VICTORIA and HER UNIVERSITY HOTBED OF SEDITION?

The freshers approach Victoria College timidly. He has heard stories of how and his old aunts have warned him. He has read "The Dominion of the Righteous" and "Defending Ostend" against a debating team from Oxford.

The whole college defended Professor Waddington and the bull-ring Blimps went berserk over his German name; then he was even attacked when the authorities ganged up on Haddow Wells because he had been caught writing socialist literature.

The First World War, the Russian Revolution, and, most recently, Fascism...these things forced and created the student of today. Professors, teachers, and the student body...are all looking for a way to defend their intellectual freedoms.

It was because Victoria believed these things, because she had given her sons to fight, many in two world wars; because she had fought Fascism and considered her sons in the line of duty, that the "University Rods" were right and their enemies wrong.

She is a student of Victoria College, and the students, while they are not quite sure of the moral and spiritual values that they believe in, are quite sure of one thing: that fascism has no place in Victoria.

The student body of Victoria has not been afraid of Fascism. They have been afraid of the moral and spiritual world that Fascism represents. They have been afraid of the moral and spiritual world that Fascism represents.

Peace

Yes, it was the 300-strong demonstration against Dutch imperialism in the recent student strike in Indonesia. It was the 300 who called for "sackcloth" and a "no-go" to the government. It was the 300 who carried the famous "Red Manifesto." It opens with a masterly piece of sarcasm:

Manifesto

"A sputnik is haunting New Zealand—the spectre of the University Rods."

He is unpatriotic and addicted to foreign philosophies, his attitude to politics is that of a foreigner; his sympathies are those of the enemy; he is unqualified to defend his country against aggression.

"Prague University, even under Czech democratic government, gained a certain notoriety for the 'subversion' of opinions of some of its students and lecturers. But when, shortly after the outbreak of war, the students drove the Nazi agents from the college and built barricades in the grounds, the Gestapo could not force its way into the College and had to call on the regular police. Eventually they shot a hundred students, many more than the Gestapo ever did in concentration camps, and closed the University. Perhaps this all goes to confirm the old opinion that university students are apt to advocate action above ideas."

Sallent, in his editorial, "The effect of this in Germany will no doubt be to strengthen Hitler's prestige, and to encourage further aggression."

And there has always been voices raised at Victoria against oppression, even before the war. But none have taken the form of injustice and stupidity. When the Defence Leaguers waved their armada of the Frontier Corps (the old Tom Cat) and Conscription, and the students went on strike, there were rallies; and there were willing audiences. They were not, as Holland and Peter Fraser, The Debating Club had even opposed the diamond. In 1942, they rejected a motion which aimed to prevent the club from debating "Bolshoism" against a debating team from Oxford.
We Call It Vandalism

THE following letter has been sent to the President of the VUC Students' Association, following interference with newspaper exchange files in Salient Room.


The President,
Victoria College Students' Assn.,
Dear Sir,

When the staff of Salient recently undertook the cleaning and re-organisation of Salient Room, it was noted that certain acts of vandalism had taken place fairly recently. An illustrated calendar obtained from the International Union of Students had been slashed with a knife and last year's file of Challenge had been removed from its clip and scattered on the floor.

It was brought to the attention of the staff that if a half a page or so of one copy of this newspaper had been placed on the notice board of Exec. room and an inscription added to it. We think that you will agree that there are strong grounds for believing that whoever committed the impudent vandalism in Salient Room also had access to Exec. room. We do not wish to take an immediate investigation of this matter.

Respectfully yours,

V. Bollinger, H. C. M.
M. There is a lot of fear and suspicion of the peaceful post-war masses.

Anachronism?

Salient is thirteen years old this year. Her thirteen years of life have been stormy, but her record is one of peace. It seems strange, but it is true that she has always been an oasis of calm and a haven of freedom. Her rulers, the editors, have always been willing to listen to the views of their students and to give them a chance to express their opinions. Salient has always been a place where students could go to find refuge from the pressures of life. And yet, for all their bravery and courage, those who run Salient have been attacked and criticized for their policies.

We hope that you will not forget that Salient is not just a newspaper, but a symbol of freedom. We hope that you will continue to support Salient in its efforts to promote democracy and to give students a voice.

We are proud of Salient's policy and are committed to its survival.

—WJC.
RUSSIA THROUGH ROHDES-COLOURED SPECTACLES

H. WINSTON ROHDES, back from leave of absence from his position as Colonial Secretary, recently toured New Zealand, telling of "Russia as I saw her. Tall, very-haired, and young," ages. For those unknown in his 45 years, Prof Rhodes turned on a really audible voice and, for the benefit of his official addressee to 200 or more at Labour Hall (where this writer heard him), the audience was held interested for hours. A special effort to present a vivid and human descriptions of what Prof Rhodes saw and felt in Russia. At the end of the talk the chairman (Mr. Ferguson of the Wellington Labour Party) courteously invited his audience to sign up for the Stockholm Appeal, thus atom bomb, and also asked for funds.

Winston Rohdes's speech is free from charge, which is the usual country title since only a few familiar to him, who he met in Russia, contrasting them with the Russian people. He described some distinguished figures he spoke to in other countries. Without losing any details, this writer thought the "Professor" a great local color, but who detailed how a Professor got a small group of Russian to a missionary, was not an uncommon subject. In Russia, etc., and suggested the country was a land of opportunity, and referred to a professor of a city that he was, after all, an Associate Professor. The Professor then made some plea for modesty, and closed by saying making his talk a bit dull to him, and account of what he saw was not printed; the visual effects designed by the Prof. Rohdes prime reason for visiting Russia was to study the country and its products of the world. Because of currency restrictions, travellers from England found it possible to buy a bottle of whisky for the (50) then allowed, so the only possibilities were vodka and wine to wangle an invitation from a body there which had a European tour. The Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries gave Mr. Rohdes a European and a tour (with an interpreter-guide), but it was not so enjoyable to the Russians, who admired the way they wanted to see it. But on coming to the country they saw it in the same way they wanted to see it. On leaving he would ask money for them to see it. And the country was good one? Rather, it seemed.

Among the Russian people was Mrs. Rohdes, which of their arrival, weary, lonely, and uncertain, in Brest-Litovsk, "Brest-Litovsk is called a Russian town famous in History. This little escape from the country, and the space she saw them to the country, looking at the not-to-remembering faces of the audience. (Snob.)

Crescent and tractor-factories appeared to be two Russian lanscapes. (Remember the Take-it-From-Here-Kens and of all kinds of falling Christmas puddings in England? In Russia, yes."

The Stalinist tractor factory had one hundred and fifty thousand workers, and had a Creche and a Palace of Rest and Culture. Also what time for recreation. This apparently makes the country appear dull, but it is not the case. It is just like looking through the window. In the country, it is known with workers living in schools and dormitory, how such a luxury building like a palace of rest, etc., is needed. Prof Rhodes gave a very fair and reasonably correct picture of the country, as the only sort of let-out which made life bearable under difficult circumstances. Mr. Rohdes and where he had several rooms for family life. The question of disaffection with housing brought forward a contradictory reply—that new housing pro-
gress so fast that there was no grumbling. Bearing in mind the recent industrial increase, does not Prof Rhodes compared with the existing stock of houses, it seemed unreal to say that new housing was so widespread that each was satisfied with his lot.

Who? Prof Rhodes as an opponent of conscription. He had emphasized the free economic system of the country. As long as he was asked, bearing his background in law, the subject of conscription was discussed and he had not been asked about conscription in the U.S.S.R. Mr. Rohdes, as a part of the V.V.O. in the WDPV controversy, was apparently not to be criticized. He was not asked an explicit attitude to the conscription which arose from the background of a socialistic state. The question to V.V.O. in the WDPV controversy, was apparently not to be criticized. He was not asked an explicit attitude to the conscription which arose from the background of a socialistic state. The question was not questioned and the Russian attitude, which was to take conscription for two years for granted; and that really the question just did not arise! This intellectual carpet wheel at least tells us that Prof Rhodes, while opposing conscription, in New Zealand, does not oppose it in Russia, and did not try to convert him. Nevertheless, he used his audience to sign the Stockholm Appeal. (250,000 signed in New Zealand, versus 113,000,000 in the U.S.S.R.) Because it was most important and each district from government's should do their bit for peace. The district of 2-year old children in 10,000. Prof Rhodes found everyone wanting a day's work to be marked among the hysteric's which continued with the West.

This article does not attempt to cover a lot of human interest of the talk—it is an attempt to analyse his try to force the visitors to Russia express such diver-
gence of views.

Peace—It's wonderful. —A.W.C.

SOCIALIST CLUB
IT IS HOPED TO HAVE JOCK BARNES

To speak at the first meeting in the Y.M.C., on Tuesday, March 15, at 8 p.m.
Dulles Visits the Antipodes

"You'll Get Your Fingers Burned!"

MR. JOHN FOSTER DULLES is in many ways a dangerous man," said the Right Reverend E. H. Bungman, Bishop of Canberra and Goulburn, rebuking the Australian Council for the Union of Workmen and Craftsman for pressing Dulles to Australia on the occasion of his visit to Australia. "He is probably an honest Christian, but we don’t want to commit this country to anything he says, or any of his political ideas. We don’t want to commit this Council to anything in the way of U.S. national policies at present, or we will get ourselves burned!"

It is common knowledge that the purpose of his visit to Australia and New Zealand is to attend to the offers of the last war from the popular mind, as a preparation for the rearming of Japan. In the "Dominion" (February 15) it is quoted as saying: "I consider that there is a good probability that Japan will come a good neighbour to us in the Pacific, and a bulwark against the rising threat of Soviet and Chinese communism."

"Mr. Dulles is an old hand at building bulwarks against communists, and against the independence of Asian peoples."

Child Prodigy

His grandfather John Foster was Secretary of State about the turn of the century, and in 1906 he was Governor of Formosa to the Japanese in 1905. At the Hague Conference in 1907, the Chinese Government was fortunate to accept two Americans as members of the Chinese delegation— one of them was John Foster Dulles— who could speak a word of Chinese, but still acted as secretary for the Chinese. In 1906, China was forced to accept the Japanese terms for the ending of the Sino-Japanese War.

Learning his international politics at an early age, he entered the well-connected New York law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, a firm that worked out cartel agreements between U.S. Steel, Aluminum Corporation of America, Dupont De Nemours, and the Nazi German Trust in a number of Indo-China and other recoveries of 10 million U.S. dollars in sugar purchases. He also practiced the legal government of the Spanish Republic. Later, before U.S. Steel, he represented the Danish government, serving as an agent for the Danish Government in Berlin.

As well as his legal connections with international Treats, Mr. Dulles is a monarchist in his own right. He is a director of the International Nickel Company (INCO) of Canada.

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Dulles: The Voice of America?

Thus Dulles guaranteed military aid to Syngman Rhee for action against the North in preference to the peaceful solution for the unity of the country.

In the light of this record, you would wonder, with the Bishop of Canberra, at the action of the Australian Council of Churches in extending fraternal greetings to this person.

Dulles: The Voice of America?

The Sharma Case... A Victim of White New Zealand

Many students of Victoria who have been to Townsville, been active in student work, have returned from circles at all on a national scale, will know Pat (Chauru Prapat) and understand the以及 rest of the Fiji student from Fiji, who has 8 units of a B.Com., 2 units in accountancy professional, and has been studying at Canterbury University College for several years.

He has been refused permission to remain in New Zealand, and continues his studies. The Customs Department, said a Press Association message of 16th February, declared that Mr. Sharma's permit entitled him to remain in New Zealand, and as far as is known no reason has been officially given for his refusal.

A fellow Canterburian remarked to your "Sallent" reporter the other day that it would be difficult to make a matter of Pat's removal, for to what end would the police or hand him up in his feet, probably with a bottle of beer in each hand. He was a lively and attractive personality, fond of the interesting life of things, and excellent company. He never swerved from his New Zealand quarter, and during his years of residence in New Zealand other employment during term as well as in vacations, his academic record has been surprisingly good.

A Christchurch accountancy firm which had employed Mr. Sharma, and been well satisfied with his work, made representations to the Minister of Customs, Mr. Burdett, asking on behalf of fellow students if the Department would care to state the reasons for declining to renew Sharma's permit, and thus he could be admitted. By some approved overseas students cannot be admitted to New Zealand, Pat is a definite term of perhaps five years. If he breaks the laws of New Zealand, or if he makes a false statement, he is barred for five years.

The editor of the Canterbury University "Canter," Mr. Mike Conway, has written to the Minister of Customs, Mr. Burdett, asking on behalf of fellow students if the Department would state the reasons for declining to renew Sharma's permit, and thus he could be admitted. By some approved overseas students cannot be admitted to New Zealand, Pat is a definite term of perhaps five years. If he breaks the laws of New Zealand, or if he makes a false statement, he is barred for five years.

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"There Is No Life Without Song"

WHEN Czech resistance fighter Julius Fisch was writing his "Notes" in a Gestapo dungeon, and struggling to keep his mind alive, he wrote: "There is no life without song, as there is no life without the sun." This thought was adopted by the students of the Church of Prague Singing Book, "Youth Singing," (published 1949), containing some 300 pages of songs with music from practically every country in the world—student songs, folk songs, songs of national movements.

Less ambitious, but just as effective for its purpose, is NUSDA's latest publication, "Song Book," (edited by Michael Vaynomos of Canterbury), which appeared at the end of January. Certainly there is no student life without song; and the New Zealand students gathered together.

It opens suitably enough, with Blake's "Jerusalem," its words expressing the faith shared by many of us in a just future secured by the moral strength of men. With rather startling modernism, we wait for voices straight into the late refined American folk songs, "Frankie and Albert," and "Vandy Brown," two of the most popular melodies around the fire during ramping trips and long candlelight sessions at Congress. Other folk songs are included, and the "Leninian Love Song," "The Foggy Dew," "Sir Roger of Stone," the "Gwynplaine," "Greenapple," and "Samuel Hall." These songs had to be backed up with a pair of singing-strippers to meet the requirements of all certain provisions of the law.

It is wonderful to see a few New Zealand-born songs in print—not only "Nestor's Knapsack," but "Kara Ana," "Double-Blind," and "A Fast Fair Lady," and, on the extraneous level, the redoubtable "Rollin the Raving Roman," and even: "When Serge and I Were Young" and the most militant on behalf of Trotsky.

The book can be said to reflect quite literally the whole student body. It contains data on the country as expressed by what they sing. Many students groups are represented. Several have even had Christmas carols scattered through the book, and a number of well known rebel songs—"La Marziali," for instance, and "Joe Hill." And, over "The Red, White and Yellow," and "The Peat-Bog Soldiers," will come from a variety of outlooks, but all singing songs of man's suffering through darkness and despair.

In this age of the release of Krupp and Hitten, if it is to lose its meaning and power, it will be well for us to listen to these songs even more often than at present for the German political prisoners of ten or fifteen years ago.

I think the editor is to be especially congratulated on his arrangement. The playing of "Aspira de la varade" by the University's "Crude Song," and "God Save New Zealand" looking across at "The Red Flag," "We Shall Not Be Moved," yes, for the rebels and permanent undergrounders, it's a good work done.

PARTISAN.

SOUTH AFRICA CALLS

WE all know that manchinen is a cruel race, even in the United States. But the extent to which it has increased in the past few years is so well known that it will be taken for granted.

The following letter has been received from Mr. K. O'Brien, the President of the African Students Union of South Africa, Mr. P. V. Tobiah.

"... I wish through you to appeal to the National Sesame Association for financial assistance in the current crisis, which threatens to put the South African Students Union in a much critical position. We have been invited to send a delegation to study Medicine at the University of Wisconsin. It is hoped that the students will be able to leave the country in the next few weeks. It is understood that the students have been invited to study Medicine at the University of Wisconsin on condition that they return to South Africa after the course. The students have accepted this invitation in the belief that it will be a great honour to them and to the country. It is hoped that the students will be able to obtain financial assistance from the National Sesame Association to enable them to meet the expenses of the course.

The students have been invited to study Medicine at the University of Wisconsin and are expected to return to South Africa after the course. It is understood that the students have been invited to study Medicine at the University of Wisconsin on condition that they return to South Africa after the course. The students have accepted this invitation in the belief that it will be a great honour to them and to the country. It is hoped that the students will be able to obtain financial assistance from the National Sesame Association to enable them to meet the expenses of the course. It is understood that the students have been invited to study Medicine at the University of Wisconsin on condition that they return to South Africa after the course. The students have accepted this invitation in the belief that it will be a great honour to them and to the country. It is hoped that the students will be able to obtain financial assistance from the National Sesame Association to enable them to meet the expenses of the course.
The accredited observers of the V.I.C. were seated in the gallery in anticipation of the formal opening of the legislative session. Alec McLeod (formerly Assembly president) and John Matthews, all graduates of Victoria University College, were present.

A report by the V.I.C. observers was submitted to the University Senate on the first day of the session. The report stated that the observers had been in attendance at all meetings of the Senate and that they had found the sessions to be well-organized and efficient. The observers also noted that the Senate had been receptive to their suggestions and had made several changes in its procedures as a result of their recommendations.

The report concluded with a statement that the V.I.C. observers were satisfied with the way in which the Senate had conducted its business and that they would continue to monitor its activities in the future.

FOR STUDENTS IN NEED

During the war, when the need for relief funds for students in many countries was recognized, W.B.R. (World Student Relief) was formed. This organization was an alliance of I.S.S. (International Student Union of Socialist Countries), World Student Christian Federation, World Federation of University Students, World Union of Jewish Students and I.S.S. (International), the governing body, and the technical administration was entrusted to I.S.S. (International).

In 1951, a group of students and organizations decided to raise funds to send a delegation of students to the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Several students and organizations contributed to this effort, including the I.S.S., and the delegation was able to attend the session. The delegation included students from various countries, including those from Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America.

The activities of W.B.R. continued after the war, and the organization remained active in promoting the rights of students around the world. The organization has continued to provide relief funds for students in need and has worked to promote international cooperation and understanding among students.

What's What?

Many freshers are bewildered by the strange initials such as U.I.S. or I.S.S., etc. That is the meaning of some of the better-known symbols you may see around the campus. I.S.S. stands for International Student Union, a worldwide organization for the collection and distribution of relief funds to needy students.

E.U.I.: Evangelical Union. An affiliated group of the Students' Association devoted to the propagation of evangelical Christianity, and linked with similar groups in other Colleges through the Inter-Varsity Fellowship.

I.S.S.: International Student Relief. An affiliated group of the Students' Association devoted to the provision of relief funds for students in need. It is a member of World Union of Students' Associations, W.B.R., and W.B.R. is affiliated to I.S.S. (International). The International Student Relief was founded in 1948 to provide relief funds to students in需要 need around the world.

I.S.S. (International): The International Student Union of Socialist Countries, a union of national student unions affiliated with the World Students' League and the International Labour Organization. It is concerned with the interests of students in socialist countries and provides relief funds to students in need.

E.U.I.: Evangelical Union. An affiliated group of the Students' Association devoted to the propagation of evangelical Christianity, and linked with similar groups in other Colleges through the Inter-Varsity Fellowship.

The I.S.S. has handled significant relief efforts since its formation in 1948. It has provided relief funds to students in various countries, including those in Europe, Africa, Asia, and South America, and has continued to do so to this day.

For Further Reading

The I.S.S. has published a number of publications over the years, including a series of pamphlets and brochures on various topics related to students and student affairs. The organization has also produced a number of reports and studies on issues affecting students around the world.

The I.S.S. has continued to provide relief funds to students in need, and has expanded its efforts to include other forms of support, such as scholarships and grants. The organization has also worked to promote international cooperation and understanding among students, and has continued to be an active member of the international student movement.
IS THE I.U.S. DEMOCRATIC?

A LARGE part of the report of Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, VUC's observers at the Prague World Student Congress last August, is taken up with replies to specific questions put to them by our Executive. In the light of this fact, it is even more incomprehensible that our Executive should see fit not to publicise their response to an as wide and as early as possible.

Among other questions, the Executive asked observers what was the attitude of IUS to agitation within the British National Union of Students for disaffiliation from IUS, and the opportunity of minority groups. IUS is able to express opposition to official policy, which is famous for its militancy.

"The British NUS did in fact tend to be the leader, and to set the tune for the small minority of delegates and observers opposed to one or other aspects of IUS policy," says the report. "At Congress there was what might be called an 'opposition group,' small in terms of both its own numbers at the Congress, and of the number of students it represented. Its leaders could be fairly said to have been the delegates of the BUS, and, with the exception of one coloured member of this delegation who literally 'broke party discipline' at the end of the Congress in express protest at his views on the colonial question." The group included delegates from the National Union of Students in Australia, Scandinavia, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, Canada, and South Africa. The majority of these bodies were no longer affiliated to IUS. The group did not, however, include all non-affiliated bodies which were represented at Congress. The non-affiliated French NUS, for instance, though by no means at one with IUS, formed part of this rather interesting bloc. The members of this group were conscious, not only for their united opposition to prc.

Fairness

"The time accorded to speakers from minority groups seemed to us perhaps a little less than it should have been. The number of speakers heard from the British and Scandinavian unions was greater than that from any other single delegation. Although a number of speakers presented views clearly in opposition to those of the majority of students present, and often rather unceasingly to members of that majority, at no time were such speakers discriminated against by the Chair." One of our Executive's questions to its observers, quoted above, concerned minority agitation against IUS inside BUS. "To us," answer the observers, "the significant fact is that BUS remains affiliated and represented at this Congress by a strong and active delegation with a voting strength of its own. There may be some 'agitation within BUS for disaffiliation,' but should such a delegation ever carry any weight with NUS students? We are not going to base our attitude on that of the BUS Executive—a course for which there would not appear to be any particular reason—when we can go beyond the facts and present 'agitations' within BUS. Any demonstrative body will have different opinions, but surely the democratic BUS has reached opinion on the whole body, and not the opinions of individual members or minority groups within it, is significant.

"It seems, moreover, that the Executive of the BUS, which is not affiliated to BUS, is not unrepresentative of the students' movement, and, as such, we should be more concerned to the NSC than to the BUS which has an office in Wellington."


U.N.N.—How did you get to University without knowing that? W.A.F.—World Assembly of Youth—non-representative body of right-wing youth organisations and other youth organisations. It is a main nuisance on the North and South poles, the middle region of the world, and the national bodies in Europe and colonies.

W.C.D.P.—World Conference of Democratic Youth in London in 1935. The 500 million youth movement, led by people of all philosophies, with the main aim of securing lasting peace between different social systems. Initiated the Stockholm Appeal for international co-operation of a movement which has 700 million signatures already, N.N.S. member of the World Committee in very Rev. C.W. Alston, Dean of the New York Parist.

W.D.P.—World Federation of Democratic Youth—millitant international association of all students in every country in the world, and a total membership of 30 million. In policy and programme the main emphasis is on peace and better economic, social and cultural standards for all. W.D.P. was founded in 1914-15. W.P.D.P. has consultative status with the U.N. N.C.R.S. was founded in 1914.


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SPORTS' CHAT

This editorial is addressed mainly to FRESHERS. You have come to university to pursue an academic career but we hope that you are going to find time to further a sporting career. For many years now Victoria has been notorious for her poor record in this respect. We are determined on this year's freshmen to rescue us from this slough of despond.

Every sport, both indoor and outdoor, has its followers at V.U.C. In the first term when you arrive you will find that all the summer sports are in full swing, but later in the year you will find that you are going along and making yourself known to those who belong to the clubs in which you are interested. Unfortunately you will be ineligible to represent V.U.C. at Easter Tournament but by being a member of a club you will be qualified for participating in Easter Tournament next year. The Winter Sports Clubs will be getting under way towards the end of the first term and by watching the notice board you will be able to get all the information that you need. You are eligible to represent V.U.C at Winter Tournament.

One last word. It is possible to attend lectures and yet never get to know anyone apart from your immediate friends. The sports clubs offer you an avenue for meeting new friends and acquaintances. All clubs are advertising their activities by means of the notice board and Salient and by watching these you will be in contact with sporting activities in the college. Remember all you sports types that you are sure of a warm welcome from any club that you are interested in—Daphne Davy.

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