

# Sex Is Not Sin

By J. P.

"Absolute freedom of the press to discuss public questions is a foundation of stone of . . . liberty."  
"The liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all the civil, political and religious rights of an Englishman."

Many such quotations could be used to account for the diverse articles one sees printed in newspapers. It perhaps explains the fact that lately many Christians on the campus disgustedly read the article about the after-life, themed with keeping one eye upon the donut and not upon the whole. However, we were somewhat soothed to read an excellent reply to that article. It is not my purpose to attempt to refute such writings, rather I wish to summarize ideas of a topic still more familiar to everyone. I speak of sex. A word perhaps as familiar to us as our own teeth, and yet many people never know the condition of their teeth until they enter a dentist's office.

Sex—movies, radio and magazines are filled with it. Parents are shocked to silence when their children commit crimes because of it. What a problem sex has become. What is the answer to it?

The modern man is convinced of his sins against chastity and no one is telling him what to do about it. No one except Christianity.

To begin with, sex for the Christian is a beautiful God-given gift to man. This is hard to believe because of the morals we see about us, the cheap novels and movies, the reports revealing the high rate of promiscuity, in short, our whole present day approach to sex makes it everything but a pretty picture. But why look at this picture? We don't arrive at the notion of good food by looking into the refuse bin.

We then need to turn away from the 20th century's cesspool of sex and breathe the pure air. The best way is to observe the normal life of man.

Suppose you drop in at your local church. There you see a wonderful sight—a young couple being married and telling their relatives and friends that from this day forward they will be in love with one another. They will be united for a lifetime—body and soul in Christ. A Christian marriage is a sight beautiful beyond words. And it is rooted in sex.

Visit the maternity ward of a hospital. If you pick up one of the little creatures, he clutches to you, seeking love. Such innocence and helplessness! Without sex these babies would not be. Yet such a sight, far from being sordid, stirs within us only the holiest of thoughts.

There are a hundred such places we could go to be reminded of the beauty of sex. We could witness the beauty and joy of a mother and father as they bring their baby home and give him that love and affection it so badly needs.

Sex is not ugly. Every one of the above scenes is beautiful because there is such a thing as sex. But I suppose there will always be cheap, moronic jokes about sex, in the plays and radio shows, all equating man with the beast.

But for the Christian who sees creation to a thing of God, sex is identified with the happiest and most solemn moments of life. The religious offers chastity to God as one of his most priceless gifts.

Sex is not repugnant. It is beautiful, and from this God-given beauty arises the obligation to be chaste. And how great is the gift which enables us to share in the very power of the Creator? God has made man and woman the priest and priestess of creation. To violate this sacred privilege is ingratitude to God.

There is simply no denying that sex is a tremendous force

in the human body. When Adam fell, the desires of the body became disordered and no longer under the exclusive control of reason. Consequently we must wage a daily war against the demands of the body. The solution? Well, a material answer will never satisfy as the problem is ultimately spiritual. The solution to all spiritual problems is God, though God often seems very cold, very far away and unappealing. But this is a reflection on the sinner and not on God.

This means sacrifice. It means turning your back on the spirit of the world. But there has never been a soul who has regretted choosing God instead of mammon.

Mary Magdalene was a woman who had everything the world could offer. She had money. She was good-looking. She was as carnal as any modern. Then she met Christ and for the first time in her life she knew what love meant.

St. Augustine is another example. He lived for the flesh. His world revolved around sexual passions. But having found God, Augustine, too, concluded he had gained all and lost nothing.

Many are called to be modern Augustines and Magdelenes but few respond. This is because few really get to know Christ. Sedom does the modern stop in his daily hustle to make a definite effort toward meeting Him.

We have called sex a force, and as that we must reckon with it. To fight it successfully calls for an opposing power. And there is none like Christ. He asks neither for elaborate prayers nor for long hours on our knees. He does ask for our friendship. And that calls for a heart, mind and will given to Him.

When the strength of grace does come from God, we must not forget that it will be the grace for battle. The Christian is one who fights and wages war against the world, the flesh and the devil. This is no small task today.

## Gazette Office News

By The Editor

Things are changing around the Gazette Office. We have put up a gold and black sign over our door so that now everybody can tell where the Gazette Office is. There has also been a letter slot cut in the door with a sign over it reading:

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR  
CONTRIBUTIONS, REPORTS  
GENERAL INFORMATION  
NOTICES  
PLEASE DROP HERE WHEN  
OFFICE IS CLOSED

The idea is that if you have something you want to put in the Gazette and there does not happen to be anyone in the office you can drop it in the slot where it will fall into a basket on the inside so that we can find it and put it in the Gazette.

Perhaps the greatest news of all however is the fact that the Gazette has just purchased three new typewriters. We now have four beautiful machines that do not make any mistakes at all. Of course to get the new machines we had to get rid of the old ones, one of which incidentally was dated made before 1918. They have gone to the old typewriters-home for a good rest.

As far as the general outlook of the Gazette goes the Editor and staff are very happy at the response of the student body in the way they have been contributing articles to the Gazette. If you have noticed an improvement in the Gazette you have largely to thank those students who have taken the time to write down their ideas and stories for the Gazette. Without general

### THE FORREST GIRLS GIVE THANKS

The Editor  
Gazette, Halifax.  
Dear Sir:

We would like to express our appreciation to those responsible for the enlarging of the Women's Common Room in the Forrest Building. It is indeed an improvement over the close quarters which we were accustomed to of late, and the provision of a dressing table adds a touch of femininity of which we all take advantage.

To those responsible for these practical renovations: Mr. MacLeod who looks after our lockers, and to the women who keep it clean, we say "thank you."

Yours truly,  
—The Girls in Medicine and Dentistry.

### Europe and Back '53

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO

with excitement, surging forward like a great tidal wave, to test the impregnable wall of guardsmen. The procession was brought to an end with the carriages of the royal family, colonial rulers, commonwealth prime ministers (sans a misbehaving Winnie) and foreign dignitaries, the Queen's Own Troop, and lastly the Guardsmen.

There it was! Twenty-three hours of waiting and watching passed into history. But what immortal hours! The greatest show on earth? Maybe. Certainly for

pomp, pageantry and majestic spectacle, the coronation of a British monarch has no equal. But this was more than just a big show. It represented a feeling and an attitude in the hearts of the people as well. It is the one day an Englishman is not ashamed to wear his heart on his sleeve. It is perhaps the one and only time that the traditional British reserve gives way to emotion and sentimentality. But not sloppy sentimentality. The love and respect which Britons hold for their mon-

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## Art, Music and Drama THIS WEEK; A PIANO RECITAL

On November 3rd, the pianist Neil Van Allen gave a recital in Queen Elizabeth Auditorium, his first public appearance in Halifax in three years.

There are several things that every pianist must remember. He must never lose sight of the fact that in his capacity as a performer, he is merely re-creating the work of someone else and that as such, he must remain within certain limits. For this reason, every performer of music should read the lives of the composers whose works he is studying, thereby to present in performances an accurate a "picture" as possible of the composer's temperments. The only way to transmit a feeling of oneness to the audience is to feel with the composer a certain unity of purpose and expression so that in playing, the performer not only shows the essence of the composer, but also his own essence.

Unfortunately, this quality was all too lacking in most of the first half of the program. There are two reasons for this: Mr. Van Allen's first three numbers were not suited to him temperamentally, and he lacked the necessary meticulousness that piano-playing demands. Bach insists on absolute clarity. Every note must be carefully considered, for on this the structure of his music rests. The same holds true for Brahms. The pianist can never forget that his own temperament must become subservient to the aims of the composer. Mr. Van Allen has an amazing gentleness of touch which he tends to exploit to the point of sacrifice of dynamic range. However, such an attribute is one which many a greater pianist might justifiably envy. The arpeggiated runs of the Schubert Opus 90 A flat Impromptu were flawlessly played with unusual delicacy, but the rhythm of the following chords was manipulated to the utmost. One must be accurate, dynamically and rhythmically, and there is no substitute whatsoever for a devotion to detail. The main criticism of the pre-intermission section is that there was little or no continuity of pattern in the individual pieces, and it was only in the Kabalevsky preludes that we realized that here, the pianist was really beginning to come into his element.

The "big" work of the program was the Prokofiev Sonata, No. 6. An unpredictable piece of music, it was played with some care and much understanding. However, the best of this pianist's performance was in The Maiden and The Nightingale by Granados and Alborada Del Gracioso by Ravel. Here at last, we were rewarded with excellent playing from a technical point of view and a grasp of the composer's intentions that was really illuminating. Here purpose and performance were made one.

Since his predilection for contemporary music is so apparent, perhaps he should stick to it, at least in public performance. Nevertheless, if he can take the best the classicists have to teach him and apply it to his interpretation of the modern, then he will really have succeeded in bringing out the best of his talent.

by I. W.

## Arts & Science Faculty Changes

Four staff changes in the Faculty of Arts and Science, Dalhousie University, effective with the beginning of the 1953-54 academic year, were announced by President A. E. Kerr yesterday. The appointments are as follows: Dr. Arnold J. Tingley to be Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Dr. Alec Thompson Stewart to be Assistant Professor of Physics for one year during the absence of Dr. W. J. Archibald; Mr. M. G. Parks to be Lecturer in English for one year during the absence of Dr. Burns Martin; and Mr. Harry F. Aikens to be Lecturer in French. Three of the four appointees are graduates of Dalhousie.

Dr. Tingley, whose appointment increases the number of teachers in the Mathematics Department, is a native of Aulac, N.B., who lived for some years in Amherst. He attended schools in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, graduating in Arts from Mount Allison University, following the war, in which he served in the Canadian Army. He then undertook post-graduate work at the University of Minnesota where he received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. During the past year, he was a member of the Mathematics Department of the University of Nebraska. One of his papers was recently accepted for publication in the "Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society."

Dr. Alec Thompson Stewart was born in Saskatchewan and went to school in Windsor, Nova Scotia and Dartmouth. He won a number of scholarships and prizes at Dalhousie, graduating with distinction in 1946 as a Bachelor of Science. He received the degree of Master of Science from Dalhousie in 1949,

after which, as winner of an IODE Post-Graduate Scholarship, he studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1952 he obtained an appointment with Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. at Chalk River and has been given a year's leave of absence from that organization to fill the vacancy at Dalhousie.

Mr. Parks, a native of Petite Riviere, obtained his school training there and, after military service in Canada and overseas during World War II, entered Dalhousie in 1946. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1950 and that of Master of Arts in 1951. During his career as a student, he was awarded the Evangeline Chapter IODE Scholarship in English, the Archibald McMechan Chapter IODE Scholarship in English, and a Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie Teaching Fellowship in the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

In 1951, Mr. Parks was admitted to the School of Graduate Studies in English at the University of Toronto where he has been working towards his doctorate while holding a teaching fellowship. Although his teaching appointment had been renewed for the current session, the English Department at Toronto released Mr. Parks so that he could take over Dr. Martin's classes which are in the field in which he has specialized. He expects to return to his teaching and research at Toronto next year.

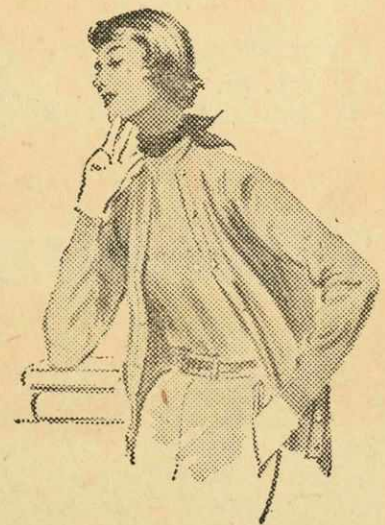
Mr. Aikens attended school in his native town of Stellarton, entering Dalhousie in 1941. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1945, after which he pursued graduate studies in the Department of Romance Languages at Yale, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1947.

arch is a sincere and honest one. They love the Queen for what she is—an intelligent, gracious, sympathetic, handsome and humble young woman, devoted to her people and her work. But they love her also because she is their Queen, embodying in her office all that is fine and noble in British culture and tradition; because she

is the symbol of a thousand years of freedom, and the links that binds the British Commonwealth and Empire into the most glorious and most extensive union ever consummated under a single monarch. The crown has been, is now, and by God's help, always will be, the symbol of unity in the Commonwealth.

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