists do not deny that they merely say that the workers should resist the violence of the ruling classes. Who started the violence of the Russian Revolution? It was started by the Tsarist authorities, by the police spies and the Black Hundreds, who sent thousands of workers to Siberia and to the prisons, before the standard of revolt was ever raised; and it was perpetuated by Kerensky, who sent his troops to dismiss the workers from the Soviet and then called in the foreign armies of intervention.

Who started the violence in Spain? The Friends of Spain, aided by the Luftwaft and the Italian Fascist division, by the Moors and the blessing of the Church by the "Four In- surgent Generals", which together constituted the official road to Socialism. And who began the violence in Crete, did he not call for a "human crusade"? Who was it that Nazis and their equivalents the Nazis of the South African Union were following. The dictators of the world, led by the Soviet Government is Communism, therefore all Communists are Russian.

But the Russian Communists were accused of being the German spies. The German Communists were accused of being in the pay of the English, since Marx and Engels' and red England (3) were always suspected of being Russian agents. The truth is that Communism, like all other movements, is not the monopoly of any particular country. It is a world-wide movement.

"Soviet Slavery"

Believers in the one-party government argument used to be that Socialism would never work, since the party either would have no confidence or the intelligence to govern themselves. But now there is the Soviet Union, the greatest citizen of Socialism, the only country which by its constitution guarantees the social ownership and control of the land and the factories, guarantees the right of the worker to a job, forbids racial discrimination, gives women equal pay and status with men. The Soviet Union is the hope of the working class, the living charter of the capitalistic order.

Therefore, they seek to prove, by the example of such paragons as "Red Fascism", and by a continual barrage of newspaper horror stories, that the Soviet Union is not Socialism at all, or else that it proves that Socialism is bad for the workers. Or, if they can't destroy Socialism in the minds of men, they try to destroy it physically with a few thousand well-backed secret bomb smears.

Twilight or Dawn?

One word can practically sum up the political programme of the right Anti-Capitalists: why, that have they to offer? Nothing, except a philosophy of cynicism and despair. This General Election, the greatest spokesman of Western democracy, that champion of British Empire and the Russian and the cattle compounds of Johannesburg, has said that we are living in "a twi-

lin-g world". After all, what is a twinkle of light? It is a philosophy, one of the things that make a man's life worth living. In a sense, these pessimists are right. It is twilight for them. It is disturbing for all those who think the profits from the toll of the workers, the cheap labour of coloured peoples. But for the vast majority of us the human race is not in twilight, but the dawn, the lightening dawn of the world Socialism. When the workers of the world will work for their own benefit, without fear of employ- ers' wars, of starvation or persecution.

A writer Ilya Ehrenburg, speaking at the Paris Peace Congress, remarked: "There is the old legend of the two women who came to the wise judge, quarrelling over the possession of a child. And the woman who pretended to be the mother confessed: 'Let the child be divided in two.' She said so because the child was not hers."

"The barbarians who are now plotting are prepared for the future of mankind, because it is not their future. They are living in time, because time is against them. They want to fool the world, because like all men of labour, not with the handful of marauders. They want war, because they are doomed, because their philosophy, aesthetics, economics has been reduced to one thing: to annihilate the human race."

—H.C.E.

Reds Under the Bed?

The distribution by the Correspondence School of papers dealing with the propaganda of Russia was criticised by Mr. Murdoch, National Nationalist for Marsden. "These books are being sold by someone," he said, and the matter should be looked into. Children should be taught the philosophy of their own country first."

—Democrat, 20/1/49.

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They Gathered to Honour the Fallen

... So the Police Beat Them Up

November 11, 1948: German Nazis have dimmed the lights of Paris. But 200 students assemble at the Sorbonne University for their traditional march to the tomb of the unknown soldier under the Arc de Triomphe. The marchers of the 200 reach the Arch. Nazi soldiers and French collaborators fire on them. The survivors are deported to concentration camps. A few escape. The Nazis rule Paris.

November 11, 1948: German Nazis no longer rule Paris. The Federal Union of War Veterans, the Federation of Former Slave Labourers, the combined associations of Resistance Fighters—these and other groups gather to march in their annual salute to those who died in the wars of France.

The Attack

Less than five minutes after the assembly in the Place de la Sorbonne, they are attacked by the police. Their banners are seized. Some students are arrested, many are beaten. The remainder arrange to reassemble later.

The afternoon is turning to dusk and fog is settling over Paris when I reach the Champs Elysees. Blue-uniformed police armed with pistols and carrying machine-shot wooden clubs are lined up along the sidewalks.

Blue Fury

The crowds have been herded behind portable wooden fences. The marchers are not able to maintain their groupings: students, war veterans, former prisoners of war, concentration camp inmates, all have been pushed together into one huge mass.

A whistle blows. A mass of blue uniforms, heavy flying suddenly seems to be unleashed like the millions of heads. What was a moment before a relaxed group of policemen is turned into a mad fury, whirling while nightsticks and long wooden clubs, cracking skulls left and right.

The crowd manages to unknot itself; some escape into side streets; others find refuge in doorways.

A whistle blows again. The police turn and hurl themselves upon the crowd gathered to watch the first charge. Women are thrown to the ground. The police club the whistle blows a third time, and the clubbing stops. The police return to their ranks, relax, light their cigarettes and begin chatting with each other. The street below the broad Avenue des Champs-Elysees, this is happening at 20 intersections.

Barricades

At one place civilians have ripped up the road blocks with their bare hands and fed themselves. At the corner of the Rue Washington a first-aid station has been set up. I watch three ambulances arrive, fill up with wounded, and drive off to hospital.

The street here is covered with litter, bearing war veterans, students, communists, socialists, royalty, sightseers, foreigners, diplomats and journalists, with bleeding heads, broken arms and bruised bodies.

The police give the charge time and again in small serried against crowds. A group gathers to fight and is attacked at the "high command" of officers knotted together, the police charge the barricade. Another band groups together and sings the Marataise, the police charge.

Reds Again

The reign of terror lasts more than two hours. Then it is dark and the lights go on. The police are still busy breaking up small groups left along the streets. Stragglers are driven into subway kiosks; the streets are cleared of barricades and rubble which was piled high by police as well as civilians.

Chief of Police Roger Leonard, cornered by a few newsmen, who managed to stumble upon him, was too much a caricature of himself as the calculating chief who has just ordered his private army to wipe out the mob. He wears a chesterfield, a black homburg, high-topped white collar and pearl stick-pin.

"It was the newspapers like 'L'Humanite' and 'Ce Soir'," he says, "that incited people to disobey me and start manifestations outside the limits set by police orders. A few excited element then incited others to revenge."

Shrewdly off questions about civil unrest, he steps into his car and is driven away.


The Hardware Department

Personal

"Will Lady, Hutt Valley, who wanted Searl for Rucker, ring 16-1017 Address Box 68, Evening Post," 14/8/49.
THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE

Building balawarks against bolshevism has proved an expensive business. Remember the Reparations reminiisc, the American-german loans, the British-Nazi naval treaty. With what a heavy burden are we links in the chain of building up a strong Germany to hold the red Russians in check. Strong in what? Its fruits will be painfully fresh in our memories—against war and against war prosperity, against war and intellectuals, and World War.

But we have not learned our lesson. Again, we are building up ballas. The bank, the bolshevik, the affliged dollar who, we forget, fought in the Don Basin, and around Leninograd and Stalingrad.

At the Paris Peace Congress in April, Ilya Ehrenburg, the Bolshevik writer, asked "Who waged so indenpendent at the first days of this country that was to make himself now lord and master in Athens?" For in Greece, in an effort to contain the contagion of a socialism growing attractive to peoples for so long a time a game of oil and oil, first the British Foreign Office, and now the U.S. State Department, have built a new fascism.

Our Allies

Who led the resistance to the Nazi invader? "The British"—Sir John Comber, M.C., and New Zealand Lieut. John Davir, D.C.M., who found there, in his answer to a question, with the liberation, the demobilization, and the disbanding of all the old garrison and civilian members of the guerilla armies of "the British" (the peasants, the farmers, the intellectuals and artists, the students), were ready to assume the powers of government in a new and free Greece. Nobody knew the word democracy since classical days. But what happened? Enter Sir Cecil and Mr. Churchill. The Foreign Office, with its gunpowder mind, had decided that all came before freedom, and that the life-like of Empire was more important than the liberation. All the popular elements were expelled from the government, and it was packed with the liquidation of the occupation, and those who had been "purified" and "purified" it.

British troops were paid to make American tanks and machine-guns.

Sir John Davir: "It is a crime that British soldiers who have gone back to Greece should be ordered to shoot down people who have served in New Zealand to escape" (The Truth About Greece, 1935), and Sir Comber: "Sir Cecil is acting out of democratic principles when he uses the force of British arms to suppress the forces of Greece." And again, the present Greek government "has all the weapons of the Fascists" (Auckland Daily, Dec. 1941).

The New Invader

That is what has happened in Greece. When the German invader, found their national freedom was manacled by another invader—this time from across the Atlantic. Many of them took to the mountains to join an armed resistance to the puppet government. Those that stayed, found legal security an intangible myth. The net result was the conclusion of what British Labour M.P. Seymour Cocks described as "a fascist movement, and its purpose is the freeing of Greece from the domination by any foreign power whatsover and the reorganization of their country."

When was German power, for instance? Colonel Sheppard (Greece's Struggle for Freedom, Sydney, Dec. 1940)."Lists the more notable footsteps of American aid over all Greece's main industries—cotton, nitrogen and munitions, hydro electric and other water works."

In addition, only two quotations are needed to realise the extent of American aid. "I must express our gratitude to the United States people for the lot of things we need," 

"The American missions provide the necessary capital for the reconstruction of the Greek economy from now on." And Walter Lippmann, writing in the New York Times, 3 June 1941, 23.

SALIENT, Sept. 20, 1949

THE DARKEST HOUR

"Man differs from the beasts in that he has a soul in his body. Greece was the first to understand this. Without the word "soul" the world is the way I am a Greek."

"Man in his struggle with nature, made immense progress, and ended up in the ultimate power of his reason, by mastering it in large measure. But modern society, man has not achieved these heights. This latter causes him, Nevertheless, far greater evil than those caused by nature: man's apparent weakness of man. Forward, all of us, from this hour, must be true to our country and to this soul, and justly apply. That is what I hold to. Judge my mistake, find what was true in my ideas. That is what I ask of you."

"Greetings to all, "C. Carambolas, 24/6/48.""

Well over a century ago Shelley saw Greece, traditionally the home of freedom of speech and self-government by the in- vader. But out of her lies he saw a master, and the sons of men like Eklektos Lagos and Citroes Naka will inherit to the future.

"Through the region of hope, like shade of a dream, "What Paradise islands of glory gleam! Shines he from every bay. "Their shadows more clear float by; The region of hope. "In the sky their sky. "Frogs before the fragrance their souls breathe. "Dancing on wings or like ashes on death."

Through the walls of our prison; and Greece, which was said, and so on...

ECONOMICS OF 25TH CENTURY—continued from p. 2.

Distribution of Resources

Each individual's desires are given the same weight and the total man saluted by the weighted quantities. The total resource is also calculated for each desire. This includes total position power, health, education, area, etc. Distribution is determined by the same solution of the mathematical equations obtained from the following analysis. The results are realized by now, the machine tends to keep the utilization and employment have advantages in this step with the social sciences. I want to put that the total available resources of the 25th century is not so far to deduct 10 per cent of the total available resources contrarily from all desires in the case of the total of resources available, the final desired being only 90 per cent. If this eventually is possible extra columns on the form will show the way in which the 10 per cent (or 7 per cent, etc.) should be deducted in each case—whether from particular proportion, or all from one, etc.

Conclusions

It can be seen that this system provides for the realization of all re- solution; for everyone will be as well as possible, with a minimum of restriction. It must not be thought that all demands will become 100 per cent is not available to themselves. In short, the system will be as near to perfect as possible, for a day of the state."

These Intellectuals

But a case much closer to us as students is that reconted in the French-British neurologist 'La Pensee' for Jan.-Feb. 1949. It concerns the summary execution by two of Greece's distress intellects of the unsubstantiated charge that they were in hot pursuit of sabotage.

They were taken by court- martial in Athens on June 25 last year. The govern- ment, "Left the Pensee" from Greece says, "We believe that the case was complicated and no such plot, and that of the accused were known only for their political and labour activities."

Remember the NaziJoint's saying, "When I hear the word "culture" I'll laugh." Remember Rem- nant's repulsion of Einstein and Mann, their screaming of the Universities. His, the dictator's capture of Bonhoeffer and Schell. Hes marriage of Czech pacifist, the education of human beings who used their brains in the exercise of their art and science, and John Steinbeck once wrote: "It is necessary for the Fascists, whose ob- irthday, below the "minimum-capable". Any loss may be considered to be outbalanced by the achievement of the individual."

No Confidence

Sir C. Carambolas will remember that at the elections for the Executive Committee of the Victorian University College Students' Association on the number of votes recorded for the two candidates for the position of secretary were equal. To decide who was to hold the position the Returning Officer tossed a coin with the result that the Returning Officer tossed a coin with the result that the no-confidence vote was defeated.

The charge for our dissatisfaction is this. When the time came for the Executive Committee to appoint an Executive Committee, the Vice-Chancellor was not appointed although he had previously informed the students that he would be chosen for him as Mr. Hume. This, of course, means that the appointing a member of course as the course of an option he had an overwhelming right that makes the appointment of any other person besides Mr. Hume not possible. Mr. Hume's appointment to what, Mr. Neil Moun- ted another appeal, and we turned him, was not one of the successful ones.

We therefore feel on the grounds that the Victorian University College Students' Association Executive Committee has a duty to express the wishes of the student body, that the aforementioned Executive have not disregarded our wishes, agree and have the confidence of the student body. "-30 "O. T. U. "
Dr. Beaghole reminds us

"RED EUROPE" IS STILL WITH US

In his excellent book "Victoria University College: An Essay towards a History", Dr. J. C. Beaghole gave a long-needed appraisal of our Alma Mater's role as the upholder of intellectual freedom and independent thought. But in his commentary on the ultimate significance of the details of fights on such issues, he asked "Who now, a generation later, has heard of the terrible 'Red Europe'?" There are many memories of a world-shaking book, still officially banned. In this country, which, nevertheless, many old leftists still have in their shelves.

"Red Europe" is a little blue volume, published in Australia in 1919. There it is in Frank Anstey, a Labour member of the Commonwealth Parliament who was in France in 1918. On this work, it was circulated in high diplomatic circles, and had access to the most detailed, confidential and personal information on the current world situation. As a Socialist, he was profoundly shocked by the cynical betrayal of the aims for which the First World War was meant to be fought. To him the contrast between the earnest sincerity and violence of the Russian Socialists under Lenin is in striking contrast to the barren hypocrisy of the hired henchmen of the Western countries. He saw Europe, soaked red with the blood of the millions who had been slaughtered in the great orgy of carnage, to be the clear product of predatory imperialism.

Out of the blood-soaked earth, as from amonsoon seed, he saw the armies of revolution rising up, leading the peoples to the new hope of Socialism.

Prophetic?

His personal contacts, his outspoken honesty, and his fearless assessment of the situation, even if held sacred by the orthodox, made the book a powerful voice of a rising people, a voice of revolt. It is not surprising then, perhaps, that the book was banned and an attempt was made to suppress its publication. And yet, even now, as it has been published and read, it is clear that the book is prophetic.

Drums of Revolution

For the contents of this book are more than historical interest to us today. They are still vital.

So much of what Frank Anstey wrote 50 years ago has been forgotten. The great news is that the world is still in the grip of the revolutionaries. The great news is that the world is still in the grip of the revolutionaries. The great news is that the world is still in the grip of the revolutionaries.

"But this coming struggle will be different in its manner, character, and purpose from anything previous. No longer undeveloped mobs but masses disciplined by war will give a practical application to Lloyd George's 'success in proportion to audacity.' Centuries old, obsolete, out-dated machinery of centralised bureaucratic apparatus will go with a crash. In its place will come machinery adapted to modern needs. It will be there where the workers have power, where it can catch its operation. 'All power' in its scope, the right of each locality to work out its salvation, lands homes and industries, local action, direct action, quick and on the spot; emancipation, stimulation, rivalry, and efforts to the common good, the foremost, are beaten to the backwater. And this national directory will function for purposes which the localities cannot handle. Banks will function for the people. Finance will be the hands of industry. State's Home Security will give the right to currency—not the whole concept of a predatory clique. The impatient world will wait no longer. The failings of men, the soul-paupering for the provision of an hour, the despair of the timor, the jackals for cash, will furnish no dispensation. They will count at least the inevitable loss in the battle-line.

"Capitalism溃s with quaking soul to the drum-beats of the armies of revolution. These boas grow louder—they draw nearer and nearer."

Alec McLeod, Editor of "Salient" throughout 1947 and the last term of 1948, leaves this country for England next week. He is Men's Vice-President of the Students' Association for two years, and served on Tramping, Socialist and Literary Club Committees. He has been part of Victoria for many years (gathering an M.A. and a B.Sc. in the course of them) and takes with him the best wishes of all the Victorians who knew him.

"I'm gonna teach you jokers freedom and the democratic rights of the individual."

"Move Then with New Desires"

Yes. Not only is Europe going red. It seems that the situation points this way, and all the world is following on. Auckland students' paper "Cracum" recently delivered, editorially, a powerful midwife at the "brute" millstone of New Zealand's Labour movement. But let us "intellectuals" wake up to the fact that Ifion is in his strength, the "Man with the hoe" is asking the question that demands an answer:

"How will the future reckon with this man?"
"How answer his brute question in such a way?"
"When the winds of rebellion shake all the shores?"
"When I shall be with kingdoms and with kings?"
"With those who shaped him to this thing he is?"
"When this dumb terror shall rise to judge the world?"

"Salient" 1950

Persons who are interested in the position of the Editorship of "Salient" 1950 are requested to apply to the Publications Committee for their consideration, together with any questions they might possess, not later than September 30.

W. T. Hume
Secretary.
RELIGION, MORALS AND PUBLIC ETHICS

DEPARTMENT

THE WORK OF A CLERGYMAN

The following is an excerpt only:

"Love, Passion and Sex." Sales exceed ordinary children's books by clergyman

--Thanks, sincerely for help I derived.

A great help in my work.

--From the prospectus of an Auckland book-dealer.

NO REFLECTIONS FROM JUNIOR ATHEIST

"You have given a very neat little proof

of the existence of something,

but what exactly, he has induced you
to correlate with this something with

that confusing bundle of dogmas and sup-

positions, the Christian Religion?

"I think the life and death of Jesus are

those of a God, for if any man could

be made more astonishing than the hero himself.

Socrates.

"Anyone who has read any part of

this controversy will know that

Junior Atheist, and his relations, be-
ing unable to reply to proofs, indulge

in destructive criticism to improve

and then ask another question.

I have already pointed out that some
facts are not to be fully understood

because the finite mind cannot grasp

the concept of an Infinite Being.

This must be admitted now that I have

set off for Paris, I find that he has

existed without a word to refute the

proofs. There has been no very great deal of answer from

my letter to Junior Atheist, no an-

swer, in fact, which is argument.

He has simply asked another question.

THE QUESTIONS

In essence he asks two things:

1. Can it be proved that Christ founded the Christian religion?

2. Can it be proved that Christ was God?

THE ANSWERS

The first question can only be an-

swered negatively. No one has yet

attempted seriously to prove otherwise.

These have been disputations concerning

the content of the Christian Faith, but

that is another question and one

which can only be answered after

it is proved that there is a God. Clearly

the Christian religion started with

Christ and His apostles.

The second question is not so sim-

ply answered. But Christ again and

again made it plain that He was not

a man but God, and that He was

therefore unique.

Therefore, one conclusion from His life

that He was a liar, there is no

evidence.

At least, that he was God.

The New Testament which records His

life is one of the most thoroughly
tested of all historical documents and

that neither document nor any other

even sentence worth while supports such

a suggestion.

THE SECOND ANSWER

Any reader of C. S. Lewis's book "MIRRORS" knows the importance of

miracles to the proof of the Christian tradition. To disprove these miracles

the New Testament must be proved unadulterated. Even Harnack admits

its veracity and historicity.

If one can, as those miracles, as far

above man's natural powers in 1949

be explained except by saying

that Christ was the supernatural

being able to suspend those laws

which govern human and ma-

terial activity? Most evidentiary

of this Divinity in spite of Dr. Barnes

is His resurrection. (?)

Perhaps the most astonishing of

these proofs is the accuracy of the pro-

phesies which foretold His coming.

And St. Plutarch, Virgil and Cicero all re-

flected to the expectation of His coming as

an expectation common among

nations. But the prophecies are pre-

ceived.

The 21st Psalm and 33rd Chapter of Isaiah was written hundreds of years before Christ described His last
days exactly.

In Genesis (XXIX 10) we are told

that He will appear when the Jews

no longer enjoy self-government.

Christ appeared when they were

ruled by the Romans.

Daniel (XIX 25) predicted the exact

number of years between the edict

to build Jerusalem and the coming

of Christ.

The only possible solution to the

problem of their accuracy is that

supervenience is a Supreme Authority who knew the future.

Point Four: The prophetic are

evident and accurate in their na-

ture and certain that He is to be

God.

There are other points which sug-

gest that this faith is not founded

by God and not a fiction; the number of past and present mar-

tyrs, the present vitality of the Church, the survival of an organis-

ation through 2,000 years of perse-

cution and the growing list of per-

sons from all classes of society

understanding for their concern for the

good of man.

If You Can't Argue—

Shout!

This defence against reason, the

defence of unproved axioms and in-

stincts is over common in Salient. The argument was not concerned

with the persecution by Christianity

or to be more precise the alleged

persecutions by Christians. In the

last issue of Salient I quoted a state-

ment concerning the problem of

the Church and Fascism. I repeat

that Catholic, Fascist and Nazi

were all condemned by the Church in that order of time.

There is not need to repeat it. To ac-

ceptance of the Fascists by the Church is a fact and insisting

Junior Atheist has said in any way

proves me wrong.

I have previously quoted his com-

plaints about topics. His answer is

to pity my intelligence and a refusal

to discuss the point. If there are

any taboos or rules should be called

rules and rules exist in order to help

men, not to prevent man from help-

ing his fellow men. Since neither the

table nor their effects have been set

out by me over-assertive opinions

are now the order of the day. To

commence an argument by ad-

mitting a proof and then to dismiss

the proof as casualty is the height

of illogical stupidity and imper-

nience. But who knows? Some day

even a Senior Atheist may reach the
dead heights of consensus and it

will be a long time before Junior

Atheist arrives at the ABC of logic—

the principles of causality.

THE PROOF OF THE PUPPING

Junior Atheist has not bothered

to argue this case rationally. He has

questioned things that his finite mind

cannot grasp. He has indulged in a

discussion of the worthless, irrel-

vant, irrelevant, irrelevant and impo-

tant. In my opinion such a contro-

versialist should seek to correct the

thoughts of his readers. I do not suggest that he be compelled to keep them to

himself, but if he asks for trouble he

should be prepared to defend his con-

tentions against popular consensus.

Therefore, I challenge him to ad-

vance proofs for the theory of athe-

ism. A refusal to fight the issue on

rationally proves him guilty of any jury

Atheist, Junior Theist or Junior Feisthysics.

VERITAS, WHERE IS THY VERITY?

At last, my dear Veritas, heres is my
testimony to some gospels printed in

former issues of this paper. As

far as I am concerned, you have

succeeded in hugging yourself, but

you may not realize the many

inconsistencies and terminological in-

consistencies in your "penny-a-line" articles. I set them
down below.

Here, then, is my proof of the

necessity for Atheism. Firstly, if a

Deity were to appear to us we

should believe in Him once had


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therefore there is—why not was—a creator, therefore the world was created—a beautiful proof when made nearly incomprehensible by theological gists. Thia, I maintain, has not been demonstrated in the book that a God might possibly exist. In this case it is not necessary to suppose that the universe has existed for an infinite time.

Man knows that he now is and presumably was not. There must have been a cause for his having been brought into existence. However, our idea of causation is derivable from the present information; hence the accelerated physiognomy of events. We admit that there is a generative power and that this is effected by certain instruments but it is impossible to show that this generative power is inherent in those instruments; similarly, the contrary hypothesis is incomprehensible. We therefore admit that this generative power is incomprehensible at the moment but believe that, in all probability, it is explained in the future by science. We do not say, as our antagonists do, that the effect is produced by an incomprehensible, omnipotent being as this leaves a causality of events inexplicable and, in addition, it renders the incompatibility of God.

Irrational God

Finally, all testimony must be rational for us to accept it; and the testimony of the Deist comes to the senses of men of His existence can only be comprehended if our experience is not what our mind considers it less probable that these men should have been deceived than that the Deity should have appeared to them. Hence, if we maintain, and justifiedly think, the Deist does admit the testimony of men who declare they have seen and heard for He commanded that He should be believed.

Veritas seems still to be in ordinate approval of having been able to prove that there is no God. It is unfortunate that this is perhaps the only thing in his final article of which he can be proud: a string of biased, ungrounded arguments marred with the rhetorical sincerity of a dogmatist. Veritas seems to assert that there is no God. This applies both to Churh of the New Church and to Veritas's naive assertions that this conclusion was not made by the Hebrew Jehovah is an iatrofile. There is no reason at all to connect the universal philosophy practised and preached by Christ with that of the New Church. The fall of Jehovahian theology. The one amounts to a general denial of the other. And the Resurrection? Very touching. Very heretic. Very divine. And in spite of accounts of it being found in "one thoroughly tested of all historical documents," I would venture to say (humbly) that the four accounts of the Resurrection could not be of His existence. But, if Veritas wishes to find the difference, let him read the argument, which is, after all, one of the most thoroughly tested historical documents.

And when second-hand hearsay evidence from a biased witness is accepted in a court of law, I will accept Veritas's arguments.

INEFFICIENT PEOPLE

In fact, the disciples of Veritas believed him to be God, 700,000 Christians also believe it. And the inhabitants of the Roman empire believed that the Caesars were gods, or, if you prefer a modern example, many young Germans thought Hitler was a god, and, as Veritas would no doubt like to believe, many Russians think of Stalin as a god. And Christ had a great advantage over all these men in that He was not a god as a matter of official policy, he had a more potent means of convincing men's minds upon him. He was persecuted, he was crucified, and yet He was Jesus. He was crucified, and yet He was Jesus.

CHRIST AND CLARITY

Christ at times said He was God; at other times, he said that he was the Son of God. The clarity of these statements can be easily refuted by the arguments about the trinitarian nature of God which he made subsequent to them. There would have been no need for so much sterile discussion if Christ had made his own position flee clear.

PROPHECY, PROPHECY, ALL IS PROPHETE.

It is a simple matter to find any amount of "true prophecy" after an event has happened. All that is required is a suitable amount of diligent research. The Biblical quotations which Veritas gives are quite relevant in this argument: however, any references taken from the Vulgate were not of the English Christians because of their esoteric nature and their difference from the English language. (Veritas very kindly gives an excellent selection of the most important quotations bearing on this subject.) At one moment He is God—the next He is the Son of God. How then, is the so-called consistency postulated by the New Church? This explains the incompatibility of the New Church—also does not accord with the hypothesis of God.

Minor points in your last scrab are covered by "Judas Iscariot's Anti God Father". I hope they will teach you to take more care when writing such articles in future.

SWEN.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE FOSTERING OF CULTURAL LIFE

Topographical Question

Are the Alpine peaks of Jura and Mont Blanc, higher, than those of Jannus?

"EXTRAVAGANZA 1950"

£25 is offered by the Executive to the Author of the 1950 Extravaganza; the completed script of which must be handed into the Secretary. This payment must not later than MARCH 8th, 1950.

If more than one script should be selected by the Selection Committee the money will be divided.

W. T. HUMPHREYS, Hon. Secretary.

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Our Sports Editor, Daphney Davey, has had to resign and we feel that this is a suitable place to pay tribute to the best Sports Editor "Salient" has had for many years. In her short term of office the Sports Page has progressed beyond measure and, what is a real achievement, has helped to raise the standard of sport at VUC. Such is the standard we have to emulate, a task that we feel may well be beyond our powers.

As you all know by now, we again achieved the distinction of winning the wooden spoon by amassing a total of twelve points—the other colleges achieving the following:

- AUC 54 points.
- OU 43 points.
- CUC 17 points.

The only events in which we rose above our rivals were in sports that do not require athletic prowess—with the possible exception of Table Tennis. Why this should be we fail to see. To say that the average physique of students at VUC falls below that of students at other colleges is arrant nonsense. To say that facilities here are worse is purely true in a few cases, but any club with the right spirit should overcome such a minor difficulty as has been done in the past. The only valid reason that affairs should be as they are is "hIGhER BASKETBALL" and "HARRIERS", but unfortunately, as it is with contents of such vessels, events on the day saw these sadly depleted (contents?).

Some credit, however, was earned by the reasonable placings obtained in "Fencing", "Shooting", "Skiing" and "Table Tennis", but the effects of these indoor "athletics" was not enough to displace VUC from her traditional position at the bottom in the contest for Tournament Shield.

Dramatic News

Our congratulations to Pat Everson for the vast amount of work she put into producing "The Happy Journey from Trenton to Camden Town" by Thurston Wilder.

The valiant cast who suffered at Pat's hands were Len, Brian, Ross, Smith, Margaret Lotus, Betty McDonald, Bill Treadwell, Polly Coleman and Tony Hall—almost all must have put up a good show to win by a margin of nine points.

Special credit goes to Maureen Rosa-Smith for her portrayal of "Ma"—and to the Drama Club as a whole for a very sensible selection requiring the minimum of stage equipment—they kept a somewhat uneasy audience very interested indeed.

Small-Bore Shooting

Interest in this sport was maintained to the end as at the competition round six of nine were only one point behind OU with CUC and MAC running close—OU, however, finally emerged winners by the comfortable margin of nine points.

Men's Sack Race

(Delegate's sober open event)

"H. Howell (VUC) returned fastest time.

Fencing

Men: AUC, 1st; VUC, 2nd; OU, 3rd; UQ, 4th; CUC, 5th

Again Peter Hampson fared well and received a NZU Blue. He and Eric Flaws were selected for NZU v. Auckland. Julie Burrell gained third place in the women's fencing.

Drinking Horn

W. T. "Gulp" Treadwell, VUC stalwart, received a blue for drinking.

Women's Hockey

This year a higher all-round standard prevailed, hence VUC, beaten by AU C and OU, gained third place only.

VUC 2, MAC 1:

AUC (a) v. VUC 0; VUC 3, CUC 2; VUC 3, AUC (b) 1.

Margaret gained a place in the NZU team v. Auckland.

Men's Basketball

Tragedy untimely—in this, the one winter when VUC has been used to winning—1949 saw the ball boys delegated its third place.

VUC 30, AUC 21; VUC 38, MAC 12.

A good start, you think. But—

CUC 40, VUC 27; OU 28, VUC 19; split the end of Victoria's hopes.

Slinthe Moral played well to be chosen to represent the NZU team v. Auckland—this game was on by NZU was, as Talley later found, the fault of the "Find" of the Tournament—a grand game enjoyed by all.

BLUES

Fencing: P. HAMPTON.

Shooting: J. FERRY.

Drinking: W. TREADWELL.

Basketball: S. MORAL.

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