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12 Cupfuls boiled in six minutes with the "Thermette" Chip Heater. No special fuel required—only twigs, paper or rubbish. The more wind the quicker it boils.

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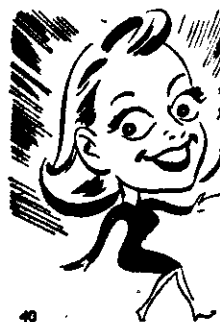


## HARDY'S ABBREVIATIONS

**a.t.s.**

means "after-tea suffering"

Too many people suffer indigestion in silence when the remedy is so easily found. A little Hardy's taken after meals, works wonders!



**ah!**

means "after HARDY'S"

One brief moment after taking Hardy's your indigestion is soothed pleasantly away. "Ah"—people say, "for this speedy relief!"

**HARDY'S Indigestion Remedy**

Manufactured for R. M. Hardy & Co. Pty. Ltd., 5 Hunter Street, Sydney.

# HISTORY IN PARIS

(continued from previous page)

document as this should properly be judged, the change was just a verbal nicety.

Some parts of the speech delivered by Mr. Aikman before the Assembly, expressing New Zealand's attitude to the Declaration, have already, I imagine, found their way into the Dominion's Press. One of the points emphasised was that, though this was a unique occasion, the rights and freedoms which the Assembly was declaring were not the original creation of 58 representatives sitting in a 20th century committee-room, but were rooted in history as well as in the structure and needs of the world to-day. The New Zealand delegation, he went on to say, attached equal importance to all the articles: "to the group which deals with the rights of the individual himself, of which the article giving everyone the right to life, liberty, and security of person is an example; to the group which establishes his rights in society, such as the right to marry and found a family; to the group which deals with the great democratic freedoms, the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, and the right to freedom of opinion and expression; and again to the group containing the social and economic rights." At the same time, he continued, the New Zealand delegation regarded with particular satisfaction the place given in the declaration to social and economic rights. "Experience in New Zealand has taught us that the assertion of the right of personal freedom is incomplete unless it is related to the social and economic rights of the common man. There can be no difference of opinion as to the tyranny of privation and want. There is no dictator more terrible than hunger. And we have found in New Zealand that only with social security in its widest sense can the individual reach his full stature. Therefore it can be understood why we emphasise the right to work, the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, and old age. Also the fact that the common man is a social being requires that he should have the right to education, the right to rest and leisure, and the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community. . . . In New Zealand we unhesitatingly accept that it is a function of government to assume their realisation."

In pledging New Zealand's active support in securing wide publicity for the Declaration and adherence to its provisions, Mr. Aikman said that this was a solemn task which all must undertake with a sense of their own shortcomings. "The brief analysis I have given of the articles of the Declaration suggests that they deal expressly or by implication with every sphere of human activity. It is thus unlikely that any of us reach in all respects the standard 'laid down.'"

But the point most strongly underlined by the New Zealand speaker was that which had led the New Zealand delegation to sponsor the resolution calling on the Commission of Human Rights to continue to give priority in its work to pre-



Spencer Digby photograph

**GORDON MIRAMS**

"A milestone was reached"

paring a draft Covenant of Human Rights imposing on States legally-binding obligations, together with effective measure of implementation. As Mr. Aikman put it: "We do wish to emphasise that the New Zealand Government will not regard the United Nations as having fulfilled its obligations in the field of human rights until a Covenant and effective measures of implementation have been drawn up and adopted by this Assembly. Then, and then only, will the United Nations have proved its constant and enduring will to give to every man his right."

## Britain's New Villages

BRITAIN is not growing enough food or timber for her population, and major steps are being taken to remedy these deficiencies. L. F. Easterbrook spoke recently in the BBC's Pacific Service about the new villages that are being created in the waste lands of the English-Scottish border in order to increase food and timber production. He said that, contrary to the ideas of many people abroad, Britain is not made up mostly of industrial towns interspersed with parks, but that 80 per cent. of it is agricultural land, a lot of it lonely hills that are sadly under-populated and where farmers have to live in almost complete isolation. Easterbrook remarked that most people nowadays will not put up with such a life, for they want neighbours, schools for their children, a few shops and perhaps a cinema. With the new scheme of afforestation now in hand it seems that the answer to the problem of re-settling land in isolated districts has been found, for on the acres that were formerly bare ground new forests will be planted. Timber-growing country eventually employs about one man to every twenty acres of woodland, sawmills are needed and many other things too, making a nucleus for a rural community.