

The True Picture of Kenya

By CHARLES MWANGI

The recent write-up, "De-oathing the Kikuyu," which appeared in *Time* was not only dirty but also most unfair to the overall political, social, and economic developments which have taken place in Kenya for the past fifty years.

The impression that one gets is that Kenya is composed of primitive tribes, like the Kikuyu, who have made no progress whatsoever since creation. I submit to those who might get such an impression that Kenya Africans have made tremendous strides of advancement on all levels in the past years. Like every other people, we still have long ways to go because the process of social development is continuous.

Kenya, through its leaders, has been begging for freedom and independence for the past fifty years. It is to their leaders that the Kenyans look to see just what the British Government wants to do. In 1952 we had only eight African representatives in the Legislative Council. That certainly was not adequate representation for six million Africans. So the eight members who were there naturally kept on asking for more representation. We wanted seven more Africans in the Legislative Council. We did not get them. The British Colonial Government gave our leaders a cold shoulder. So, what happened? The Mau Mau broke out.

After four years of chaos and disorder, whose responsibility lies mainly with the British Colonial Government, it was seen fit to grant the Africans' request. Why was the request not granted four years earlier when much unhappiness could have been averted? It seems however, that the British Colonial Government has forgotten an important lesson.

The Africans want true freedom and independence. We are old enough and we cannot stand being treated like kids anymore. It is time for us to rule our country and put a few things in order. It is no longer a question of whether or not we are ready to rule ourselves and our country. That issue is dead and buried. The question is—when is independence going to come? How is it going to come? These are the things that predominantly occupy the minds of our leaders and our people.

One cannot understand anything one reads about Kenya without facts such as these. We have been wanting freedom for a long time. We can hardly wait too much longer. Kenya is ours and we want to take charge of it immediately. If the British Colonial Government does not realize this; well, it is too bad because as it is well known even noble people like Nehru will fight and even die for what they believe to be their rights.

Girls in sport

By ANN CALLAGHAN

A subdivision but a very important one of the Sigma Delta Society is the Athletic committee. This committee has for its purpose the provision of recreation and exercise for the girls so that the training of the mind will be complemented by the training of the body.

This year a variety of sports is being offered. In the past couple of months we have enjoyed tennis with Peter Grant as instructor, basketball and badminton with Lennie Sirois. Our coach is Mr. A. J. MacAdam. Now that the skating season has rolled around we will see all the girls at the rink exhibiting their talents.

The plan proposed by the Athletic Committee includes the above mentioned sports, tennis, basketball, badminton, and hockey.

We are now organizing a girls' hockey team which hopes to compete in a few games this season. These games probably will not demonstrate the finer techniques in hockey, but they will at least provide a few laughs. Also we propose to sponsor a skate on a Saturday night during Lent.

We expect to see all co-eds at the gym every Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock and at the rink every evening. As soon as arrangements can be made certain afternoon periods will be made available to allow extra skating time for the ladies at St. Dunstan's.

THE PEACE LOVING NATURE OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE

By GABRIEL CHAN '63

Today, when one takes up a newspaper, one often finds articles condemning China as a warring and irresponsible nation, a nation that violates international laws and is ready to bring ruin to the world. The recent Tibetan and Sino-Indian incidents seem to confirm it all the more. However, is this aggressive nature a characteristic of the Chinese people? With certainty I say: NO.

For five thousand years China has been an agricultural country. As an agricultural race, the Chinese are naturally conservative and peace-loving, because they are leading a comparatively secure life, and because wars damage farm-products, their means of livelihood. To the north of China lived various tribes of nomadic people. The difficult lives they led and the hardships they suffered naturally nourished in them a rugged war-like character. Hence, the history of China is one of continuing defensive wars against these nomads, who, as history describes, "came like wind and disappeared like clouds," damaging the borders, and sometimes coming as far as conquering part of the country and twice the whole Chinese Empire.

To defend the country, China had its first defensive line in the very north along the bordering "Sixteen States," its second defensive line along the Yellow River; and history repeated itself over and over again when the Chinese were fighting bitterly along these three natural defensive lines. Therefore, the Chinese, as a people, is one that DEFENDS, but never INVADES. Now as China is a country of a defending nature, how could the empire develop to the present size? The expansion of modern imperialism. Modern imperialism interferes directly with the political and economical independence of another country, reducing the nation into a colonial or semi-colonial status. The Chinese Empire expanded in two different cases, but in each case China was the country being invaded. The first case occurred when the invading country, after a certain period of victory, was weakened as time went by the superior material and man-power of the Chinese Empire, and was conquered instead. The second case occurred when China was actually being conquered. However, the new rulers, finding the Chinese way of life easier and more secure, and the Chinese civilization superior, gave up their nationality and became Chinese themselves. After a few generations of race-mixing, no difference could be made between the former stranger and the original Chinese.

However, in the last one hundred and fifty years, there has been a great change in the Chinese history. The over-powering influence of the West arrived and China was unable to cope with it, part of it due to the conservative and peace-softened nature it had developed after centuries of peace and self-sufficiency. With the new imperialism came new aggressive spirits. The good, old philosophy of government was "The good convinces by virtues, only the wicked rules by cunning skill." However, as China was continuously meeting failures by this philosophy, the facts clearly indicated that in modern politics, skill alone prevailed. In many cases China was on the verge of being conquered and divided. The only chance of existence was to give up the traditional unrealistic theories and adapt to the modern materialistic world. China was at the stage when Communism flooded the country, as the Indian philosopher Ghandi defined it, nothing but "materialism at its utmost." It quickly took over the country and, according to its dogmas, transformed the country into an irresponsible character threatening world peace.

After five thousand years China is finally forced to give up its belief of peace and equality among nations, and is ruled by a philosophy completely foreign to the Chinese nature. How long will this last nobody knows. However, as it is against their nature, it is hoped that one day, when reason returns, the traditional peace-loving nature will prevail again, so that China becomes not a threat to world peace, but rather, a guarantee.

CO-EDUCATION

Women have much to offer and contribute to St. Dunstan's and they have been doing so in many different ways.

Although men and women are equal this is not so because they are identical but because they are the complement of each other. The greatest good can be achieved when there is a balance between the two. On this note the following is presented:

In September 1942, five young women enrolled for classes at St. Dunstan's University and thus broke the tradition of a completely masculine student body. Women have been attending St. Dunstan's ever since that memorable day although there was almost an exception in the 1944-45 academic year when only one woman registered for classes. The number has been steadily increasing until this year. 1962, the twentieth anniversary of the arrival of the first female students at St. Dunstan's, the number of women in attendance stands at one hundred and one.

To accommodate this ever-increasing number of women students, a ladies' residence was constructed. On March 16, 1958, fourteen young women took up residence inside its walls. Two years later, the residence, capable of boarding fifty-two young ladies, was filled to capacity and that condition still prevails. The situation is such that a new addition will have to be constructed soon if the residence is to accommodate all the women attending St. Dunstan's.

Not only has the number of women on campus increased but also their status and the positions that they now hold in student activities.

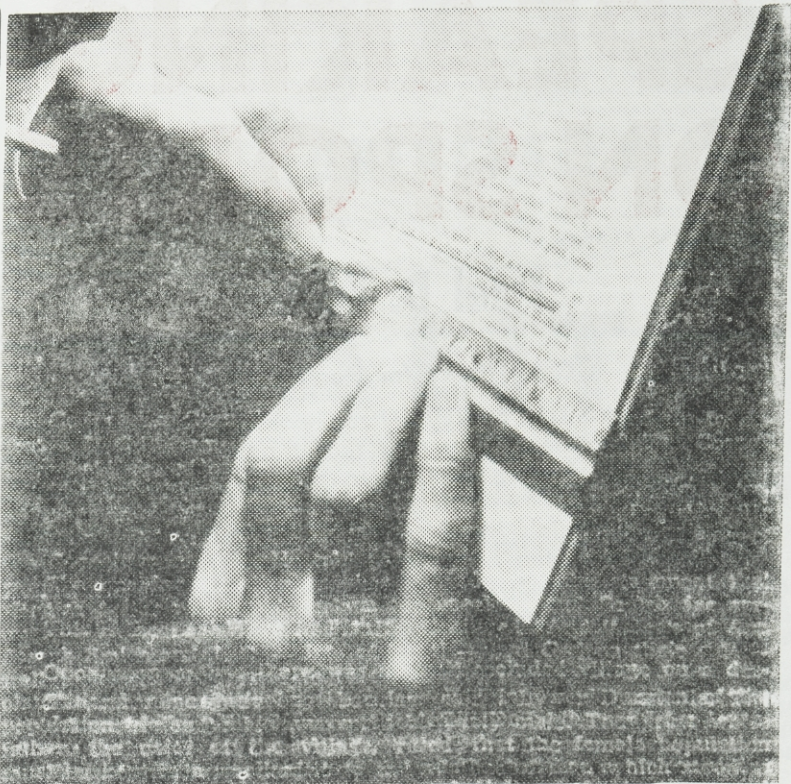
When young ladies first arrived at St. Dunstan's the general impression was that they were being permitted to attend a men's university. Fortunately this attitude has changed and St. Dunstan's is now considered a co-educational institution. Although this was true in theory it has taken many years of actual practice to prove it in reality. The best proof of this fact is a close look at the women's position on campus today.

Each year sees the participation of women in societies and groups that were hitherto open only to men. One example is the electing of a woman to the position of vice-president of the Students' Union in 1960. Another is the election of a woman as class president for the first time last year.

This year a young woman is Associate Editor of *Red and White* a position never before held by a co-ed. Moreover, this year is seeing a change in the university band. To date, two ladies have been given places in the organization. As we all know these are but a few of the changes that have been wrought from the presence of women on campus.

What does the future hold? Perhaps we will see a change in the constitution which will permit women to run for the office of President of the Students' Union. Maybe some day St. Dunstan's will enroll a few female engineering students.

Last but not least, the day may come when there will be laywomen on the faculty of the university. It is an idea, isn't it.



Just a reminder gang — EXAMS are only less than a week away. Good luck!

Student Expelled for Immorality

A second-year graduate student at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., has been expelled from the university for living with a woman in his apartment.

He was expelled under rules covering undergraduates, which themselves do not specifically prohibit co-habitation.

In leaving, he thanked the university for its concern for his moral and spiritual welfare.

Cornell's faculty committee on student conduct made its decision in less than an hour, ruling the student had obviously violated the general prohibition against "conduct unbecoming a gentleman" which most American colleges and universities use as the catch-all rule for student conduct. The faculty committee chairman said "sexual morality is a legitimate concern of the university faculty."

"Until such time as there is legislation before this faculty permitting overnight unchaperoned mixed company, we'll consider it unacceptable behaviour," he said.

Many Cornell students were angered by the faculty action. The student government handled the situation in typical American student government fashion, calling a meeting lasting until 1 a.m. which eventually called for "patience

and reason on the part of the students."

The Cornell Daily Sun attacked the faculty for taking the matter out of the hands of the students and their elected governments. The editorial said the student government and its constituency were no more than a sort of lobby in such a system.

Two Cornell seniors said the faculty action was a means of "pacifying the parents and alumni by sporadically disciplining a few students." They suggested morality at Cornell (or at any other school) was less a case of "overnight unchaperoned mixed company" than that of not getting caught.

A student at the university of California told the student Daily Californian "if students at this university were suspended every time they had a girl in their apartment, there would be only a quarter of the campus left."

The U. S. National student association, at its last National Student Congress, called for administrative grounds for student expulsion.

USNSA has also called for an end to "in loco parents" where the university must act as a parent to the student.

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