Holmoke In Meek Government Stand

PETER BLIZARD, Brian Opie and Robin Bell were the members of the executive delegation which waited on the Prime Minister last Monday to discuss French nuclear tests.

Peter Blizard opened by asking Mr. Holmoke what measures the Government considered taking to bring further pressure to bear on the French Government to prevent them going ahead with their testing plan. He suggested multilateral pressure from all South Pacific countries, pressure from the members of the South Pacific Commission, and the initiation of protest at the UN.

Mr. Holmoke said that the Government had taken every possible step to bring pressure to bear on the French. The Government had initially heard about the French going to test in the Pacific, and had asked the French to stop the tests. (Later Mr. Holmoke said that虚偽 rumors.) As soon as the Government was certain, he had lodged an official protest, which was rejected. A second protest was lodged, formally not at the time of the instilling of the test ban treaty.

Returning to the question of the South Pacific Commission, Mr. Holmoke said he was overwhelmingly impressed by the work the Commission was doing. There was no need to alter the Commission as it would remain the only representative of the Pacific peoples to do so.

Peter Blizard pointed out that this was a fair point which he had not thought of. On the point suggested by Blizard that New Zealand should initiate protests in the UN, the Prime Minister said that this matter would be raised in the UN, though he did not say how often.

He anticipated that the partial test ban treaty would be tabled to the three powers involved, and that other nations would be urged to adhere. “New Zealand delegates will be instructed to do this,” said the Prime Minister. “The Government will take every possible opportunity to urge complete cessation of nuclear testing everywhere,” he said.

In answer to the suggestion that France had adopted a “mind your own business” attitude, Mr. Holmoke said that this was not so. New Zealand’s protest had been a normal diplomatic protest, and the French had rejected it in the normal way. The “mind your own business” attitude did not apply to the extent that any formal rejection applied, he said.

When asked about measures the Government would take to protect the people of the Island Territories from fallout, Holmoke said that teams would be sent to check radiation levels in the past.

French Embassy Push Students Out

A DELEGATION from the Victoria University Students’ Association visited the French Embassy last Thursday to try to find out something of the French policy on Nuclear Testing. After ten minutes in his office, the First Secretary and him them to leave. The Secretary’s visit was to point out that the Students’ Association was disturbed about the apparent indifference of the French to world opinion. Was France interested to test or not?

Among the delegation were Students’ Association President Peter Blizard, Secretary Brian Opie, P.R.O. Robin Bell, and Cultural Affairs Officer Murray Rowlands.

Blizard, speaking first, intimated that questions were not short or to the point. He argued that the Students’ Association was disturbed about the apparent indifference of the French to world opinion. Was France interested in testing or not?

Peter Blizard pointed out two probable effects of a French continuation of testing:

1. It would have a discouraging effect on the present test-ban discussions in Moscow.
2. Tests in the Pacific area would be likely to endanger the life and health of persons resident in the area.

The Secretary merely reiterated that atomic weapons were necessary for the West as a deterrent to Russia.

Questions continued:

Blizard: Would you not find that testing is not a very good way of providing an excuse for other powers to continue testing, despite the agreement that we have made?

Secretary: We cannot answer for the others. In any case, we have not tested recently. How do you know we are going to do so?

Bell: Preparations are going ahead in Tahiti and in the Gambian Islands. Do you mean to say that the French have no intention of testing?”

Secretary: “We cannot answer for the others. In any case, we have not tested recently. How do you know we are going to do so?”

Rowlands: Have the population of the Gambian Islands been consulted about this?

Secretary: No answer has yet been signed.

Blizard: Thank you.

Blizard, continuing, asked whether France had any such intention for the opinion of the peoples in the testing area.

Secretary: The Americans tested at Bikini and the French at Christmas Island without any such consultation.

Bell: There was little knowledge of the danger when the Americans tested in 1947 and 1948.

Secretary: Oh, well!

Blizard: In any case, the fact that others have less consultation is no excuse for the French to do so.

Secretary: If you think that you had better leave my office!

Council Decision Disappoints

"THE Council’s decision to delay the introduction of Maori Studies into the Vic. curriculum is most disappointing," said Buddy Nikora, President of the Maori Club.

NIKORA told SALIENT that probably less than 100 students in New Zealand sit University Entrance in the Maori language. Maori as a language is taught only in a few schools and only in one university, and at none of the training colleges. "If integration is to take place the Government and university should move now to introduce the study of the Maori language."

He asked, "How can integration take place without a knowledge of the Maori language? How can the Maori people hope to retain the best of their culture while their Government—the New Zealand Government—is doing little to educate them in its values?"

Council, with a large number of students at Victoria—both Maori and pakeha—would like to see Maori Studies next year. The Education Committee of the Students' Association at Victoria and the Maori Club have conducted a survey and will present it to the Council.

"We want a letter from Maori Studies appointed next year and reconsideration of the apparent decision to shelve the question of integration."

"As a result of integration, the Victoria University Maori Students’ Study Department," said Nikora.
Lettres to the Editor

More On Evans
And Read

Dear Sir—Having paid some attention in recent years to the words between your art critic, Mr. Evans, and the late Professor Muzn, I find myself in complete agreement with T. S. Eliot's description of Mr. Evans as being "a magnificent bore." Dr. Eliot, however, still attributes to the critic the useful function of"an honest broker." The argument about art and of profound significance is that of the schools of painting as codified in my Evans, however, it is not only almost entirely subjective, lacking any consistent basis of critical judgment.

Mr. Evans can certainly wield words. He speaks of the wilderness as if it were almost as though he was stirring up a new kind of religious fervor. His examples are not convincing to the professional artist who feels himself the last of the religious prophets. Dr. Johnson, if he is indeed a fraudulently exhorted art evangelist, his pronouncements should be based more upon the deep and abiding principles of the artist's point of view, in contrast to the present.

For the type of controversy in which Evans has engaged with Read, there is no need to either the art or to critical, and to the reader as an educated participator.

"People's minds are like Perseus's shield, to be poked into them."

Indeed, the words have solidity and weight. Evans has brushed aside, it seems to me, the whole of the theme of the art, function and aesthetic value of an art piece. The art, in short, seems dead.

T. J. WACHORN,
Science Student

Dear Sir—After ploughing through G.L.E.'s defense of his criticism of Read, I still can't see why "shallow" is clear in my worldcloud mind. Argumentum ad ignorantiam is suspect. Evans has "bolstered up the remarks" any discerning art lover.

T. J. WACHORN,
Science Student

SIR,—I admit that Gary Evans has read Read but I have not understood him. It is not a difficult article to understand about as much about him as it is about the clear confusion of our reader.

SIR,—The appearance of the New Zealand Times' article was not due to very difficult in accepting the validity of Mr. Read's argument and fully agree that the objections might be raised. The only reasons I can think of are that the New Zealand Times is a sort of newspaper and the New Zealand Times is a sort of newspaper that has not been published.

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Sex Education: A Factor In Crime

MR. SPENCER, Commissioner of Police, is known to be a kind and capable man. Even so, when SALIENT asked me to interview him about sex education I felt slightly nervous. He was about five minutes late and he apologised three times during the interview. A female secretary dressed like a policewoman showed me how to get to Mr. Spencer's office and she asked me to sit down.

TO save time I handed the Commissioner a carbon copy of a set of questions. The first was "What do you mean by sex education?"

"I don't mean the sexual act itself," he said, "but more a background to the cause of most maladjustment to sex is through an ignorance of the background." I asked how long it would take for results to show. "If we started now to give the type of instruction that I envisage to teenagers, then to their parents through Marriage Guidance Counsellors, it would take approximately two to three generations before the change would become noticeable."

"As for the method, instruction should be given by persons able to talk to young people, and their parents on this subject. By this I mean doctors, psychologists, psychiatrists. I feel that they could be drawn from the Health and Justice Departments. This would mean an increase in the staff of both Departments."

Sex education would be ineffective in schools if parents decided to oppose the whole idea. Mr. Spencer hopes that this will not be the case.

I asked him at what age instruction would be given. "There would be no point in delaying it until the last years of secondary school; by then those who need guidance would have left school. So the age group would be between twelve and fifteen years old."

"Then," he said, "the instruction would have immediate effect on the teenagers. They would see that they formed a small part of something and that there existed an adolescent problem, and they would be encouraged to talk to experts and help them to overcome it, if they wished."

Sex education was of the utmost importance to society in general. And if the parents had the same knowledge of that the adolescent teenager was going through it would establish confidence in both of them. The understanding and help that the parents would be able to give with the knowledge they'd acquired would help their child to overcome this difficult and the most difficult part of life."

How would be relate all this to those about to be born? He said: "I feel that youngsters in Borstal have become, through lack of knowledge on this subject, maladjusted in some manner to society and communications. Let them have their outlet in some other kind of crime or violence. Some steps should be taken either to ascertain their cause of deterioration and then instruction given accordingly."

Mr. Spencer believes that most crimes, however small, are related in some way to this problem. He said that it is a belief that the first five years of a child's life is decided how he will be sexually in later years—normal, perversely or homosexual. Parents are not aware of this. Even feeding at the breast, he said, is a half-asexual habit. Those things must be handled properly and with knowledge."

As examples, Mr. Spencer told me about some of the cases he handled. A child may be charged with stealing, or some minor crime. It goes home and the reaction from his mother is fit of hysterics and weeping. From his father—anger. They may not speak to him for a week or two. These are the two people who he loves and trusts. Then he goes back to school and all this he must carry with him, and joins a gang of other boys in similar positions. In every gang there is one boy who is fundamentally bad and he will become the ringleader and create the inadequate crime. This is the same for rapes. Parents don't realise that the cause of the boy's mal-behaviour is very often sexual, even in the case of a child who has stolen. Something sexual has urged him to do it.

Even those children who are charged with sexual crimes are ignorant of "the background."

"I've spoken with young girls here in my office who are in charges of rape know nothing. They may be pregnant but we can't be sure and I have to ask them about menstruation. I try to use their language, but in many cases they just look blank and don't know what many words mean. Every child should be taught the significance of every word."

Finally, Mr. Spencer reflected that the present generation had few opportunities of staying out of trouble. There is more money available to a teenager than there was, a generation back. Cars, television, picture theatres, more freedom, all mean that a child can really have an easy time. But he sword would not have existed twenty years ago.

When I left his office, Mr. Spencer helped me and my duffie bag out of a huge, comfortable car and saw me to the door. He asked me to remember that the news he had expressed were really those of a layman, garnered over a long period of service in the Police—D.F.
AMERICAN ANALYSES RACE PROBLEM

"COURT-SUITS, sit-ins, prayer-ins and protest marches are 'pressure points,' the necessary irritants which alone can achieve advancement in the racial problem. In a community already making progress, these irritants must never erupt into violence. In the deep South, in the atmosphere of religious adherence to segregation and white superiority, it seems, however, that these irritants often bring violence. So it was in the Science Park department recently arrived with his family in New Zealand, from Maryland, USA. Mr. Raffel, a graduate in Philosophy from Illinois University, also studied at Columbia and Harvard, where he was a member of the civil liberties union, a group concerned with defending the civil rights and liberties of individuals.

RAFFEL contends that the white community did not realize the price of the situation. He said it was recognized that there was deep feeling, but few had fully realized how close to explosion that feeling really was. Raffel was not an advocate of violence. "Generally, when you get violence, you have applied too much pressure. But it seems that's the price we're going to have to pay in the deep South," he said.

RAFFEL was then asked whether he would agree with well-known anti-semitic journalist and leader Martin Luther King, that the Negro should "take a moral position and use playing the civil rights card regardless of political danger, the end being the fight with all the powers at his disposal to get his civil liberties and rights restored."

Raffel thought that if Kennedy held his present position, re-election would be immensely strong. "He would come up for re-election in four years to fight for his legislative program. I'm not quite sure how he would be, but I'm sure he would be well supported."

Raffel's entry to the White House could mean that his first term as President would be his only one. Kennedy's civil rights programs have not received the support of the South. The President and his Administration are at odds with the Democratic leaders in the South. If he does not receive the support of the South, it will be very difficult for him to carry out his civil rights program.

Raffel's entry to the White House could mean that the civil rights programs of the Kennedy Administration would be limited. The President and his Administration are at odds with the Democratic leaders in the South. If he does not receive the support of the South, it will be very difficult for him to carry out his civil rights program.

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Vietnam Police Burn And Shoot

SOUTH VIETNAMESE students have suffered at the hands of Ngo Dinh Diem's police. Early in June, for example, 500 Buddhist students gathered in Hue (the ancient capital of Vietnam) before the office of the chief Government delegate for their region, to present a list of grievances.

THE 300 soldiers who were called out to disperse the crowd proceeded to do so by liberally using some kind of blisters gas: 67 persons, mostly students, many of them girls, were hospitalized—40 with severe degree burns. Some are still in serious condition.

On May 8, in Hue, the Buddhist popular led by their monks, staged a protest demonstration. True to its Buddhist origin, the demonstration was non-violent. Diem's troops fired into the unarmed crowd from steel-tipped cars and drove over some of the fallen. Nine were killed.

On July 8, Nguyen Tuong Tam, one of the country's most celebrated intellectuals and writer, committed suicide on the eve of his trial for allegedly having participated in an anti-Diem coup in 1960. In his will, he found this statement—'

"History alone will judge my life. I will allow no man to try me. The accused and trial of all nationalist opponents of the regime is a crime which will force the nation into the hands of the communists. I choose my doom and, like the high priest Thich Quang Duc, I also kill myself as a warning to those people who are trampling on all free men."

In the United States, leading intellectuals have raised their voices against US support for a "regime universally regarded as unjust, undemocratic, and unstable."

In South Vietnam itself, there is a widespread and defiant wearing of a tiny patch of yellow cloth by Catholics. Protestants, as well as Buddhists, a tiny patch of yellow cloth wear by the poor and the rich, by students and intellectuals, by men and women, by all those in South Vietnam outraged by the Diem Government's meaningless and gratuitous oppression.

Mrs. Freda Cook, lecturer in English at the Normal University, Hanoi, told SAIENT that in contrast to the situation in Saigon there is not any kind of warlike atmosphere in Hanoi (capital of North Vietnam). She said, "Only the knowledge that the struggle still goes on in the South and that relations and loved ones are involved creates a feeling of uneasiness which is expressed from time to time between intellectuals and American interference and of solidarity with the guerilla fighters."

She continued, "Although North Vietnam is still a poor and rather backward agricultural country, it is gradually, sometimes spectacularly, raising its material and cultural standard. Eighty per cent of the population are illiterate. They are passing from a poor, superstitious and underdeveloped society to a more liberal and enlightened one on the way to human freedom."

Vietnam Dictator Diem....

UNCERTAIN AND INHUMAN FOREIGN POLICY

THE New Zealand Government must not be permitted to continue its present policy on South Vietnam. Recent events have again shown that the South Vietnamese Government, which New Zealand supports, is one of the most oppressive and undemocratic in Asia. We should think twice before entering the complex and tragic situation in South Vietnam.

THE EXPLANATION of the present situation is to be found partly in the recent history of Vietnam. In 1930, as a result of Japanese occupation, the two parts of Vietnam, which had been divided after the First World War, were re-united. This was brought about by an agreement between the French and the Japanese which was later revised by the United Nations. Since 1954, when the Geneva Conference provided for a temporary division of the country, the South Vietnamese Government has been in power. It is a government of war which is hated by the people of both North and South Vietnam.

In March, 1945, the Japanese eliminated all French military and political power in Vietnam. The Vietminh, who had been formed in 1941, took over the administration of the country. In August, 1945, established a strong and extensive administrative network. The Vietminh was not without opposition from other Vietnamese leaders, but by the time the French returned to re-occupy their colony in 1946, they found the Vietminh had formed a "Democratic Republic of Vietnam," which had secure hold of most of North Vietnam and wide influence in the South.

When the French tried to take over their former colonial territory, a bloody war ensued. The French established a puppet government in Saigon in 1949. This government was never recognized by any country, except by the United States, which provided it with military aid. In the 1954 Geneva Accords, the Vietminh were not only allowed to retain their government in North Vietnam, but were also given recognition as the government of Vietnam.

THE Geneva Agreement provided for a partial partition of the country into a "protectorate" for the French and a "province" for the Vietminh. The French were to leave Vietnam in 1956. This agreement was not honored by the French, who were to hold on to their colony until 1954.

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Jazz Revolution
Towards Abstract

Oscar Wilde's Story
At Last Public

Oscar Wilde—the Aftermath. H. Montgomery Hyde, Methuen, 30/- (UK).

This volume, by a distinguished “barrister, criminologist and author,” continues the story of Oscar Wilde after the trials of 1895. It is a sequel of the earlier work, THE TRIALS OF OSCAR WILDE, by the same author.

However, the new volume does have justification in itself, claiming to be a biographical picture of penal conditions in England towards the close of the last century and their impact on a man of Wilde’s sensitive nature. A WELL documented work which gives in close detail the influences on and general situation of an imprisoned Wilde. It seems to be a complete story of the life of Wilde, even to himself and perhaps this book makes hard work of combining detailed accounts of general penal conditions with the individual story of Wilde’s life.

Nevertheless, Mr. Montgomery Hyde has made good use of the papers and prison commission reports to his advantage. The portrait of Wilde’s mental condition which resulted in a transfer to a mental asylum. Various petitions from Wilde himself asking for more books, etc., and remission of sentences from friends and solicitors, and finally an unknown detail about the composition of De Profundis.

The two pettions Wilde made from Newgate, one to the Home Secretary in 1896 and 82 of THE AFTERMATH, are included. The author states clearly that Wilde claims they are official. Of course the papers certainly do not contain evidence of such claims.

The prisoner’s fear of mental breakdown, which is central to this literary capacity is expressed in a lucid, orderly and polished style (p. 94).

While it is obvious that Wilde suffered physically in several ways, that sealing his cell, being starved, cut and sewn into, his mental health, his period of imprisonment, and the thought of his imprisonment, particularly in the latter part of his life, was of immense importance to him. The letter to his friend, a kindness of the kind to a dejected person (p. 94).

Wilde’s desire to remain in the world, to try to remain in the world, was more important to him than his mental health, and it was not easy for him to make him feel the importance of that. He felt that his mental health was of the utmost importance to him. He felt that his mental health was of the utmost importance to him.

Wilde never tried to make a comeback. He never tried to make a comeback. He never tried to make a comeback. Wilde was not interested in the effects on his psychology. He was not interested in the effects on his psychology. He was not interested in the effects on his psychology.

Inevitably in his treatment of De Profundis and THE AFTERMATH, H. Montgomery Hyde gives a good deal of weight to the effects on Wilde’s physical state. The real value of the book is in the way it deals with Wilde’s writings and his psychology, and the psychologically oriented study of his life.

Even at the end of his life, Wilde was a man in the limbo of the limits. He set himself the difficult job of describing in detail his life, his career and his work. He was in a sense a writer who was concerned with his own psychology, and his work was principally concerned with his own psychology, and his work was principally concerned with his own psychology.

Within these limits, Hyde has done a significant job in presenting the life-story of Wilde. What material—which exists on this aspect of Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wilde—W. A.
'Liberal' Image Unreal

THE New Zealand Liberal Party is most definitely Liberal, and not Liberal. This is evident from its pre-Conference manifesto, which advocates the abolition of graduated income tax and death and gift duties; the changing of all possible state businesses to private corporation "compelled to function under ruling business conditions"; the removal of Reserve Bank control of overseas funds; and the exposure of New Zealand producers to world conditions, unprotected.

COOLER heads seem to have toned down these policies at the Conference held in Wellington on July 12-14. The clause on income tax has disappeared, as has the blanket condition on free trade. But the so-called Liberal party is still a highly Conservative, private-enterprise group.

Why the name then? In his opening address to Conference the Chairman, Mr. D. A. J. Hadley, gave a clue when he invoked the name of New Zealand's greatest Liberal, King Dick Seddon. In New Zealand "Liberal" has an emotive value which could attract votes.

The new Liberal Party's 40 candidates might be expected to address their main pitch to the traditional Conservative group of smal-town businessmen. Conven-iently the small towns are the marginal seats today: places like Gore, New Plymouth, Hastings, Timaru, Nelson, Whanganui and Wanganui. The Liberal men and women need only a 2.5 per cent swing from the party in power to put existing members out.

This anti-Conservative trend is one which runs right through New Zealand political history. The United Party of the late 1950's is an example. Today's Liberals represent two factions, the Progressive Liberal Party, centred in Auckland and the other, the Pure Liberal Party, with headquarters in Christchurch.

The Auckland-South Island split, reflected in other New Zealand organisations, is high standing among Liberals. The Progressives, now resigned at least temporarily, to bring the Auckland branch, seem less hide-bound: they advocate a nuclear free South Pacific and State aid to private schools. The original Liberal manifesto also adopted conservative Constitutional Society propositions for an Upper House and a written Constitution.

The small-town and city conservatives are a declining breed relative to wage and salary-earner. It looks doubtful that the Liberals can hope for repre-sentation, left alone a minority government. There is no crisis with which to grab protest votes as there was for the Social Crediters in 1954. The National Party's Conference showed that the Party is as confident and united as it has been since 1949.

Any votes may come from centrally tending Labour voters, disillusioned with Nordmeyer's leadership.

The best that the Liberals can hope for, and their aims partially admit this, is that by putting pressure on the 15 or so marginal seats in the electorate they can get votes to tip the balance in the House, and thus force one of the parties to rethink their policy. The chances of doing this are extremely slim indeed—R.G.L.

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for a forthcoming fashion parade, which will be held at Kirkcaldie's, in their Young Sophistcates' shop, on August 21, 22, and 23.

Part of Kirkcaldie's 100th Year Celebrations, the fashion parade, will raise money for the purchase of paintings for Victoria's Student Union Building.

Entire proceeds from penny voting for the best model will be given the University for painting purchases.

The models are Law student Frances Lipson and three girls studying for BAs. They are Diane Cornish, Daire Shanahan and Suzanne Madgwick.

In the photograph above the girls pose during one of their fitting sessions. At right top Diane Cornish, at the birchcage in the Young Sophistcates' Shop, shows perching is not only for the birds. At right bottom Frances Lipson in a lighthearted moment is caught making a dummy run.

Students and friends are invited to Kirkcaldie's on August 21, 22 and 23 to cast their penny votes for Wellington's best student model and a brighter Student Union Building.—Advt.

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TOURNAMENT TEAMS BETTER PROSPECTS

VICTORIA'S chances at this year's Winter Tournament in Dunedin took a little brighter than last year. Although many key players are not available for the new tournament, the Victoria women's team is very strong.

FOSS SHANAHAN, New Zealand's former delegate to the United Nations, spoke to the Political Science Society recently, giving an account of New Zealand's UN policy over the past 12 years.

The function of the United Nations, Shanahan said, and the reason for its foundation, was to maintain peace and security throughout the world. New Zealand has not voted against any resolution but has often voted “collective action,” that is, that an attack on one is to be seen as an attack on all. The majority of UN members, however, have not done so.

For example, only eighteen nations even token forces to the UN Force at the outbreak of the Korean War.

Terms Are Harder

The University Council recently tightened up the regulations governing the granting of terms.

The amendment states that where a student fails Grade E, he shall be for the year of granting only.

In all other cases terms for inactivity for one year of granting and the following year are set at the time of granting that they are for the present.

The University Council recently referred to its Executive Committee (see a report in the December issue of the University) on the introduction of a course in Religious Studies to Victoria.

The Committee will consider the report, then report back to the Council.

New Zealand delegates to the UN have frequently said that New Zealand was against all “acts of aggression,” yet the Special Session on the Suez Crisis, New Zealand voted against the Anglo-French-Israeli invasion.

As to the role that the UN could hold in the sphere of international politics, Shanahan spoke with some confidence.

“TWO FACTORS

To the cultural activities of the Winter Tournament form the Arts Festival. This year they are lively and varied, representing a range of interests from drama through music to chess.

THE UNIVERSITY is taking down Jules Feiffer's "Crawling Armageddon." This is a humorous satire of contemporary American life and thought to be particularly suitable for the Little Theatre.

CONTEMPORARY ARTS are also presenting American social satire in "Albee's "The Sandbox." This attack the "American dream," dealing with the unhappiness of the younger generation. As well as "The Sandbox," "ConArts are endeavouring to send a group to perform jazz poetry in collaboration with the Jazz Club.

The students' society has contributed to the Literary Discussions which are a feature of the Festival.

LITERARY POLICY, engaging its members in the Literary Discussions. There will be no discussion until this point is reached, and this year they include Maurice Shadbolt and K. Maxwell. The yearbook is presented at a reception and discussion among members and will be sent to the students.

LAW FACULTY CLUB is engaged in selecting its two-man team for the annual Law moot for the Sir P. B. Adams Moot by the Law Council. President David Carruthers is in charge of the team.

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