NEW SCIENCE BLOCK NEARS COMPLETION

View of the Science Block from the Air

By courtesy the Evening Post

View of a Geography Class in Progress

By courtesy of M. D. King

SPACIOUS NEW BLOCK

Eleven months ago the current editor's predecessor featured a most outspoken criticism of the new Science Block, then only partly constructed. Described as "another horror" and a "concrete bunker", the building came under attack for its "unimaginative use" of glass, its outrageous solidity, and its "incredible heaviness and utter dreariness".

Essentially, the failure to realise the delights of the landscape, we were told, was a question of glass. One of the most impressive views in the city, we were told, was boxed up in tiny windowfuls. Tiny panes of glass, appearing with domino-like repetition, made the building appear "unrelievably square".

Now that the new building is at last nearing completion the time has come for a proper assessment of it. One can not expect to evaluate accurately a building of this nature when it is only half-constructed—when it consists of a little more than a ferro-concrete shell surrounded by metal tubing, tin shacks and cranes. It is only now that a satisfactory assessment can be made.

From the point of view of sheer utility the new building is an outstanding success. It is solid and spacious. Every aspect of it gives an impression of hugeness. Its six floors and basement will satisfy the demands of the Science Faculty, apart from the Botany and Zoology Departments, for a considerable number of years to come. Already the Geography and Geology Departments are fully in occupation of two floors. A number of other floors are partly in use. When the entire building is available at the commencement of the 1959 academic year, a grave problem of overcrowding will have been temporarily eased.

From the aesthetic and architectural point of view the building is not quite so bad after all. It falls far short of the new Dairy Board Building in architectural grandeur and sheer originality but, nonetheless, it can not be condemned for a lack of glass. From inside the building the glass appears perfectly adequate. Apart from the basement the building receives a more than sufficient supply of sunlight, and from the laboratories one obtains among the finest views in the city.
First Editor Looks Back

IN THE BEGINNING
WAS THE WORD....

"Salient's" predecessor was SMAD ("Wisdom is to be desired for the sake of more gold") which had done a good job as a light-hearted record of student life at V.U.C., but by 1938 the Students' Association Executive felt that the increasing world tension caused by one explosive international situation after another made it necessary to change the nature of the undergraduate paper. The Japanese attack on China, Mussolini's Ethiopian War, the invasion of Spain by Mussolini, Hitler and Franco, the annexation of Austria were ominous events demanding the attention of a thoughtful people and producing the mental climate in which the Exec decided to make a change. The last editorial of the year was written amid the gloom of the Munich deal with Hitler.

It was decided that in future the students' association paper should try to link University life more closely with that of the outside world on the assumption that if the war which seemed likely to occur ever did begin, it would at least be an advantage to have a few clues what it was about. This change to a more serious attitude was shown elsewhere in University life by the passing of more radical motions at debates, in the formation of new clubs and discussion groups and in the frequent personal expression of grave doubt regarding the honesty of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's foreign policy.

The Exec appointed the editor and the editor appointed his staff. We were given carte blanche; there were no policy ties.

The original "Salient" staff were in full agreement with the proposed changes, and Derek Freeman, Assistant Editor, suggested a new name was needed for the new paper. The present name was his suggestion. He also planned the layout and wrote energetically and capably—versus, reports, reviews.

Back at the moment, I think, Professor of Anthropology at an Australian University. Ron Meek, of Excrav fame, now lecturer in Economics at Glasgow, was Literary Editor and proved a news-head with an infallible nose for game. Among a number of first-rate scamps must be counted his interview with Count von Lockner, in the course of which the Count, in all innocence, confirmed our public statistics about the morality of pre-war British foreign policy. "You wait until Germany and Briain settle it together," Luckner told Ron. "Then everything will be fixed." Six months later came Munich and the fulfillment of his prophecy. Vesta Emmanuelli, the late Mary Dowrick (then Mary Brice) and Harold Greig wrote lively and interesting things in a wide variety of forms. Morrie Boyd's quiet efficiency as Assistant Editor kept us in good repute with the printer, a labour of Hercules, and gave us, as well, good material to publish. John Bullock, our Business Manager, procured a steady flow of advertisements for all pages but the first, which was never thus despised. Lara Sandford and Ruth Singleton were the Sports Editors and Eddie Robertson would emerge at a run from the lab, just in time to see the distribution of each issue.

This staff ran "Salient" as a fully co-operative effort: that was the reason for its success. At formal staff meetings ideas were pooled and policy decided. There was agreement that far from avoiding controversial subjects we should grapple earnestly with them; that the common editorial impartiality was usually not genuine and should be frankly abandoned. Instead, we would put our names to what we wrote, leaving the students to attach their own values to it.

But it was not all grim or high-minded as it sounds. Most of the staff sat up in verse, poetry or fiction, and the "Cautionary Tales" of Ron Meek were by no means the only things which produced hearty laughter.

By the third issue the circulation had doubled and had reached the then-record total of 600 out of a roll of 900 students.

On the Wednesday evening of its appearance, most heads in the Common Rooms were buried behind a spread of "Salients", of which, one would be lowered for a minute to allow the owner to take part in an argument going on about something said in it, before he hid himself again. The staff watched these reactions with keen interest and very often wrote with them in mind.

In review, it is probably this gladly function of the students' paper which was among its best contributions to university thought to stir the complacent, to question the accepted, to provoke argument. For this real and a necessary function of an undergraduate paper. If students don't question accepted values, they are not running according to their form. It is among the educated young people that intellectual curiosity should be most plainly shown. "Salient" partly embodied this idea.

It has usually embodied, too, a good deal of the liberal tradition of official student thought at V.U.C. as expressed in various clubs and societies, a tradition as real as it is honourable and long-lived. Moreover there has been general recognition of its right to do this. When it came to embody the liberal tradition of Victoria it will cease to be "Salient".

The original staff appreciated sincerely the attitude of the Student Association towards "Salient" which commissioned the first issues. We knew they disagreed with much of what we said: sometimes they probably disagreed very strongly. But never once was there any suggestion of pressure on our policy even the remotest hint of the humiliation of censorship. They had given us this job to do, they said, and provided we did the job well we would have a free hand. This was indeed the case and they thereby came to stand so much the higher in the eyes of all their contemporaries.

Congratulations to "Salient" on its twentieth birthday. May it continue to provoke and entertain, to sing and to amuse. All who have ever worked on it, I would, like me to offer it their best wishes.

Mr. A. H. Scotney — First Editor of Salient

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APPLICATIONS CLOSE ON AUGUST 15, 1958.
PLUNKET MEDAL 1958

For what is one of the more venerable of Victoria's institutions, the splendor shown by the student body towards Plunket Medal was quite remarkable.

The audience, which all but filled the concert chamber on Saturday, 13th July, was notable for the scarcity of students, and the complete absence of any members of the University staff. Is it some form of inverted nobility that a University function is good enough for the general public, but not for the genus in the employment of Welling-

ton's own Redbrick Night School?

The contest was the best attended for some years and was notable by the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General and an official party which excluded few of Wellington's notable citizens.

Before such an audience then it was no small ordeal for the eight speakers, five of whom had not previously contested to produce oratory with no trace of nervousness and their generally confident manner is to be commended.

Mr. Whitta had the benefit of 12 months' preparation, and this made his speech the most polished and pleasant of the evening. The delivery was crisp, and Mr. Whitta did not deem, or find, it necessary to hold his audience by extravagant gestures or modulation of his voice. He traced the career of Sir Stafford Cripps, a record lived in whole life in the glow of success, through its many paradoxes. He was a life in future decades. If this first even of asceticism devoted to the good of the poor, and if Churchill is sym-

bol of the glorious history of Brit-

ish imperialism, then Sir Stafford Cripps was symbolic of that history, more rarely told, the history of the Common Man.

A man moving silently through the warm, corrupting air of politics, who saved Britain from the threat of the mighty devil and stability back to sterling. Telling phrases and well conveyed to the audience.

Miss Merle Boyle, who has a voice which must be the dream of any eccentricist, described the career of the scraggy backwoodsman, Abe. Lincoln "who ain't good for nothin' but dreamin'" — his early life as postmaster and later lawyer and statesman; his search for a professional who could match the South's Robert E. Lee, and in victory his com-

passion for the people of the South.

Little incidents from his life and quotes from people who knew him —these made Miss Boyle's speech something close to an oration, and the conclusion of her speech: "He was great, but in his greatness he did not seem to be a man" left unaided nothing which should have been said.

Mr. H. Cragg gave us the most emotional speech of the evening, on Mahatma Gandhi —the funny little Hindu who defeated the might of the British Empire. A pilgrim making his way deep into the hearts of men. A gentle man, eyes deep and full of light—like the sea; who was shot down pathetically at the age of 79. Even if one could not easily agree with his facts one could not fail to be moved by Mr. Huc-

drickie. The judges seemed to have other standards for oratory.

They placed Miss Boyle and Mr. Hudsonick second equal.

Mr. Larsen told well of Josep Brot, the man who dreamed and worked to make his dream come true, and of Marshall Tito, who de-

fied Hitler, and later the Kremlin. Of the struggle within the man be-

tween an ideal and a loyalty. The ideal of a free Yugoslavia, and a loyalty to the U.S.R. and the resolution of that struggle which gives a message of hope to the free world.

Mr. Doogue chose to talk on Ara-

watta Bill, who was the symbol of the New Zealand pioneer, living in harmony with nature and searching for riches, not realising that the re-

ward lay in the search itself. A fine voice and impressive manner made this speech powerful, and a better subject might have put Mr. Doogue into the money.

Mr. Wiggs spoke of Tom Paice, the philosopher of the American Revolution, who broke the dam of pre-conceptions and gave vent to the fervour that resulted in the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Wiggs may prove a hard man to beat in the future.

Mr. Martineau, on Peter Fraser, adopted a tone which came rather too close to a lecture, but nevertheless told well of the two Peter Frasers, the 20-year-old with fire in his belly and the later man, more experienced, humble, who lived to be Prime Minister and to see his name in history.

Mr. Hamlin spoke on Hitler. His approach was the obvious one, of condemnation, with an attempted analysis of the reason for Hitler's career. With more preparation Mr. Hamlin's speech would have been less of a strain on the sympathy and intelligence of the audience.

In presenting the medal to Mr. Whitta, His Excellency said that Public Speaking was the art of compulsion, but it was not Oratory. He said that when it came to a time of crisis, the trappings of the orator fell away, and one was left with the bare truths and the char-

acter of the man. This was illus-

trated to be true by a quotation from one of Churchill's war speeches, when he first asked for a voice of confidence from the House of Commons " . . . I promise you blood, toil, sweat and tears . . . ."

To keep the home fires burning

A fire chose who deliberately started two houses fires in Adelaide was gauged for twelve months. He is Joseph Walter Staubis. He pleaded not guilty to starting two fires which caused damage totalling $1250. The judge suggested that Staubis was a psychopath case and had no motive for the offences. For him no more than the blazing hearts shall burn . . .

God defend Australia

In Melbourne recently Prince Otto Richard von Ysenburg and Briddening of Hesse, Germany, said: "We in Germany are very poorly served by this white man's fortress which you have built so close to Asia." The Prince said Australia was one of the few countries in the world where white men could still live without intermingling with coloured people. He said he would like to see more German migration to Australia.

Snails pace it out

Thousands of edible snails on their way to Swiss restaurants escaped from a railway goods wagon at a Milawa siding recently. A railway worker who was on the train leading to a nearby field was unable to halt the slow procession of ab-

scodding snails before the contours of six packing cases had disappeared into the long grass.

Buttered both sides?

Complaint from Fiji: Butter dipping by New Zealanders alleged.

Headline in "Evening Post" May 1938.

Back to the state of nature

"Let me assure you that lack of a hot wash will not do the kiddies any harm. I personally have not bathed in the last six months and I'm healthy. I believe that cooking food destroys the vitamin content and serious thought should be given to the development of a diet which consists solely of uncooked food (raw vegetables, eggs, etc.)."

—Letter in "Evening Post", signed "Happy Bachelor".

GOD FORBID

"Tell me, what is a happy medium?"

"An interdicted spiritualist."

"Tell me, why did the chicken cross the road?"

"Because it wanted to get to the other side."

"Tell me, why do you work in a dynamite factory?"

"I want to make myself quit smoking."

Mother: "Tommy, what are you doing to the cat?"

Tommy: "Daddy said there was

five bob in the kitty."

To hell with swot

Why not visit

The Picasso

Coffee lounge tonight?

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SALIENT

GOVERNMENT
On July 2nd the new Executive met for the first time. All members attended, turned up on time and stayed the full hour. The new Committee, which will serve as a central body to act as a watchword for the charges of youth, inexperience and irresponsibility which have been floating around. In welcoming new members Mr. Wilson said that although the youthfulness of the new club group was criticized he personally thought that it was probably a good thing.

Among the correspondence was a letter from Mr. Hercus concerning matters handled from the Men’s Committee. The meeting proceeded to co-opt a new Executive position. Mr. Shaw later turned up at the meeting, and was able to appoint several posts. Mr. Wilson commented that Lord Mr. Shaw knows more about Student Association affairs than anyone.

Correspondence: A letter from the Cafeteria Scholars Society reporting their inaugural meeting and listing the required 20 members for affiliation. The Executive decided to consider affiliation when a draft constitution was received and to hold a vote in the coming week. A proper statement of objects was required.

There was also a letter from the Training College Executive requesting that the club consider a deferred reduction in fees. It was decided that July 27 be suggested to the Training College Executive as a suitable date.

Appointments: In the allotment of posts Mr. Wilson explained the duties in each case. If anyone is interested in any post, he said, "it is up to you to let me know." Mr. Wilson said he had studied the constitution and was authorized to delegate the Chairmanship of the Publications Committee.

The other appointments were as follows:

- Student Hostel Representative: Mr. Mitchell.
- Public Relations Officer: Mr. Mitchell.
- Records Officer: Mr. Jamieson.
- Sports Officer: Change Officer.
- Miss Pointon.
- Student Health Officer: Miss Shaw.
- Board and Accommodation Officer: Mr. Mitchell.
- Student Employment Officer: Miss Becc.

Cafeteria Liaison Officer: Mr. Wilson.

Co-ordinated Orientation Handbook: Miss Thompson.

Assistant Hon. Secretary: This appointment was held over.

Blues Committee Representative: Mr. Pimmer.

Finance Committee Representatives: Messrs. Shaw and Davy.

Publications Committee: Miss Thompson.

Convenor Social Committee: Miss Becc.

Student Union Building Planning Committee: Messrs. Shaw and Wilson.

Chairman House Committee: Mr. Pimmer.


Executive: Mr. Wilson, President.

Recommendations From AGM:

(1) It was passed by the meeting that Mr. Wilson, as President, put forward the recommendation regarding the Cafeteria with Miss Becc as thealternate. It was stated that any concessions would be paid for by the Stud. Ass. and not by the management. Why? Three Exec. members stated that they had had the usual experience of losing two blocks of potato with their dinners.

(2) The Secretary was instructed to write to the Registrar requesting him to place before the Professorial Board the recommendations of the A.G.M. relating to the censorship of "S aluminium." There was also a letter from the Training College Executive requesting that the club consider a deferred reduction in fees. It was decided that July 27 be suggested to the Training College Executive as a suitable date.

LIVELY LABOUR CLUB

The University's only political club, the Labour Club, has had a very busy year since it held its A.G.M. on March 17th. In the short space of time, it has managed to elect the Rev. Clyde Carr, been good enough to make addresses to the club. Mr. Tizard proved himself one of the most interesting developments in New Zealand's financial position. Among other things he discussed the prospects of further trade with the United States, Japan and Czechoslovakia, and also discussed the possibilities of a common market with Australia.

SURPRISING

The Rev. Clyde Carr, one of the most interesting and surprising addresses on the subject of New Zealand's financial position. Describing the facts of his ordination to the Ministry, Carr made a vigorous defence of secular education, and accused the churches of trying to keep pupils out of state schools. The speaker regarded Church and State as two separate juridical entities, and thought that they should not mix with education but be confined to their respective spheres: the church, and the Sunday school.

A number of other speakers have also addressed the club. Mr. Brown, private secretary to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Munn, spoke earlier this evening. The subject of the Labour Party, Past and Present. Having written his M.A. thesis on the History of the Labour Party, Bruce proved a most able speaker on the subject. Mr. Hugh Price, manager of Modern Books, gave an address on the Dairies of Beaconsfield. The particular diary that Hugh brought up his talk covered all the details of the diaries which Beattie and his wife, Sidney, received on their visit to New Zealand. The diary contained most amusing characters and a certain Judge Russell.音乐家: Hugh is at present editing this diary and it is expected that a book on the subject should be on sale very soon.

HOUSE PARTY

At a House Party given at his residence, Mr. Conrad Bollinger addressed the club. He described numerous stories and anecdotes associated with New Zealand's liquor laws, the Woollaston Report, and other well-known colonial and politicians familiarly, Connolly. A delicious menu was served, the main course being a book on the subject under the title of "The World's Own Arts Council." The speech was made by an able speaker on the subject. Mr. Hugh Price, manager of Modern Books, gave an address on the Dairies of Beaconsfield. The particular diary that Hugh brought up his talk covered all the details of the diaries which Beattie and his wife, Sidney, received on their visit to New Zealand. The diary contained most amusing characters and a certain Judge Russell. Musician: Hugh is at present editing this diary and it is expected that a book on the subject should be on sale very soon.

ARE YOU PLAYING THE GAME?

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Round the World in 80 days

3.30 a.m., Tues., June 14th: Brilliant idea strikes emborbed "Herk." Why not enhance the "Round the World in 280 Days" premiere?

6 p.m.: "Group up" for two hours a meeting gets under way, largely unaided, except for naturally "group up" and gregarious in its chambelania, due to various "group up" and, due to fine effort of Downing more than any three others present.

5 p.m.: "Gropus," "Hotter," "Flots," "Placards," etc., prepared.

6 p.m.: "Gropes." "Herk." conceptions about gloved... large amount.

7 p.m.: "Flots," etc., depart in four hours.

7.3 p.m.: "Dicks" make several... 280 Days" premiere.

7.5 p.m.: Mel Stoner float (car with obscene placards on sides, discussed "By Evening Post" as auto-avulsion) is caught in traffic jam due to street-cleaning day. Mirth is defused by,"Stone & Co., walk to theatre.

7.8 p.m.: "Herk" has a beer.

7.12 p.m.: Three Models... stage amid applause.

7.14 p.m.: "Grop" and King release balloon from box (for account see "Dominion," Thursday 25th). Manager and police enter theatre. King and Pope go into disguise by.whip-poor-will.

7.14 p.m.: "Grop" and Cornford hide in bar of house. Jones in restaurant.

7.15 p.m.: Jones removed from restaurant—Cornford bitten by dog—"Herk" bitten by dog—dog bites by Glover—dog flies, probably with rabbit.

8.30 p.m.: All return to "Vanity" and suffer half-hour of A.G.M. before it is over.

8.31 p.m.: "Grup" till 9.15.

10.45 p.m.: Pope and King rescued... experience in vice" President to remember on occasion that he organised raid on premises.

11.4 p.m.: Glover attempts to escape and Pope are ceilidh and glove red caps posing as Mike and Pope... according to Insurance Company. (Next premiere eagerly awaited) By R. E. J.

Discovery of New Testament Manuscripts

The oldest manuscript of Horace dates from the seventh or eighth century, of Cicero, Caesar, Plato from the ninth, of Thucydides and Herodotus from the tenth, of Aeschylus and Sophocles from the eleventh, of Euripides from the twelfth or thirteenth, yet no one doubts that these manuscripts, though ever so many centuries later than their authors' day, are, substantially, the uncorrupted descendants of the original compositions. We should have thought of questioning the integrity of the Gospel texts, but for the fact that they contain a Divine law of belief and conduct inimical to the irreligious. So writes Archibishop Sheahan.

We have a better foundation for the text of the Bible than for any other ancient book. More than 170 manuscripts of the New Testament have been found, some of them, of course, being only fragments. Besides these we have over 200 uncial manuscripts and more than 2000 cursives. The age of many of these works is astonishing. From the fifth century we have the outstanding codices: Alexandrinus, Ephraemi, Bezae, and Washingtonium; from the fourth century we have the Codex Vaticanus and Codex Sinaiticus. Even more important are the group of manuscripts known as the Chester Beatty papyri. They consist of portions of eleven papyrus books, ranging in date from the early second to the late fourth centuries, evidently containing substantial portions of the Old Testament and the New Testament portions of the four Gospels and the Acts, nearly the whole of the Epistles of St. Paul and nearly the whole of the Book of Revelations. The New Testament works are mostly early third century, i.e., dating from 200 to 250 A.D. Besides these early Greek manuscripts we also have a document known as a palimpsest, being a copy of the Gospels in Old Syriac. Its chief importance is not so much the fact that it was written in the early fourth century but rather that it is a translation of a second century Greek text used possibly as early as 150 A.D. That is only half a century after the writing of St. John's Gospel. But that is not all. There are even two older works that date back to the earlier centuries—about the time of the death of St. John himself. The first of these is a papyrus, now in the British Museum, written in a hand dating from the first half of the second century, possibly because he organis’d raid on premises.

11.4 p.m.: Glover attempts to escape and Pope are ceilidh and glove red caps posing as Mike and Pope... according to Insurance Company. (Next premiere eagerly awaited) By R. E. J.

The Editor:
Sir,—I thank you for this opportunity of expressing through your columns the gratitude of the many students who availed themselves of the hospitality of the Student Christian Movement in the matter of refreshments during Study Week. It seems unfortunate that the S.C.M. should go to all this trouble when there are adequate facilities at the University for the purpose mentioned. Can it be that these facilities are not often all for the benefit of the student population?

R.C.

The House at Pooh Corner
10/6

WHAT WAS WINNIE THE POOH'S SECRET VICE?

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GOD GIVES ONLY GOOD!
LEUCRITZ, EXPLAINS DIVINE HEALING PRINCIPLE

"Christian Science: The Science of Christ" was the title of a lecture on Christian Science given on Wednesday day last, 16th July, at lunch-hour in A.1. The lecturer, who gave the first address on this religion yet to be delivered at V.U.W., was Mr. Earl E. Simms, of Austin, Texas, a Member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. The lecture, which is one of sixteen being given throughout New Zealand by Mr. Simms, was arranged by Christian Science friends at V.U.W.

The lecturer was introduced by Miss Janette McCracken. Mr. Simms spoke substantially as follows:

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made," so declared the beloved disciple John (1: 1 - 3).

These are words which those of the writer of the first chapter of Genesis, where he says, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth,...And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Gen. 1: 31).

In Christian Science these words mean that there is no place for the use of absolute facts. Indeed, they are profoundly significant. Do they change your thought? The teachings of Christian Science make them clearly understandable and practical. Plainly that which is practical can be practiced, hence is demonstrable. So you can demon- strate here and now that God is the only true God. His creation is entirely good. The word "only" means "one and no other." Therefore, since the only God created only good, there is no creator or cause of evil.

Christ Jesus declared to God to be Spirit. His creation, then, must be Spirit. Being good, it should not be otherwise, since even according to natural law like produces like. Consequently, man, including the universe, is primarily and finally spiritual. And therefore, these conclusions are logically sound!

Christian Science, its practice and demonstration, form the Scriptural facts. The teachings and demonstrations of our Saviour, Christ Jesus, proved the allness and goodness of God, Spirit, and Spirit's creation. In view of this, then, should the metaphysical statement, "There is no life, truth, intelligence, or substance in matter" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 601), consist of your own! Obviously it should not, even though it maintains that every thing that is proved by the physical senses is void of life, truth, intelligence, or substance, hence material. Actually the foregoing facts are precisely what Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, discovered in 1866, and later wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," (p. 601), thus: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, or substance in matter. There is an infinite manifestation, for God is All. As God is Spirit, all is Spirit and matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and mortal. God is Man and man is the image and likeness. Therefore, man is not material, he is spiritual.

When Mrs. Eddy declared that all is one of God, God's own image and likeness, manifestation or creation and denied the reality and existence of matter, some physicists and many religious- ists took her to task on these points. This, however, did not deter her in God-given birthright of freedom from the false beliefs in the reality of matter and to thus establish God's kingship of Life, Truth, and Love here on earth.

IS THE UNIVERSE, INCLUDING MAN, EVOLVED BY ATOMIC FORCE?

Humankind has ever been fared more wisely within the bounds of "It is alive, including man, evolved by atomic force.

"This momentous question has become definitely acute with the discoveries that are being made in the research workers in such fields of nuclear physics as that of the nuclear physicist in atomic energy. Obviously activities in the physical sciences have brought many useful things through research in the fields of electronics, chem- istry, acoustics, and other fields. It is not the purpose or mission of Christian Science to tear down or discredit those achievements or those who achieved them. The teachings of Christian Science and its practice in healing the sick and saving neurotics from the spiritual facts of being; they never surrender man's God-given birthright of freedom and dominion over all things; they never lose sight of the fact that All there is-Spirit and not the material manifestation, and that man and the universe reflect God. So, after studying and practicing Christian Science, one is bound to conclude that its Discoverer and Founder was far in advance of the physical scientists of our day.

As for Dr. Webster, the universe is "the totality of existing or created things, including the earth and all things in the heavens." As for Webster, Man is "free from the in- fluence of the individual.

Webster leaves the word "science" in part as follows: "accumulated knowledge systematized and formul- ated with reference to the discussion of general truths or the operation of general laws." Science is in its pure and original sense, as used in Christian Science, is precise, exact, demon- strable knowledge of God's laws and Jesus' method of employing or invoking these laws, thereby revealing the truth concerning man and God's government. Truly, Christian Science is the law of God. Its logic never deviates from the inspired teachings of the Bible. Mrs. Eddy summarized the Bible in her 1875 James Version of the Bible. This text is used in Christian Science churches and is studied daily by all Christian Scientists in English-speaking countries.

Most of those who are known as Christian Scientists have come to know this scientific knowledge of the Bible of the Christian Church; others have come because of the teachings that these could be the most satisfying and demonstrable facts concerning God and His creation. Whether or not you have been reared in it remains con- stant because they have proved it to be the way of life which our Saviour taught and exemplified.

THE CORRECT CONCEPT

Let us continue our discussion of Christian Science as Science. I am sure we agree that to be scientific a rule or law must unfold with indefinite degree of sequence or logic. In other words, there must be a sure and constant method that; its premises are absolute truths con- cerning God, the universe, including Man, and the governing laws of Spirit. It is true that some but not all of the men and women of physi- cal science have reached the conclu- sion, as did Mrs. Eddy, that God, the universe, including Man, and the infinite and its infinite manifestation; but unisonity in this respect may not be far off. Why? Because right now, through research and discovery, physics agree that matter—this building and that seat you are occupying—is composed almost entirely of space. Too, it is agreed that that which you call your body is composed of only one hundred per cent space. For example, it has been agreed that where all the space was eliminated, atom coagulation would form a small body, in the same way a page is made of folded eye. The eminent authority, Sir James Jeans, of the University of Cambridge, said, "If we eliminated all the unfilled space in a man's body, he would become a very small ball, just visible with a magnifying glass." The Nature of The Physical Universe, (p. 270).

Since, then, the mortal body is at once space and infinitesimal parts, which united collected into one mass would be a mere speck dis- counted in the almost astronomically infinite space, and light, should not we ask which is it, the space or the speck, that nullifies the law of gravity? Which is it that becomes inflamed, so that one cannot distinguish the other? It is the light of God, or she is definitely right. Since in reality there is no truth, life, intelligence, or substance, hence disease are erroneous theories, false beliefs of a mortal or so- called spiritual body. When you are sure that either our logic and in fact can have no existence, power, or intelligence, since all is in- finite Mind, God, and its infinite manifestation.

THE SIMPLICITY OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Here one may say, "Well, then, what is the difficulty with Christian Science; it is too transcendental, too high spiritual for me to attain an- other level of understanding. How truer! The carnal mind will ever tell you, if you listen to you, that you cannot; gain the ear and right hand of Omnipotence, that you cannot. You may be sure that when you make your peace with God through doing right, with clear, positive statements of what God is, and your perfect in- terpretation of God's ways, you will feel the operation of God's law with reference to the difficulty at hand. Christian Science is simple enough that you understand what it means, and you will understand it (p. 53): "Divine logic and revelation coincide. If we believe otherwise, we must admit we are taking a part in the error of the world. That is but a pat- tern revelation."
Opponents of the regime have been rigorously suppressed. Last March Captain Henrik Galvao, a former National Union deputy in the so-called Portuguese parliament, was sentenced to life imprisonment. In 1947 Galvao was sent on a special fact-finding mission to the Portuguese slave-colony of Angola in order to assess charges laid against Portugal by the United Nations. Galvao was appealed by the corruption, maladministration and slavery and produced a report highly critical of the regime. The report was suppressed and Galvao was dismissed from his position as a deputy, to be subjected to continual persecution by the regime. Because he gave his support to the opposition candidate in the 1951 Presidential “election,” Galvao was sentenced to three years’ imprisonment in 1952 on the grounds of “disobeying the Head of State.” Now he has been sentenced for a further 16 years on the charge that while he was in jail previously he had printed and circulated leaflets criticizing the Head of State. The trial was a farce. It was held in secret and Galvao was not permitted to call witnesses for his defense. The result was a foregone conclusion.

In the last few months Dr. Salazar was quietly preparing the scene for the presidential elections. These elections were held in May. Salazar’s political police have been systematically persecuting the Portuguese democrats who are known to the regime. The opposition printing firm of Albero, which has been raided and is now under police supervision, and all documents at the opposition headquarters in Oporto have been seized. A number of prominent democrats have been arrested. Among these are Judge Sebastiao Ribeiro, author of a book attacking the regime, Professors Azevedo Gomes and Samara Rei, and have been ordered by the regime to abandon the democratic clubs which they had organised.

The Presidential election last May was decided by a carefully pre-arranged elaborate. Whereas in New Zealand approximately three persons in five are eligible to vote, in Portugal a mere one in six have this right. At the most a mere one and a half million out of nine million can register to vote. The opposition has to campaign in an atmosphere of fear. Mass arrests and political trials have taken place, and the offices of the Liberal opposition were subjected to continual raids.

It seems that the Catholic Church is the only group that can count Sala- zar. It counts on the powers of its million-plus members to dominate the political field. The opposition candidate in the presidential “election” was himself a practising Catholic and received a considerable measure of unofficial support from the clergy. Many Liberal legislators in the villages were set up with the aid of the local priests, who were told that the Church has in mind the establishment of a Christian Demo- crat Party. It is certainly significant that in recent months every Portu- guese bishop has been individually summoned to the Vatican. If the Church succeeds in ousting Salazar and introducing democratic elections it will be a great victory for justice.

—T.J.K.

SPANISH CARDINAL HITS OUT

In a recent address to a large group of workers Cardinal Pius Daniel, Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, hit out at the many Spanish employers who do not pay their workers a just wage. "Employers who, although they profess to be Catholics, do not fulfill their duties of justice and charity towards their workers, do great harm to the Church," the Cardinal said. He also declared that the work of Catholic Action organisations in the labour field, which were striving for justice, has been hindered and that at times the words of the bishops have been "silenced." Referring to the social improvements advocated in the papal Encyclicals, the Cardi- nal stated that "nevertheless, neither management, the workers, nor even the Government, welcomed them as they should have been wel- comed." In a final exhortation to the workers, he pointed out that the Church preaches only charity to the rich, while the employers seek merely to maintain their own selfish interests.

EASTERN ECONOMIES

When Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar became Premier nearly 30 years ago few people expected that his regime would bring with it such relative prosperity and such extraordinary longevity. Formerly a professor of economics, Dr. Salazar, in the short period of three months, gave Portugal her first balanced national budget in 74 years. He has been described as a "bookkeeper of genius" and as a "savage negotiator"; this is undoubtedly true; but it is equally the truth that Dr. Salazar is no democrat. The people of Portugal have had to pay for their state housing and pen- sions, introduced some years before the Labour Party came to power in New Zealand, with their political freedom.

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AMERICAN BASES IN SPAIN

American relations with Spain have come a long way since the day eight years ago when President Truman gave Spain’s first post-war representative in Washington a curt ten-minute welcome. The Eisenhower Administration, under considerable pressure from right-wing elements in Congress, has reversed the Democrats’ stand, and since 1953 Spain has been regarded as an important part of the U.S.’s Euro- pean defence system.

The result? Last month what was described as the largest and most modern defence system outside the U.S. was nearing comple- tion in Franco’s Spain. This in- cludes the Cadiz naval base, five airfields, and a radar “early-warn- ing system” incorporating some of the most up-to-date equipment available. The air bases, the largest west of the Gorbun, house a quarter of the U.S.’s Strategic Air Command.

The reason for all this is America’s dissatisfaction with the N.A.T.O. powers. There are more disapprovals today than at probably any time since the E.D.C. wriggles in 1952-54. Last year’s N.A.T.O. confer- ence revealed doubts about accepting missile bases in some quarters. However, still in Mr. Dulles’ memory must be the European pressure to start summit negotiations and the uneasiness Anglo-German wrangle over support costs for the Rhine Army. And in the last few weeks there have been fears that Dr. Churke might “take France out of N.A.T.O.” The Americans appear- ingly find the Franco dictatorship, which, of course, is morbidly anti- Communist, much easier to deal with than a clutch of squabbling allies or a democratic cabinet. There is also the advantage that a dicta- torship can afford to be particularly ruthless about getting property- owners off land required for an air base. The defence system has cost $500,000,000 and since the Americans began spending this two years ago Spain has suffered from an inflation which caused a cost of living rise of 20% last year. Opponents of the Franco regime claim that this great expenditure has revided the Caudillo’s failing economy and prestige as well as any more overt and pro- gramme could have. Of course, Spain’s political smell is too bad for her to be admitted to N.A.T.O., but this makes her all the more useful to America. The Spanish-American military combine has been built up to such a strength that it would be an effective substitute should the N.A.T.O. allies fail politically or militarily.

Because other European pow- ers will not accept American ideas on defence or foreign policy with sufficient enthusiasm, the Eisenhower Adminis- tration has taken the short cut of patronising the most reaction- ary state in Western Europe, and now finds itself supporting its Fascist regime against a democratic opposition.

This opposition’s bitterness about American policy has been voiced by Spain’s most distinguished exile, Sal- vador de Madariaga, in a recent letter to the “Manchester Guardian.” He says: “The conflict between East and West may hypothetically and eventually have to be fought on the Iberian Peninsula: it is actually and pre- sently being fought in men’s minds and hearts. The United States is fighting, not against the cold and cynical attitude as between physical land, and people are fighting the case of Spain typically shows.”

—J.D.
FROM THIS

Block showing old prefabricated geography department huts

TO THAT

Block of Science Block (Side view from Kelburn Parade)