THE TASKS THAT CONFRONT US

The most outstanding single event of the recent past for people in our own country is surely the war. The war that we have been through is the first in which we have had to face the reality of war. It has shown us that we are capable of handling the problems of war, and it has taught us how to deal with them. The war has also shown us that we are capable of handling the problems of peace, and it has taught us how to deal with them.

The war has also shown us that we are capable of handling the problems of management, and it has taught us how to deal with them. The war has also shown us that we are capable of handling the problems of education, and it has taught us how to deal with them.

The war has also shown us that we are capable of handling the problems of health, and it has taught us how to deal with them. The war has also shown us that we are capable of handling the problems of welfare, and it has taught us how to deal with them.

The war has also shown us that we are capable of handling the problems of foreign affairs, and it has taught us how to deal with them. The war has also shown us that we are capable of handling the problems of domestic affairs, and it has taught us how to deal with them.

The war has also shown us that we are capable of handling the problems of economic affairs, and it has taught us how to deal with them. The war has also shown us that we are capable of handling the problems of social affairs, and it has taught us how to deal with them.

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The war has also shown us that we are capable of handling the problems of scientific affairs, and it has taught us how to deal with them. The war has also shown us that we are capable of handling the problems of technological affairs, and it has taught us how to deal with them.

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The war has also shown us that we are capable of handling the problems of military affairs, and it has taught us how to deal with them. The war has also shown us that we are capable of handling the problems of diplomatic affairs, and it has taught us how to deal with them.

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MEANS AND ENDS

POSSIBLY the most common criticism of the "Russian Way of Life" made by the ordinary man (ignoring his newspapers) is that "they say we reds won't stop at anything—any means are held to be justified by the ends they desire." This vicious doctrine, he thinks, is alien to the sweetness and gentleness of Western ways.

He may be right, but recent events—a whole series of them—make one think that this is precisely what Communists are preparing to use any and every means to achieve their ends. The short-sightedness of this policy can only be seen if one looks too long at the means; inevitably we must conclude that they are very likely to corrupt the high-minded ends of "preserving democracy." Or can one preserve democracy, perhaps, by upholding in other countries forms of government which are entirely alien to democracy, by spreading in our own countries practices which make nonsense of our pretensions of "freedom of speech"?

Quoting only from American sources, we may see the pattern of foreign policy which is prepared to counteract any form of government, however anti-democratic, however corrupt and inefficient, just so long as it is not anti-communist. "Time" says of the present Bao Dai regime in Indo China (our "front" against Viet-Nam) that it is perhaps the "last and best example of white man's armed imperialism in Asia." The government is, "Time" says, corrupt and inefficient. It has alienated sympathy from the people. In the same issue, the government of the Philippines is summed up as "corrupt and inefficient." The government of Korea is ever dreading to contest the fact of the corruption of the Koreanist regime. Another issue of "Time" states quite clearly that South Korean intelligence officers are using COINTELPRO as a routine method of getting information: only a day or so ago, Reuter's correspondent in Korea proved—and American officers "fizzy"—the use of the press gang to recruit men in South Korea who are unwilling to "defend democracy." The Greek Government has been palpably weak and corrupt, sustained in its place largely by the grace of the American aid. The "EVENING POST," talking of the new ruler of Persia, says that he may (though they seem to doubt it) end the reign of corruption which has been rampant there; the Americans refuse to back this man yet.

The pattern everywhere is the same. And it has the same faults as an anxious man ("I don't know what to do"). First, that obvious thinness of almost every Government which is being used as a front against Communism is the best possible argument in the hands of any Communist why, he will say, you talk democracy, but look at your results! There need be no invention in their arguments. The second fault is in yet more people; the pattern is repeated, we are likely to foster revolution, not to stop it.

The suppression and upholding of the Chiang-Kai-Shek ineffectiveness was the force which persuaded the Chinese of the need for a new Government, and since every day people in these countries—persuaded of the righteousness of Communism by the corruption of its opponents, that in fact all the socialist makers of America are trying to drive the world left.

—D.C.

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Oversseas Visitors Get Candid

It was inevitable that some of the overseas University men who came here would make comment on the fact that they were not accorded with honour in their own country and it was this opinion they were considering.

Our comment—while Otago had that settled air which made it almost a University, it was certain that Victoria hadn't; in one opinion, it wasn't even a University at all since it did not have many part-timers. Maitland of Auckland, answered the charge and said: he is easy to see that the standards of work in the University of N.Z. are not all that could be done in a better fashion in this than the University administration. But it is another to blame this lowered standard on the existence of the part-timers in large measure. In fact they seem to support the view that the standard was set by done by part-timers in any worse than that of full timers. Our commitment was that our specialist schools—like Otago—were up to standard, all the colleges seemed to reach the standard which was common in general courses in arts, particularly.

Attention was paid to the special- standard, but the philosophy of the cultural courses could be no called without being either vague or priggish—was rather nebulous.

This comment is also worth considering. It needs to be considered separately from that of part-timers because, as Maitland said, it is not practicable to assume that the faculties of the University can be visited on the part-timers. To a large extent, the truth of the statement of the University must be termed "impossible", because, as Maitland suggested, the laws of New Zealand are not anymore more free than those of overseas countries, and the University of New Zealand has in the past been as well as or badly trained as their overseas coun-

But our art courses have certainly been rather nebulous, and these criticisms come aptly. It is impossible—or it has been—

Study Repaid

New Zealand students might do well to study the report, of the French National University, which now is stirring up vigorous campaigns against the French colonial war in Viet-Nam and is demanding that at least the salary paid to people in the colonial service be reduced. This Union is, in fact, working for the creation of a new kind of anti-colonialism in France. But that cases it is reasonable to criticise the work of these Unions we would be worth, what are you doing at home? is unanswerable.

Those who claim to support the Constitution of "I.U.S. but who oppose most of most of colonial Appendices and social organizations, say they do it because they see it goes beyond the need of students for a political force, a sentence of the Constitution which they claim to support. I quote—

They need to avoid the Arnoldisms and social organizations, but I think they are to support the Constitution of "I.U.S. to the need of students for a political force, an appendage, and independence."

It is to the Union to claim that their support of this Constitution is to support the Collective Appeal and to remain on the form of the Deputy of Asia, Africa and Central America.

—Alec McLean

To See Ourselves

The two major survival techniques that are used by the European countries are to live on and to live abroad. They are, however, not without honour in their own country, as they have been in the past.

—De G. Lovecraft

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IUS CONFERENCE—Continued from Page 1.

and the New Zealand Student Labour Federation.

It is like to report briefly on the central theme of the Congress discussions.

On the issue of peace, most national unions have strongly sup-

American Federation of Labour. The response of the Delegates of the National Federation was not to include signing the appeal, especially now that the Defenders of Peace have been broadened to include banning all weapons of mass destruction.

Colonial Accounts

We have received many accounts of the conditions prevailing in colonial and semi-colonial countries, including Malaysia, Nigeria, South Africa, Cuba, Greece, and many others which present a uniform picture of violent repression, extreme poverty of educational opportunities and denial of the most elementary rights to the large majority of the population. Students of all these countries are quite sure that they cannot attend educational opportunities only when they are fully informed. There is a political struggle similar to this one going on carried out by the students of Korea and Viet-Nam, whose delegates received tumultuous applause from the Congress.

In the face of the evidence of the protection of these countries and the appeals of the National Unions of Germany, Poland, Scandinavia, Ireland, the United States, Canada, Finland, U.S.A., Australia, and New Zealand, who are appealing for the restriction of the political work of I.U.S. to the needs of students as such have been re-
corded with great sympathy. To the appeal of the Delegates of these Unions, the delegates of Puerto Rico, Nigeria and many others have asked: what is your Union doing about national independence for colonial people? We have no answer to these questions that have been made are that the British are sending books to Malays and that the N.A.A. of America passed a resolution de-

—ALAN DICKINSON

To See Ourselves

The lesson of which goes on, in a true university, is to acquire a true university, must be largely in formal—by the compulsory large amount, of uniformity of style and feeling. Between the narrow hands of a clock, or in the blank spaces in the gaps between lectures, the easy history of the life of the student can barely find room to breathe.

That perhaps these visits to our University did not see us cost advantage of all the things our classes have learned. The student who is not detached from the life of the university, must be given the chance to roam, it is nevertheless in close contact with the everyday feeling of his surroundings. If his character is mature, he is likely to bring to his study of the life of the university, a ably trained in the peaceful classes of the university clocks.

Our visitors may have noticed this aspect of university life. We have seen no comment on this aspect of university life. We have seen no comment on this aspect of university life.
A VESTED INTEREST IN PEACE

A open letter to the students of New Zealand from the New Zealand Student Labour Federation, meeting at its Winter Conference in Dunedin, August, 1950.

TO THE STUDENTS OF N.Z.:—

When the United Nations was set up in 1945, it was to be a haven and faith of the world in a future of constructive cooperation and peace.

Only five years later, talk of new world war has become frighteningly familiar. Already in Malaya, Viet Nam and Korea, the guns are rumbling. The United States authorities have accused the various states of atomic weapons. To the normal fears of insecurity in our society is added the terrible fear of death raining from the skies.

In 1945, John Hersay wrote his horrifying account of that worst wound of the war, the atom-bombed city of Hiroshima:

"He saw there about 30 men and women, and the town in that night-marish state their faces were wholly burned, their eye-sockets hollow, the fluid of their melted eyes had run down their cheeks, their mouths were scalded, their dismembered, puce-covered wounds. . . . He reached down and took a woman's hands, but her skin slipped off in huge glove-like pieces. . . . No one knew how many people walked in the streets, but a great number sat on the pavement either of death or life. . . . And . . . from a hundred thousand people were killed by atom-bomb." 

This weapon is not a weapon of war. It is the beginning of mass extermination. Another world war would be a mass extermination. Actions which have tended to split the United Nations—the failure of the United Nations, the boycotting of new China, the American action in Korea—are helping to drive the world towards such a mass extermination, and conditioning people's minds to the idea that it is inevitable.

We do not believe that it is inevitable. We believe that the vast and overwhelming majority of people of New Zealand, and of every other country, desire an effective and a lasting peace. We believe that the people, by making a mass expression of opinion in words and deeds, can force peace on those who fancy they would make a better gain out of slaughter. We believe that the students of New Zealand, being an educated and conscious section of the people, have a responsibility to the people to help lead them in this struggle.

Accordingly we wholeheartedly endorse the call of the International Union of Students, the students of New Zealand to sign the Stockholm Appeal of the World Peace Council, for the prohibition of the Atomic Weapon, and pledge ourselves to cooperate with the New Zealand Students' Union in the organisation and strengthening of the peace movement among the students.

Already 300 million people have signed the appeal. They come from all walks of life, and from all countries. Among them are some of the most outstanding world figures. We quote a few of these:

Professor, Frederic Joliot-Curie (famous atomic scientist of France, co-discoverer of neutrons)—"The United States must not be accomplices of those who, because of a bad social system, are able to exploit achievements of scientific research for selfish and evil ends. . . . Scientists and technicians, like all other citizens in the great community of workers, must all fight together to ensure the full use of science for peace and the well-being of the human race."

Oswoalo Arasha (former Brazilian Foreign Minister and President of UNO)—"The banning of the atom bomb would be the first step towards general disarmament, without which peace will always be in danger." 

Rev. Father Clarence Duffy (New Zealand war-worker)—"I brand as murder the wholesale mass production, streamlined roast- or because I am 'guiltable' or 'naive,' but because, as a Christian, I feel that it is the proper thing to do."

Ilya Ehrenburg (Russian writer, author of "The Fall of Paris" and "The Storm")—"At the time of the Nuremberg trial, one of the accused said: 'We could not foresee that it would end precisely in this way.' The people who drenched Europe in blood did not foresee that they would land in the dock. Perhaps it will be in order for us to warn those who want to destroy culture, life and the future, by means of the atomic bomb, that they will most surely meet their end sitting in the dock, and not on the throne of world rulers."

Dame Sybil Thorndyke (famous British actress)—"I believe that we English should take a brave and independent step—say definitely that we consider the use of atomic bombs wicked and un-Christian. International talk is good, but good action is better."

Duke Ellington (modern American composer and bandleader)—"The bomb? It's horrible. It is quite unimaginable that people think of using it. I don't know much about it, but I think that the United States and Russia should be able to come to an agreement. Instead of getting ready for war, they should be discussing."

"I believe that we English should take a brave and independent step—say definitely that we consider the use of atomic bombs wicked and un-Christian. International talk is good, but good action is better."

Professor H. Winston Rhodes (associate Professor of English at Canterbury University College, New Zealand, writing last month from Stalilngrad)—"The Russians want peace, and to them, as it should be to us, Stalilngrad is a symbol of the destructive nature of war as well as a symbol of the reconstruction that the whole world wants.

Hiromasa Students' Federation and youthful organisations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki—"Almost five years have elapsed since our land was burned out by the atom bomb. The flames and the smoke caused by the explosion have disappeared, but in our hearts remains a growing hatred for the bomb which in an instant killed or burned our parents, our brothers and our sisters."

"Young men and women of the world, a great responsibility rests upon your shoulders in safeguarding the future of the world. . . . That our army, our navy, our citizens, are called to bear the call of those who went through the horrors of the atom bomb will be the cross, and signs, by hundreds of millions, of the Stockholm Appeal, the Appeal of Peace, the Appeal of Life."—Rudyard Kipling

Our own Rutherford gave his genius to the birth of atomic science. For the honour of his name, and for the memory of the atoms of New Zealand must see to it that atomic energy is used to build the world in peace, not destroy it in mass carnage.

Yours for peace,

THE N. Z. STUDENT
LABOUR FEDERATION

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VIC NEARLY MISSES SPOON

THINGS were certainly looking up for Victoria in the opening days of the Winter Tournament 1950. Your reporter arrived in Dunedin on Tuesday afternoon (August 22, 1950) and was greeted by other student press representatives with unaccompanied congratulations. The (bloodstained) shield of Vic's hockey team—won by 0-6 points, Brian Penny, Martin Smith, and Martin Smith in the firing line, was 774-40, Otago being on the losing side.

Men's hockey, too, gave grounds for hope at the end of the first day. Although UC's first two soccer games, won our first round in men's basketball, and in Fencing, Peter Hampton and Vin Stevens were leading to a certain victory.

We won one of the first Vics' women's hockey matches—beating AUC 2-0.

The second day had sent our pickers right up. "Balint" found evidence of some rather heavy Victorian celebration, but we make no implication that it may have been in any way responsible for later inability to maintain our lead.

Wednesday continued to add leaves to our laurel crown. The previous night had won VUC Drama Team prize with "A Long Christmas Dinner," for which congratulations to a competent cast and production staff, Philipps and West 23. It was well in golf, though not well enough to lead us to first place—in any case this game does not, and cannot, carry a qualification in the Student's Union. Our barriers tied with Massey in the women's Doubles, Otago in the Dixon Trophy. AUC also bore off the Shackleford Cup.

Our men's hockey team lost to OUC 1-0.

Our men's basketball team beat AUC 54-40, but already Canterbury were better. Our College and Smith did well in table tennis, beating Otago 3-1 in the doubles. Women's hockey brought us a loss to Canterbury 24-4, but women's fencing placed the Misses Burrell first and second.

Friday brought a reverse in fortunes, with Otago jumping into the lead with 35 points. Even OUC passed us, gaining 21; to our 23. Otago won the women's hockey, their A team being unbeaten. AUC took the Table Tennis Shield, with OUC second. OUC's basketball A team was also unbeaten, and won the cup, VUC being licked by CUC for second place.

In hockey, we were still doing well. The North Island team beat Otago Province, with our Fletchers' venue a possible. In men's hockey, the Seddon Stirk went to CUC for 14 shots a draw.

Yes. We ended up with the last place again, and that useful culture instrument that wins with that honour. But only just, mind you.

And there is always the hope and faith that we will do better next time. Our teams—most of them—are to be slapped heartily on the back for a fine performance. The Vic's hockey' s reward to take its old resting place is not after all, such an available bit on our good name. To damn with faint praise: we can say it was a good effort, and repeat: "Next time..."

Heartiest congratulations must go to our Blues winners, especially Vin Stevens and Peter Hampton, who tied in singles, and Brian Penny, our straightest shot. Also greetings to the vic's of Otago, and thanks to us for a warm hospitality. "Balint" feels certain that, had he stayed longer in the deep south, he might have been overloaded with it.

GREEN AND GOLD FOREVER

With valiant heart and sturdy optimism a small band of last ditch supporters journeyed into the unknown world, in high hopes. VUC's senior A football squad pulled off a miraculous win against WCOB, and thus retain honourably their place in the top grade. However, the result of the match which at best to mediocre primary school level did break the tired old eyes of the valiant few. The front of the VUC's VUC's was obliged by hotel Shannon and a brand of energetic if somewhat haphazard forwards—seemed unable to do more than plan a series of brilliant attacks from possible attacking positions. Lissome red haired speedster Meagher on the right wing did make several piercing dashes down the sideline but the defence of the Colliery combined with the capacity of his insides to crowd him proved somewhat frustrating. Hipper playing "some where in the five eight line" showed glimpses of the form that gained him selection for the "B" rep, but did not we feel emerge from the game with quite the same glee of satisfaction as his play in other games warrants. His handling was somehow rather on an occasion he showed some neat penetrations. At full-back VUC was ably served and the excellent line kicking of this new comers to the position played a large part in the WCOB score down to eight points.

On the same day Talina ran Omoslow very close at Rugby H.Q. at the end of the game the Omoslow back line VUC would need muster large quantities of hope, op-

YOUTH FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

ON September 1 and 2 a Wellington Youth for Peace Conference was held in the Wellington Town Hall. Victoria College was very well represented in that not only were the official Association representatives, Paul Cotten and Lance Robinson present, but several other societies as well. The Charter Society was represented by Frank Curlin and Clive Creswell, and their old rivals the School of Social Studies by George Godward and Carmen Cleo. The Student Christian Movement and Salient also sent two delegates. It is impossible at this stage to give an account of the complete proceedings but a report on the whole conference will be given in the next issue of Salient.

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION

A GROUP of three, Miss Audrey Cook (Women's vice-president), Rupa, B. E. Blazey and C. P. Vance, has been appointed by the YUSA Executive to act as liaison between the students, their Executive and the United Nations Association of New Zealand.

YUSA is affiliated to UNA and students are therefore entitled to an allocation of printed matter and other services free of charge. A number of publications are on hand at the moment. Anyone interested may obtain them or any other available information concerning UN and its activities by application to—C. P. Vance, care Men's Common Room.

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