

CRACCUM

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MOVE TO HELP STUDENT REFUGEES Decision Reached at Meeting of N.Z.U.S.A.

To launch an appeal for funds for the assistance of Central European student refugees, sub-committees are to be appointed at each of the constituent colleges, according to a decision reached at the annual meeting of the New Zealand University Students Association held in conjunction with tournament at Easter. The scheme envisages the bringing of students to New Zealand to complete their courses.

Committees will also be set up to assemble material for submission to the Government committee which is at present considering the question of the recruitment of graduates for the Public Service.

The eligibility of non-matriculated students for N.Z.U. Blues will be widened as the result of the alteration of the clause providing that they must attend a minimum of five hours lectures a week to one providing a three-hour lecture week. Recommendations by a sub-committee to the effect that graduates should be eligible for Blues two years after graduation, but not later than seven years after matriculation, and that Blues should be awarded once only to an individual in any sport, were lost.

A.U.C. was represented at the meeting by the president, Mr. J. C. Reid, the secretary, Mr. C. F. Corne, and the corresponding member, Miss Murielle Smeed.

Awarding of Blues REGULATIONS DISCUSSED

Considerable discussion was provoked by a report from Wellington on the proposed alterations to the N.Z.U. Blues regulations. Each college had definite opinions on the question of extending eligibility. Auckland considered a restricted extension might be desirable, while Victoria favoured a three year eligibility for graduates. Otago and Canterbury stood firm for the bona fide student rule, and eventually it was decided not to extend eligibility.

On the question of awarding Blues once only in a particular sport, opinion was even more sharply divided. Victoria was the most fervent advocate of the idea, and A.U.C. its strongest opponent. The recommendation of the sub-committee was finally lost by a narrow margin. However, the executive, on the motion of V.U.C., was recommended to remove the present distinction between matriculated and non-matriculated students, and now require from the latter only the same three-hour weekly attendance at lectures.

C.I.E. TRAVEL BENEFITS

The possibility of widening the eligibility of New Zealand students and graduates for the C.I.E. travel card benefits, was one of the first important points discussed. Under the present system, only graduates or newly-graduated students can avail themselves of these valuable facilities and receive the reductions, etc., obtainable through the C.I.E. However, as the majority of New Zealand students, unlike those on the Continent, are not in a position to travel until a few years after graduation, it was decided that the N.Z.U.S.A. should press for a widening of eligibility for New Zealand to include graduates in a position to travel.

With reference to a further point, that of obtaining reductions for students on internal travel services, the Executive reported that results had here been most disappointing. The various travel services have been unwilling or unable to co-operate, and so it was decided to abandon the scheme in the meantime.

AUSTRALIAN DEBATING TOUR

The question of restriction of subject in the Bledisloe Medal Contest, was raised as a result of the introduction of a controversial subject into last year's contest. After considerable discussion, the motion, proposed by O.U. and seconded by A.U.C., was carried, that the meeting oppose any restriction on the choice of speeches for the Bledisloe Medal Contest.

The Chairman then announced that arrangements had been made with the Australian National Union of Students to send a New Zealand Debating Team to Australia this year,

and for the Australians to send a return team to New Zealand during 1940. Applications from students desiring to make the trip were then considered by the meeting, and as a result Mr. J. B. Aimers, of V.U.C., and Mr. O'Callaghan of O.U. were selected to represent New Zealand students, with Mr. Woods of O.U. and Mr. Perry of V.U.C. as substitutes in case of emergency. The meeting also recommended to the Executive that an endeavour should be made to secure a series of local debates during 1940, with the English University Debating Team which will be then passing through New Zealand on its return from a debating tour of Australia.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

The Executive recommended to the conference that N.Z.U.S.A. become a corresponding member of the International Student Service, which sponsors student relief, refugee assistance, peace propaganda, etc., throughout the world. It had been recommended by the N.Z.S.C.M., which is already a corresponding member of the I.S.S., that a permanent committee for student relief, etc., should be set up by N.Z.U.S.A. After considerable consideration, however, it was decided that specific appeals for relief were likely to meet with more support, and that this was better handled by special sub-committees as in the case of the special Chinese Student Relief Appeal, which netted £500. In consequence, the meeting considered that the position would be satisfactory if N.Z.U.S.A. became a corresponding member of the I.S.S., distributed their literature to various colleges, and organized specific appeals in accordance with their desires. This proposal was adopted.

NATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS

A proposed scheme for a National Student Congress was brought before the meeting by C.U.C. and on the motion of A.U.C., the conference approved the idea of the project as a desirable thing. The question of practicability was discussed at length, particularly the problems of cost, location, billeting, time, and form of the Congress. It was felt that, though the idea is an admirable one, the N.Z.U.S.A. is not yet in a position to handle such a Congress in view of the enormous practical difficulties, and in consequence, the idea was deemed impracticable under present circumstances, although a sub-committee was appointed to consider ways and means of solving the practical problems. The question of bringing Central European student refugees to New Zealand to complete their studies at local universities, was introduced by the secretary. He suggested that the meeting should consider (a) whether N.Z.U. students should assist overseas University students, and (b), if so, whether money should be sent overseas, or overseas students

brought to New Zealand. Several colleges, including A.U.C., explained that by virtue of local conditions, such as available study courses, lack of hostel accommodation, etc., they could not make themselves responsible for any refugee students, but that they would contribute to any central fund for supporting students at a suitable university. The meeting decided, therefore, that it was in favour of assisting refugee students by bringing them to New Zealand, and that sub-committees be set up individual colleges to launch an appeal for funds for that purpose.

GRADUATES IN PUBLIC SERVICE

The secretary reported that a committee, had been set up by the Government to consider the methods of recruitment, grading and promotion of graduates in the Public Service, and discussed the progress of its work. He pointed out that an opportunity is being given to interested persons and organisations to submit brief statements to the committee. A.U.C. considered that in view of the preponderance of bureaucratic representation on the committee, the main opportunity of graduates and students to present their views was by this statement method and urged the setting-up of sub-committees in each college to collect material from individuals and organisations for submission to the committee, the matter to be treated as urgent. This was agreed to.

AUSTRALIAN ATHLETIC TOUR

The question of a tour of New Zealand by Australian athletes in 1940, was raised. As the Tournament delegates in conference had supported the idea, it was decided to proceed with the project and to invite a tour by Australian athletes during the coming year, subject to the question of finance being satisfactorily settled and subject also to the standard of visiting athletes being approved by the athletic clubs of the various Colleges. It was felt that such a tour would not only provide a valuable contact with sport in Australia, but would stimulate interest in university athletics and do a lot towards raising their standard.

The Constitution of the N.Z.U. Press Bureau was discussed and approved by the council, after several emendations had been made. The conference received a delegation from the bureau which presented several recommendations to N.Z.U.S.A., touching the question of a national student publication, type of advertisement for college papers, international university press bureau conference, New Zealand in 1940, etc. The conference agreed to allow the bureau to proceed with the idea of a National Student Publication, one copy of which is to be produced as an experiment at the beginning of the third term this year.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS

The above account treats only of a selection of the topics discussed at the conference. Other important items included refresher courses for graduates, student health and recreation, exchange of student publications, student insurance scheme, student opinion assessment, English representative, etc. It is hoped to give these topics treatment at greater length in future issues of "Craccum" and that A.U.C. students in particular will interest themselves in the various points raised in connection with them.

The meeting was the most successful held to date, and the enthusiasm of all colleges proves that the coming year should be a full and a profitable one for the N.Z.U.S.A., a year of expansion and progress. With the inclusion of Canterbury Agricultural College as a member, the N.Z.U.S.A. now comprises all student associations in New Zealand.

The election of officers for the N.Z.U.S.A., resulted as follows:—President, Mr. J. B. Aimers; secretary, Mr. Wade; treasurer, Mr. D. M. Hatherly; auditor, Mr. J. B. Black.

Otago Easily Takes The Tournament Shield

Detailed Reviews of Events

The New Zealand University tournament was brought to a close on Easter Tuesday with the completion of the lawn tennis and rifle shooting matches. Although both these shields went to Victoria by narrow margins, Otago maintained a comfortable lead for the tournament shield and finished with 35½ pts. to Victoria's 23 points. The shooting shield went to Victoria College by a margin of only one point. A feature of the competition was the performance of F. B. Boaden (Auckland), in breaking the record for the highest score with 130 points.

Following were the final points for the tournament shield: — Otago, 35½ points; Victoria, 23; Auckland, 9; Canterbury, 8½.

The Athletics Meeting

SEVERAL RECORDS BROKEN

Tournament Athletic meeting held in Logan Park was a great success. The weather and track conditions could not have been better and several records were broken. A.U.C. annexed the hammerthrow, hop, step and jump, 880 yards and the relay, and was placed in the 3 miles (3rd), 440 yards hurdles (2nd), high jump (3rd), javelin throw (2nd and 3rd), pole vault (3rd) and broad jump (2nd).

Probably the most successful event from everybody's point of view was the annual Hooley.

After a slight skirmish at the athletic prelims, during which most Aucklanders obtained some part of the anatomy of Oswald the Unlucky Rabbit or a kill or two from the Haka Party, nobody needed any exhorting to "go find out" if O.U.'s "Maggie" really was filled with lead shot. Afterwards, combatants and the surviving civilian population retired (ask Johnnie Carroll where) for a shot of a different kind.

Points for Athletic Shield were:—O.U., 22, 1; V.U.S., 14, 2; A.U.C., 11, 3; C.U.C., 9, 4.

Thus C.U.C. got the athletics wooden spoon. Detailed results were:—

PRELIMINARIES

220Yds.—C. V. Adams (V.), 1; H. A. Steele (O.), 2; V. O'Fagan (C.), 3. Time, 23s.

440Yds.—First heat: B. O'Fagan (C.), 1; J. S. Allan (O.), 2. Time, 53s. Second heat: R. G. Pilling (O.), 1; J. P. Eastwood (V.), 2. Time, 53s.

One Mile.—B. W. Nixon (O.), 1; K. W. Robinson (C.), 2; D. R. Scrymgeour (V.), 3. Time, 4m. 29 1-5s.

120Yds. Hurdles.—First heat: E. M. Irving (V.), 1; A. G. Harper (O.), 2. Time, 16 1-5s. Second heat: R. L. Jones (O.), 1; J. J. Lee (C.), 2. Time, 16 2-5s.

220Yds. Hurdles.—First heat: H. D. Ramsay (O.), 1; E. M. Irving (V.), 2. Time, 26 2-5s.—equalling record. Second heat: P. W. Day (A.), 1; M. D. Fountain (C.), 2. Time, 27 1-5s.

440Yds. Hurdles.—First heat: H. D. Ball (A.), 1; A. G. Harper (O.), 2. Time, 57 1-5s. Second heat: H. D. Ramsay (O.), 1; L. G. Brown (C.), 2. Time, 60s.

Broad Jump.—R. G. Pilling (O.), 1; B. T. Robertson (A.), 2; J. S. Adams (C.), 3. Distance, 21ft. 7 5-8in.

Throwing the Discus.—J. L. Adams (O.), 1; D. A. Gordon (O.), 2; J. W. Anstey (C.), 3. Distance, 113ft. 10½in. In a special attempt on the record Adams threw 118ft. 9½in.—15ft. 3½in. better than his own record throw last year.

Pole Vault.—I. L. Vosailagi (O.), 1; N. B. Manssen (C.), 2; N. Blake (C.), 3. Height, 9ft. 9in.

Throwing the Hammer.—J. G. Cutler (A.), 1; D. A. Gordon (O.), 2; J. W. Anstey (C.), 3. Distance, 104ft. 5in.

FINALS

100Yds.—J. P. Eastwood (V.), 1; C. V. Adams (V.), 2; M. D. Fountain (C.), 3. Time, 10 1-5s.

440Yds.—Eastwood, 1; B. O. Fagan (C.), 2; J. S. Allan (O.), 3. Time, 50 2-5s.

880Yds.—R. L. Nugent (A.), 1; B. W. Nixon (O.), 2; G. J. Annear (V.), 3. Time, 1m. 58 2-5s.

Three Miles.—D. R. Scrymgeour (V.), 1; D. H. Adamson (C.), 2; A. G. Koefoed (A.), 3. Time, 14m. 55 3-5s.—the time clips 17s off the record.

Mile Relay.—Auckland, 1; Canterbury, 2; Otago, 3. Time, 3m. 40s.

120Yds. Hurdles.—E. M. Irving (V.), 1; R. L. Jones (O.), 2; A. G. Harper (O.), 3. Time, 16 1-5s.

220Yds. Hurdles.—H. D. Ramsay (O.), 1; M. D. Fountain (C.), 2; E. M. Irving (V.), 3. Time, 26s.—a record.

440Yds. Hurdles.—H. D. Ramsay (O.), 1; H. D. Ball (A.), 2; A. G. Harper (O.), 3. Time, 55 3-5s.—equalling record.

Mile Walk.—L. G. Brown (C.), 1. Time, 7m. 19 1-5s.

High Jump.—I. L. Vosailagi (O.), 5ft. 7in., 1; J. S. Adams (V.), 5ft. 6in., 2; B. T. Robertson (A.), 5ft. 5in., 3.

Hop, Step and Jump.—Robertson, 44ft. 7 3-8in., 1; R. G. Pilling (O.), 44ft. 7½in., 2; W. V. Hadfield (C.), 44ft. 6 1-8in., 3.

Throwing the Javelin.—J. S. Adams (V.), 167ft. 8in., 1; K. D. Gillespie (A.), 156ft. 11½in., 2; E. W. de Lisle (A.), 141ft. 0½in., 3.

Putting the Shot.—J. L. Adams (O.), 37ft. 8½in., 1; M. D. Fountain (C.), 34ft. 4½in., 2; M. Watt (O.), 34ft. 2in., 3.

Basketball Battles

VICTORIA RETAINS SHIELD

The A.U.C. team played splendid basketball at the Tournament, and was very unfortunate in not winning the Shield.

First match was between A.U.C. and O.U., and thrilling it was to watch. The teams appeared to be well matched, although the score at half-time was 13—9 to Auckland. Instead of continuing straight on, the players had a rest while the first half of the V.U.C. v. C.U.C. was played off. V.U.C. showed themselves to be definitely superior in every way, the C.U.C. team appearing to have lacked practice, for their combination and passing was weak, as well as their shooting. Our team maintained and increased their advantage over Otago in the 2nd half of their match, although it was a good game all the way. The score at the conclusion was 21—15 to Auckland.

In the second-half of the V.U.C. v. C.U.C. game, the better passing which had illuminated the last few moments of the first-half, went into eclipse, and the match went as an easy victory to Victoria, the score being 22—6.

THE BIG GAME

After a ten minute interval, the big game of the day—A.U.C. versus V.U.C. was commenced. Both teams were evenly matched in playing and combination, although the Southerners were, on the whole, taller than our girls. It was quickly evident to the bystanders that this would be a real contest, and so it was. At half-time, the score was seven all, and excitement was tense while the teams were resting, as the first-half of the O.U. and C.U.C. match was held. Unfortunately, Katie Simmons had had a nasty fall, and Beryl de Berry sprained her thumb, but they both carried on in a splendid manner. Later on in the game, one of the V.U.C. goalies also had the misfortune to fall badly, but she also gallantly continued. The second half of the battle was played out to the accompaniment of loud and prolonged hakas from the Victoria and the Akarana parties, and tremendous enthusiasm all along the side lines. The Wellingtonians, however, proved too strong for us, having a splendid combination in their defence. They finished the match with the score, 14—11 to them.

THREE BLUES FOR A.U.C.

Canterbury were well outclassed in their match against Otago, the score being 33—11. They were also well beaten in their match against our girls. The O.U. versus V.U.C. game was another true contest, both teams fighting every inch of the way. The score at the con-

clusion was 11—6 to Victoria, which indicates what a hard game it was.

Results:—

V.U.C.	3 wins
A.U.C.	2 wins
O.U.	1 win
C.U.C.	Nil

Victoria thus retained the basketball shield. Three of our team were awarded N.Z.U. Blues—Beryl de Berry, Meg. Everton and Hilda Thompson. They richly deserved them. Our other two centres played fine games and Nita Steele was excellent in defending. But although the whole team played very well indeed, they could not all expect to gain Blues.

Swimming Titles

A.U.C. SECOND TO OTAGO

Otago took the swimming honours with Auckland runners-up in a close contest, a pleasing feature being the qualifying of all Aucklanders for the finals.

In the men's 100yds, Bob Buchanan and Don Munro both qualified, but Bob lost his title when Neville of Otago outpaced him in a great race.

The breast-stroke races ended in a peculiar manner when all competitors, including Betty Webster, A.U.C.'s only entrant, were disqualified, except the title-holders in their respective races, Miss J. E. Eastgate and J. C. W. Davies. In equalling the N.Z. record of 3.0 1-5 secs. for the 220yds. breast-stroke, Davies cut 5 1-5secs. off the N.Z.U. record.

The 220yds. free-style was Auckland's race all the way, Bob Buchanan taking the lead after 4 laps, to win comfortably from his team-mate, J. G. Buchanan, who also swam well during Tournament. The two Buchanans again featured in the 440yds. when Bob retained his second title and J. G. Buchanan filled third place.

GOOD PERFORMERS

Don Munro of A.U.C. took an early lead in the 100yds. backstroke but was overtaken in the last lap by Foote of O.U. who established a new record of 73 3-5secs. This year Munro was again unlucky for he, too, must have broken the record.

Beryl Hooton and Olwen Cowie both swam well in the final of the women's 50yds., the latter being unlucky in losing by a touch to the title-holder, E. B. Frye, of Canterbury in the final dash. Olwen Cowie showed great promise in all her races and should reap points for Auckland next year at Christchurch.

RELAY DECIDES ISSUE

As usual, the inter-College relay was the big event of the evening. A win here could have given Auckland the swimming shield. Meg. Everton swam first to be followed by J. G. Buchanan, and then came a great dash by Olwen Cowie to put Auckland in the lead, but Neville, the Otago champion, was too fast for Munro who swam a close second after his strenuous evening.

Otago thus annexed another shield. Points were: O.U. 12; A.U.C. 9; C.U.C. 4; V.U.C. 0.

Results:—

WOMEN'S EVENTS

50yds.: E. B. Frye (C.U.C.) 1; O. Cowie (A.U.C.) 2; J. Morice (O.U.) 3. Time, 33 3-5sec.

100yds. breast-stroke: J. E. Eastgate (O.U.) 1. Other competitors disqualified. Time, 1m. 35 2-5secs.

100yds. final: J. Morice (O.U.) 1; E. B. Frye (C.U.C.) 2; B. Hooton (A.U.C.) 3. Time, 1min. 18 2-5secs.

MEN'S EVENTS

100yds.: J. Neville (O.U.) 1; C. R. Buchanan (A.U.C.) 2; R. McKay (C.U.C.) 3. Time, 61secs.

220yds. breast-stroke: J. C. W. Davies (O.U.) 1. Other competitors disqualified. Time, 3min. 0 1-5secs.

220yds.: C. R. Buchanan (A.U.C.) 1; J. G. Buchanan (A.U.C.) 2; J. Wishart (V.U.C.) 3. Time, 2min. 40 3-5secs.

100yds. backstroke: C. Foote (O.U.) 1; D. Munro (A.U.C.) 2; P. F. Fox (O.U.) 3. Time, 1min. 13 3-5secs.—a record.

440yds.: C. R. Buchanan (A.U.C.) 1; R. McKay (C.U.C.) 2; J. G. Buchanan (A.U.C.) 3. Time, 5min. 45 2-5secs.

Relay: O.U. 1; A.U.C. 2; C.U.C. 3. Time, 2min. 1 4-5secs.

Further Tournament reports appear on pages 4, 5 and 6.

TOPICAL TOUCHES

Refrigeration has helped to build the Empire, according to a history student. Then we owe a debt of gratitude to our railway-station waiting rooms.

Rheumatoid arthritis is now being treated with gold. Some cases of stiffness of the finger-joints have even been relieved by exhibiting silver.

Many a man who was bred at Home finds he is only a crumb in the colonies.

Then there was the cross-eyed teacher who couldn't control his pupils.

The Dominion Monarch is said to have a children's saloon bar. For tiny tots, of course.

A publisher predicts that we shall soon see the return of the three volume novel. Miss Mucham wouldn't mind seeing the return of several one volume novels which have unaccountably disappeared.

Once in a while you hear a popular song that really is good. But most of them are just fair to maudlin.

When a money-lender writes a novel, we can be sure the interest will be maintained till the end.

A wealthy man is wanted for financing revues, says the chairman of Carnival Committee, we trust the police will soon effect an arrest.

A cafeteria customer asks if it is correct to break your biscuits or roll in your soup. In the latter case, it is advisable to don a bathing suit first.

"There will be no plush seats in heaven," says a clergyman. In the alternative accommodation there probably won't be even standing room.

"What does a woman want a nine guinea frock for, anyway?" asks an indignant man. Three guineas, usually.

If only the world would refuse to have another war until the last one was paid for, perpetual peace would be assured.

Bachelor flats are described as ideal homes. This is often realised too late.

One good way to curtail armaments would be to hire plumbers to build the battleships.

"I simply can't make out my Social Security Form," says a worried student. We're afraid he'll have to, though, just like the rest of us.

To the student who wants to know the best sentence in the English language, we confidently reply—"Enclosed please find cheque."

According to Mr. McGregor, spiders live to a ripe old age. Yet their life often hangs on a thread.

What would the average man do if he ran across a lunatic, asks a psychology student, keep on running, we imagine.

An operatic singer considers golf good for the voice. We ourselves never listen to it.

Not a single American pacifist, so far as I know, has ever protested against the butchery of religious, by the Spanish Loyalists, nor was there a word of complaint when just recently the Russian crusaders began bombing Korean villages.

It is infamous and against God for the U.S. to sell scrap iron and other such victuals of war to the Japanese, but equally infamous and against God for the U.S. to refuse to sell airships to the Spanish Loyalists.

At the moment, most of the pacifists happen to be pinks; ergo, the Russian cut-throats are defenders of democracy. In precisely the same sense, and to the same extent, cats are defenders of rats.

Craccum

General Editor:
AVENAL HOLCOMBE

Sub-Editors:

J. C. REID, G. L. CAWKWELL.

Sports Editor: Chief Reporter:
M. W. SPEIGHT. T. A. O'BRIEN

Circulation: Secretary:
FRANCES COOPER AVENAL HOLCOMBE

Business Manager:
A. P. POSTLEWAITE

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Tournament—1939

From the Auckland point of view the Tournament held this Easter in Dunedin has been, if not entirely successful, at least gratifying. Although all our hopes for bringing home the Shield and other incidental trophies were not realised, we were spared the previous year's indignity of being left with the Wooden Spoon on our hands. It would however, be generally agreed that in this Tournament, as in past years, the objects for which it was inaugurated were achieved. Sport is an activity which cannot thrive without suitable competition, and this is what Tournament provides.

It is only natural that this annual event, besides acting as a proving ground to maintain the standard of each sport in the various colleges, will also be a means of spurring competitors on to further achievements. Proof of this is afforded in the fact that several records are usually broken each year. But it would be very short-sighted to regard these as the only benefits from Tournament. Its value in promoting unity in the University is none the less true for being a platitude. Not only do the visiting students receive the freely-given hospitality of the College hosts, but they, as guests meet one another in circumstances ideally favourable to the exchange of views. Because the sporting results are the most tangible, they are inevitably apt to be over-emphasised, particularly so because the general public is more interested in them. For example, most people outside the University have never heard of either the N.Z.U.S.A. or the N.Z.U. Press Bureau, for the work done by these bodies is not so obvious. Yet these two organisations each hold an annual conference in conjunction with the Tournament, when matters of the most vital importance to the University are discussed. Indeed the decision of the N.Z.U.S.A. to bring out German refugee students to study at the Colleges, is likely to have considerable effect on the life and culture of New Zealand. They come from Universities where far different conditions prevail and to meet one of these victims is to acquire a deepened sense of the difficulties which they have faced. Thus a unity will eventually be achieved, it is hoped, not only among students in New Zealand but throughout the world—the unity of culture in spite of changing political systems.

We shall have to thank N.Z.U.S.A. too, for arranging the interchange of athletic and debating teams with Australia, which we shall have during the next two years. Also must be remembered their valuable work in connection with student health and recreation.

The N.Z.U. Press Bureau was inaugurated two years ago, and promises to do some fine work in the future. Last year its activities were more or less confined to an interchange of news between the College papers, but one of the principal objects of its formation is the establishment of a New Zealand University periodical, the need for which has long been felt. This year will see the first appearance of this publication, and it is hoped that it will be as popular as its aims deserve to make it.

The Bureau is also fathering an ambitious scheme for an international student press conference to be held in the Centennial year. This should even more consolidate the unity of culture which has above been stressed, and increase the prestige of the University in the eyes of the community.

POINTS OF VIEW

Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.—George Washington in his farewell address.

We learn from history that we learn nothing from history.—George Wilhelm Hegel.

One of my chief regrets during my years in the theatre is that I couldn't sit in the audience and watch me act.—John Barrymore.

This stone was raised by Sarah's lord,
Not Sarah's virtues to record—
For they're well-known to all the town.

But it was raised to keep her down.
—Epitaph on an Irish tombstone.

The novels of Marcel Proust remind me of a libidinous maiden lady in a high fever talking incessantly in a hot-house through five thicknesses of woollen blanket.—D. B. Wyndham Lewis.

There is one argument that may be opposed to all the sophistries of unbelievers; no man ever repented of being a Christian on his death-bed.—St. Thomas More.

"Positive" means being mistaken at the top of one's voice.—Ambrose Bierce.

I have known a vast quantity of nonsense talked about bad men not looking you in the face. Don't trust that idea. Dishonesty will stare honesty out of countenance any day in the week, if there is anything to be got by it.—Charles Dickens.

The disease afflicting the modern world is in the first place, a disease of the mind. But it is important to remember that nothing below the level of the mind can cure this disease. The mind alone can cure itself. However ailing it may be, it always conceals in its depths an essential vitality which nothing can injure or corrupt.—Jacques Moritain.

The study of German in New York high schools has fallen off 30 per cent since the Nazis came into power. Our kids fear that, if they are heard speaking the language, Hitler will come over and liberate them.—Howard Brubaker in "The New Yorker."

When Winter, that healthy ascetic, carries his gigantic razor over hill and valley, and shaves all the trees like monks, we feel surely that they are all the more like trees if they are shorn, just as so many painters and musicians would be all the more like men if they were less like mops.—G. K. Chesterton in "A Defence of Skeletons."

The whole history of western civilization from the Roman Empire until to-day, from Diocletian until Bismarck, teaches us that everytime there is a conflict between religion and the state, it is always the state which is vanquished.—Benito Mussolini.

The irresponsibility of the people and of the great mass of journalists about truth would perhaps be an overwhelming argument against democracy were it not arguable that when Governments nationalize the creation of truth the results are even worse.—"The Colosseum."

The president of a nudist colony in Maine, U.S.A., arrested for breaking into a bank, has been discharged. Try as they might, the police couldn't pin a thing on him.—"Punch."

One even hears that the Barcelona liquidators are democrats. In other words, syndicalists, anarchists and Communists are democrats. In yet other words, the Pope is a Baptist.—H. L. Mencken, distinguished American critic, in "Survey."

Tournament Reports (Continued)

Boxing Honours To Otago

H. F. WILLIS MAKES GOOD SHOWING IN WELTER FINAL

The standard of boxing in Tournament was generally considered to be lower than usual and, apart from Otago, so was the standard of fitness. We were unfortunate in losing Turner, Barry and McHugh, who would have had every chance of winning their weights. However, our men without exception fought gamely and most of their bouts were closely decided. We had only two representatives in the finals, Willis and McClew.

Following are detailed results of the bouts:—
PRELIMINARIES

Bantam-weight (8.10 or under) 1938 Champion: M. Parr (O.U.).

Parr beat Peterson (C.U.C.).

Showing his form of last year, Parr easily outclassed Peterson. The bout was stopped in the fourth round.

D. Muir (V.U.C.), beat Aitken (A.U.C.). Muir was both taller and heavier than Aitken and was able to deal with the latter at long range. Aitken put up a great fight and took Muir to the ropes several times. His ducking was good but not effective. Muir won on points.

Feather-weight (9.3 or under) 1938 Champion: K. Coveney (V.U.C.).

R. Greaves (O.U.), beat McCutcheur (A.U.C.). Greaves early took the offensive, landing most of his punches but McCutcheur often missed. In the third round Greaves was leaving his guard open badly and took many hard punches. In the last round both appeared to be very tired and neither could force the fight. Greaves won on points, mostly gained by his good first round.

E. H. Maxwell (C.U.C.), beat W. A. Armstrong (V.U.C.), 9.1. Maxwell was a strong, wiry type with a curious left. Armstrong was quicker and was ahead on points till he took the count from a left of Maxwell's in the second round. He apparently intended to rise on nine but could not.

Light-weight (10st. or under) 1938 Champion: A. B. Adams (O.U.).

R. Skelly (O.U.), beat K. Blake (C.U.C.). The Otago man was on the offensive from the beginning and maintained his lead in points. He had a superior reach as well as advantage in weight. Skelly won on points.

A. McLew (A.U.C.), beat R. J. Sheehan (V.U.C.), by default.

Welter-weight (10.9 or under) 1938 Champion: G. McFadzien (O.U.).

G. McFadzien (O.U., 10.5), fought D. Cohen (V.U.C., 10.4). This was probably the liveliest preliminary bout. McFadzien took the offensive but it was warmly returned by Cohen. There was some really hard two-handed fighting in this bout. Towards the end Cohen was groggy. McFadzien won on points.

H. F. Willis (A.U.C., 10.6), beat D. Kearns (C.U.C., 10.8). Harry had the fight in hand all the time and apparently kept himself in reserve for the final.

Middle-weight (11st 4lb. or under) 1938 Champion: A. Rutherford (O.U.).

T. H. E. Cornish (O.U., 10.10), beat T. Bassett (A.U.C., 11.2). The Auckland man had superior weight and reach and with more training might well have won the fight. The first round was fairly even and Bassett was ahead on points. There was much clenching in the second with Cornish leading with his left. Bassett landed some telling punches, later to Cornish's body but left his guard open. Cornish led at the end of the third by the barest margin. In the last round Bassett was very tired, but fought keenly. Cornish won on points.

Ryan (V.U.C., 11.1), beat S. Amies (C.U.C., 10.9). Ryan showed up well in this fight. He was very fit and is a beautiful fighter, easy and fast. The first round was fairly even, the second very fast. In the third Amies took three counts and the referee then stopped the fight. Ryan won on a technical knockout.

Light-heavy-weight (12.0 or under). — M. Andrew (O.U., 11.9), beat A. Alison (A.U.C., 11.10). Andrew attacked strongly in the beginning and landed many hard punches. Tony took them very well and either had a very hard head or defended himself very well from Andrew's uppercuts. Tony landed more in the second round. There was a lot of clenching during which Andrew would deliver strong uppercuts while Alison had his head down. In the third round Alison landed some telling punches and had Andrew very groggy but did not follow up apparently not realising that he had Andrew at his mercy. The chief feature of this fight was the remarkable way Tony took hard punishment. Andrew won on points.

C. D. Dobson (C.U.C., 11.7), won from J. Buyers (V.U.C.), by default.

Heavy-weight.—C. Mack (O.U.), won by default by J. Barry (A.U.C.). Barry had the misfortune to injure his hand while sparing for training and was unable to make the trip.

FINALS

M. Gowe (C.U.C., 12.2), lost to H. J. McClaren (V.U.C., 13.0). This was not a particularly interesting fight. McClaren was much taller and had a longer reach than his opponent. There was not much hard fighting. McClaren won on points.

Bantam-weight.—M. Parr beat D. Muir. This bout started very fast with Parr clearly

superior. He sent Muir to the floor for a count of eight and later shook him badly. Muir threw in the sponge at the end of the second round.

Feather-weight.—E. H. Maxwell beat R. Greaves. Maxwell used his stinging left and sent Greaves to the floor three times in the first round. Maxwell won on a technical knockout at the end of that round.

Light-weight.—R. Skelly beat A. McClew. Skelly took the offensive and pressed McClew hard in the first round. In the second, McClew fought well and showed good stamina, but failed to connect all his punches. He was taken to the ropes several times in the third round. Skelly attacked hard in the fourth and sent McClew to the floor for seven. McClew was very game but the fight was awarded to Skelly on a technical knock-out.

Welter-weight.—G. McFadzien beat H. Willis. This was probably the best fight of the evening and the best display of even bouting at the tournament. Harry fought well, but his opponent had a longer reach and used both hands very well. Harry's guard and foot-work were excellent and kept him out of serious trouble. It was difficult to land hard punches to McFadzien's head at first but in the second and third rounds Harry's left told. Harry seemed to be tired the last round but McFadzien kept boxing two-handed and probably won the fight on that round. The issue was in doubt right to the end.

McFadzien won on points.

Middle-weight.—P. H. Ryan beat T. H. E. Cornish. Ryan hit hard and fast and punished Cornish who took it magnificently. Cornish fought very pluckily against a hard opponent.

Light-heavy-weight.—M. Andrew beat C. D. Dobson. Andrew fought hard and cleanly while Dobson was often wild. There was too much clenching. Decision on points.

Heavy-weight.—H. J. McLaren beat C. Mack. This was not an interesting bout, for Mack held back and hardly ever took the offensive. McLaren occasionally forced the fight and did some good two-handed fighting.

Otago thus won four of the seven championships, Victoria two and Canterbury one.

The medal for the most scientific boxer of the Tournament was won by M. Parr, of Otago. It was presented by Dr. W. P. Gowland.

TO AN UPRIGHT JUDGE

In church your grandsire cut his throat;
To do the job too long he tarried:
He should have had my hearty vote
To cut his throat before he married.

—Jonathan Swift.

So intense and abundant are the delights which God is accustomed to bestow on those who labour diligently in His service in the vineyard of this land, that if there be in this life any truly solid enjoyment, I believe it to be this and this alone.

—St. Francis Xavier.

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Tournament Reports (Continued)

Otago Eight Shines

UNLUCKY AUCKLAND FOURTH

New boat notwithstanding, Auckland again contrived to finish fourth in the eight-oared race, although it is only fair to mention that they lost about five lengths as the result of a mishap which followed their being caught in the wash of a launch. Otago rowed a very steady race to win from Canterbury by half a canvas, with Victoria three lengths back and Auckland eight lengths in the rear.

Otago drew the inside position with Canterbury alongside, Victoria outside them and Auckland on the outer again. Conditions at the time of the race, however, made the positions of no advantage to any of the crews. The race was rowed into a strong breeze which caused considerable trouble at the start.

AUCKLAND'S EARLY LEAD

Auckland was first away, leading Victoria by about a length, with Canterbury and Otago close up in that order. Holding their lead over the first mile, Auckland were then slowly overhauled by Canterbury, with Victoria creeping into second place and Otago still behind. From there on Otago began to take command and they were in the lead at the two miles, although there was no clear water between any of the shells.

Half a mile from home any of the crews could have challenged the leaders, but Auckland lost their chance when they were caught in the wash of a launch. One of the crew caught a crab and bent a rigger, and before they could recover the boat had lost about five lengths. It would be unfair to Otago, who never at any stage looked like being beaten, to use this as an excuse for Auckland's showing. Nevertheless, it seemed a regrettable oversight on the part of the officials to allow pleasure craft to interfere with the boats.

A GREAT FINISH

As they reached the end of the wharves Canterbury began to sprint and passed Otago, but they could not sustain the effort. Otago caught up and went ahead to win by half a canvas in one of the best finishes in years. Victoria were third three lengths back, with Auckland a further eight lengths behind.

The feature was the very fine race rowed by the Otago eight. They settled down to a steady stroke at the start and did not change until they swung into their sprint for the finish.

New Zealand University Blues were awarded as follows:—

Auckland: J. J. Carroll.
Victoria: J. B. Bullock, R. P. Hansen. Canterbury: A. T. Johns, H. W. Millard. Otago: J. N. Ramsay, A. N. White, B. R. H. Hill (Coxswain's cap).

Haslam Shield Matches

BOADEN'S RECORD SCORE

Teams of six fired at the Pelichet Bay range for the Haslam Shield under conditions that were anything but favourable. A low-lying mist hung over the range until just before the actual match, making it impossible for the teams to have a satisfactory practice. During the 300 yards practices of the shoot, a fairly thick haze was still around and at the later stages, the sun breaking through the clouds did not improve the light conditions. At 600 yards, the "bull" was merely a blur, hardly discernable over the sights of the rifle.

With Canterbury having a team composed mostly of old hands who had at various times exceeded themselves, the hopes of the other colleges seemed slight, but these "hardened sinners" must have had a day off, for neither Blick nor Oxnam provided anything startling, and Canterbury finally occupied that place of honour previously held by the A.U.C.—bottom.

Otago put up some reasonably good scores and seemed the most consistent team, well deserving their win. However, considering that it was their home range one might have expected better scores from them.

Victoria's team was rather erratic, and their closeness to Otago is no guide to the consistency of the shooting.

A.U.C. were not brilliant, but Newbold, and Taylor were suffering from 'flu' and could not be expected to give of their best. Wilson, for a new hand, put up a fair show, and Clarke redeemed himself only by a good snap practice. Duthie shot up to standard, but is cap-

able of a better score under less strenuous conditions.

Boaden's effort of 131, with which he broke the N.Z.U. record, was most praiseworthy.

Results of Auckland team were as follows: Boaden, 131; Duthie, 112; Clarke, 96; Wilson, 92; Taylor, 83; Newbold, 64.

Totals, subject to alteration, were:—
O.U., 631; V.U.C., 629; A.U.C., 577; C.U.C., 576.

KNOX COLLEGE VISIT

AN ENJOYABLE EVENING

The members of the tournament teams were the guests of Knox College on Easter Sunday night at an informal evening. The representatives were received by the Master, Dr. Merrington and Mrs. Merrington and were left to inspect the College at leisure.

The first place that attracted attention was the Museum, in which was discovered, inter alia, two beer bottles—empty. We trust that the young gentlemen of Knox merely found these curios and did not come by them in the usual manner. From the tower, much appreciated by some, an extensive view of Dunedin by night was obtainable, while for the less romantic, a spot of billiards was in order.

In an address, Mr. J. Stewart considered that, in the present troubled times, the opportunity provided by tournament for a representative gathering of students, was ideal to demonstrate the solidarity of the N.Z.U. and to enable members of the various colleges to exchange their ideas on various topics of importance. Dr. Merrington expressed his pleasure at meeting the visitors and extended an invitation on behalf of the College for the representatives to make themselves entirely at home and to inspect the excellent conditions under which the men of Knox studied.

We noticed that all the books in the library were locked up and that at supper time when an A.U.C. rep. was examining a teaspoon rather closely, he was informed that "it wasn't done" to pocket the silver as souvenirs." Were these two incidents merely the outcome of the local Scotch descent or a perverted idea that 'Varsity students suffer from kleptomania?

During the evening various items were given. Mr. Hay, Secretary of Knox, provided a bracket of numbers of a humorous nature which were much appreciated. His story of the life of Henry VIII. was a stout effort, which caused many laughs, and would have done credit to a 'Varsity revue. We were amazed to find that Vosailagi the O.U. athlete carried a tenor voice despite his size, and his rendering of a Fijian song was enjoyed by all.

A cinema show was conducted at about 20-minute intervals in an adjoining room, and, to

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the local lads, the fact that one could see Dr. Merrington speaking, and yet not hear his voice was highly amusing. Another pleasing feature, to the Northerners at any rate, was to view a pipe band and not have to listen to it.

Altogether the evening was a great success, and one could not help noticing the general arrangement of the College for the comfort of its students, and regret that Auckland cannot show a building so excellently fitted out for study.

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Tournament Reports (Continued)

Dunedin Diary

A GOOD TIME WAS HAD BY ALL

The journey down was surprisingly short. The train drew into Dunedin Station to the accompaniment of a vociferous haka performed by a party resplendent in white (?) lab coats and kilts! A certain amount of confusion is only to be expected at such a time, but on the whole, the various team reps. with the aid of effective megaphones, were quickly sorted out and conveyed to their billets. One could not help but be struck with the general air of good fellowship which exuded from everyone present, and indeed, throughout our stay in Dunedin, we were made extremely welcome.

At 7.45 p.m. that evening, the various delegates spoke through the 4ZB microphone, each of course, declaiming at great length, the number of trophies which his team was to take back; these speeches being followed by a haka from each College.

The official welcome to the reps. however, did not take place until 2.30 p.m. on Good Friday, in the Allen Hall of the Students' Buildings. A formidable array of seven speakers appeared on the platform, but no! Boredom did not attack us, for each speech lasted but a few moments, and the sincere warmth of the words used could not be mistaken. The senior delegates from each College were among those who addressed the gathering, and although the others were modest about their prospects, A.U.C. assured them that we were going to surprise them all. The heartiest laugh at the meeting was aroused when the Otago delegate told how sore A.U.C. must still be feeling over last year's failures, as they had sent back the wooden spoon with six and sixpence to be paid for postage! After the official welcome, all the representatives adjourned to the grounds where a photograph was taken, and where they were later served with afternoon tea.

On the Saturday morning, the tennis and the swimming preliminaries, and the rowing were held and in the afternoon the athletic preliminaries, and in the evening the swimming finals, were decided. There was a rendezvous at Allen Hall after the swimming, lasting from 10 p.m. to 12 p.m. It was very popular and most successful.

The Sunday afternoon saw another social event in the visit to the home of Lady Sidey, who very kindly entertained all University visitors to afternoon tea in her spacious home. Everyone enjoyed exploring the gardens, and amusement was provided on the front lawn, by the sight of three Canterbury folk who were energetically endeavouring to play croquet in an anything but orthodox manner. In the evening Knox College held a reception which proved a great success.

Easter Monday morning saw the basketball and the boxing preliminaries, the afternoon the athletic finals, and the evening the boxing finals, after which there was another rendezvous in the Allen Hall. Again it was crowded, and everyone appeared to be having a grand time.

The shooting and the finals of the tennis occupied Tuesday, and in the evening the Tournament Ball was held in the Town Hall. This, like the rest of the events at Easter, was very efficiently conducted, and provided a grand finale to the programme.

Every person present will long remember the Dunedin Tournament as a major event in his life.

CATTY COLUMN

What happened in the dark room of the chemistry department? The answer must be sought from two gentlemen named G. Turbott and B. Newbold, who managed to be shut in there with a couple of 'Varsity lasses as they were being shown over the ex-refrigerator for corpses, but the utmost tact will be necessary to elicit a coherent account.

Another thing you can ask our Garth is, how his two charming little friends from Oamaru are getting along. In great wonderment we watched his descent from the train and subsequent reappearance a few seconds later, his kindly face beaming over an empty passion fruit shell, in which were reposing two horrible little grey bugs, each plentifully supplied with legs.

But what you must never, never ask Edna de Marr, is what happened when she stood before the open door of her room at the Waterloo

Hotel clad in—well, in a state of undress, and the porter arrived.

Olwen Cowie and our champion runner Nuge, seem to have found a lot in common, and from what was spied at Tournament we should hear more of this.

It needed no spying to see Dan Gillespie with that charming Canterbury lass, Jewel Hobbs—but that is old news continued from previous tournaments.

Who was the unobtrusive person who persisted in yelling rude remarks at V.U.C.? Ask John Reid! Who was the gent who, a few moments later, was kicked on the shin, objected strenuously, and got bashed on the lug for his pains? Ask our worthy President! Who was the impartial spectator dragged by brute force into the Hooley and there in a flood of red rage, bit and scratched like a load of wildcats? Ask our newly-wed, and if he won't tell you, you tell him you know who made our rowing coach wade up the mighty Leith in his birthday suit!

TOURNAMENT FLASHES

Overheard at the boxing finals:

"I hear that Joe Louis has a cubic centimetre of gum arabic injected into himself before a match."

"Oh, is that to make him stick it?"

Among the more pathetic incidents of Tournament was John Stacey's endeavour to construct a mascot for Auckland at the basketball finals, from a length of iron piping, a hazel bough, a jam-tin and a piece of wire mattress. Victoria's rabbit inspired the attempt, but the result was so repulsive that even John himself disowned it.

A striking diversion was created at Tournament Ball by a display of the "Big Apple" by Paul Day and John Reid. With the practised skill of trained jitterbugs, the duo flung themselves into the intricacies of the dance, and performed with a verve and beauty never before seen beyond Broadway. As an encore number, a special rendition of the "Lambeth Walk" was given, while thousands cheered.

If you want a good sock in the nose, ask the rowing club who went to McKenzie's in Dunedin on Tournament Ball day, and asked the manager if any of his staff were disengaged in the evening.

We are still wondering if the gentleman who walked across the ballroom floor on the "big night," minus his major nether garments, was Doug, Angus or Trevor Johnston.

The outstanding feature of Tournament was undoubtedly the hakas. At every function, before, after and during, haka after haka split the welkin. There were many sore throats in the four centres on Wednesday.

How many people at the Ball on Tuesday saw the back to nature marathon runner of the Dunking Horn contest do his celebrated run round the Town Hall at 1 a.m. Rumour says he won a pound for it.

Some of the Auckland people seen at the Pie Cart at 4.0 a.m. after the Ball—Edna de Marr, with a certain well-known boxer; Pat Connery, Michael O'Callaghan, splashing vinegar and sauce over some little girls' bacon and eggs, and looking very pleased about it.

That Drinking Horn

The prowess of the Otago students is not confined solely to their activities on the field of sport. Proof of this was given to a large gathering, including a good representation of the general public, when, at an appointed rendezvous, 24 male students took part in a drinking contest, the winners of which received what was styled a "Drinking Horn." Actually it was the polished horn of an animal mounted on a wooden shield. This striking, if somewhat incongruous looking prize, was won by the Otago team—six students who drank six reputed pints of beer in the surprisingly rapid time of 20 2-5 secs.

Second place went to Victoria College, Auckland being third, and Canterbury securing the wooden spoon. The contest was efficiently organised and well controlled. Two timekeepers—armed with stopwatches—and a starter saw that the rules of the competition, the first of its kind to be conducted, were strictly adhered to.

In the first heat Otago was matched against Canterbury's six; but the northerners were two handles behind them when the last Otago man put down his "empty." The official time was 22sec. Victoria won the second heat from Auckland by one vessel in 25sec. In the second round Auckland beat Canterbury and Otago defeated Victoria. Before each heat, supporters of the four Universities encouraged their teams by giving spirited hakas.

THE 'VARSITY WAY

We've a sort of unwritten law,

That is terribly hard to gainsay,

Though from the first we can see the worst,

Of working the 'Varsity way.

One leaves all one's work till third term,

Then stews till one's hair turns grey.

One pores over books till one's temper and looks

Succumbs to the 'Varsity way.

For "never put off till to-morrow

What you should do to-day,"

Is the signal for jeers, and the student sneers

"I prefer the 'Varsity way."

"You can't work in first term or second,

It just isn't done," they say,

And in spite of one's pride, one lets things slide,

And works in the 'Varsity way.

But what's the good of bemoaning

The system that now holds sway?

When I'm dead and gone it will still keep on

The good old 'Varsity way!

—Semper Floreat.

When a picture of Attila,

Appeared in "The Tatler,"

The Huns were all delighted

And the editor was Knighted.

—E. C. Bentley.

There exists no proof as

To who shot William Rufus,

But shooting him would seem

To have been quite a sound scheme.

—E. C. Bentley.

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The Rationalist and Religion

VISITING AUSTRALIAN LECTURER'S EXPOSITION

"The aim of the Rationalist Association is to criticise and to explain organised religion. Rationalism insists on the use of reason alone in all fields of human belief; it has no respect for revealed religion as the basis of belief," said Mr. H. Scott Bennett, lecturer for the New South Wales Rationalist Association, in an interview. "Of course, we maintain," he continued "that the Rationalist attitude does not apply to the field of popular religion alone; but that it is in that field particularly that ground for criticism exists. The Rationalist movement is not mainly concerned with the more or less intellectual class, although men of the intellectual standing of Julian Huxley, H. G. Wells, and Einstein are members of the Rationalist Press Association. In New Zealand the movement may be considered to have a popular appeal."

"Do you consider, Mr. Bennett, that the break-up of popular religion, the destruction of the religious beliefs of the non-intellectual class is to the benefit of that class?"

"EVERYTHING TO GAIN."

"They have everything to gain from the dismissal of organised religion."

"You would not then agree with Bernard Shaw's dictum that if there is one thing worse than popular religion it is popular irreligion?"

"Irreligious people are of two types," was Mr. Bennett's reply, "those who do not believe in the dogmas of religion and those who are quite indifferent to the whole question. I do not feel that belief in 'God' is fundamental to man. 'God' has no meaning to me till it is defined."

"But surely, that is an unfortunate position for men, since the progress of philosophy seems to be taking us no nearer to the truth than ever."

"I do not feel that men will ever find an answer to the problem of existence. To quote Emerson, 'no power of genius has ever solved the mystery of existence; it remains the great enigma,'" said Mr. Bennett.

"That is an agnostic position, then. You would have no respect for the claim of the mystic that he can comprehend reality, whereas the philosopher can?"

"I consider that the work of Professor Leuba of Bryn Mawr University has given an answer to your question—an answer which satisfies me, for one, quite definitely."

"What then is your view of morality since you deny the Kantian assertion that morality is the law that ought to be obeyed by all rational beings for its own sake?"

"Rationalists hold that morality can be measured in terms of consequence alone; what is good is what has good results for men. Morality grew from associated life. It was natural in its origin. Morality among primitive people would be practised before it was recognised as morality. Associated life would be impossible without it. It is natural and capable of rational pacification," he said.

"Surely your view of morality rather negates the value of the individual?"

"Why? The individual cannot be negated, since associations are composed of individuals."

"DICTATORSHIP OF THE DEAD."

"One question finally, Mr. Bennett. You would impose a rationalist explanation of Christianity. Now the Western world for the most part has accepted the Christian moral standards. Would you wish that the Christian Church, which is responsible for the spread of those standards throughout the world, should cease to exist?"

Mr. Bennett: "Certainly! The church and its 'divine revelation' is the dictatorship of the dead. Christian standards of morality are based upon posthumous rewards and punishments. What you do in the direction of common decency and honesty is in the nature of an investment. You are to cast your bread upon the waters that it may be returned to you after many days. You are to give secretly that your father may reward you openly, and so on."

"Mr. Bennett, I have been told you are an atheist. Surely that is not the case."

"An atheist is one without God and I am certainly without belief in the God of the religions. A God to be of real use to man must be one with whom they can enter into personal relations. Bergson's élan vital is not in any sense a God—one to whom prayers can be offered and one who interferes in the affairs of men. The 'ultimate reality,' the 'absolute,' and

other philosophical abstractions are certainly not the gods of the religious.

"As for T. H. Huxley's statement which you mentioned, that the affirmation of the belief in God was only rivalled by the foolishness of those who said there was no God, the answer is that one might as well say there is no abracadabra. As I said, the word 'God' stands for nothing at all until defined."

RATIONALIST IMPASSE

The intellectual background of this new age was the subject of an address delivered by Professor Sewell in the Women's Common Room on March 16.

He said that reason had come to an impasse, and its sterility is instanced in the work of Freud, in Max Planck's indeterminacy, and in Ogden and Richards' "Meaning of Meaning." More distressing still was the flight from reason; this was seen in many fields, in the theology of Karl Barth, in the Oxford Group, and in the non-rational excesses of Nazi Germany. Surrealism in art was the supreme expression of this retreat. "What then is the way out?" Professor Sewell concluded. "Reason is the only way, the alternative is barbarism."

Professor Sewell is to give an address on "Literature of the Bible" in room 37 on April 4.

Pearls and Pebbles

(BY CALIBAN)

SNOBS

I like the snobs, whatever men may say.
I like the way their noses pierce the air,
I like their cold and marrow-freezing stare.

I like the way
They seem to look you through, and with a sneer

Consign you to the lowest rank of man,
Because your father drove a baker's van
Or liked his beer.

I love the way they crowd in little cliques,
And crow in that delightful Oxford bleat,
And pass you by like reptiles in the streets,
The way they fix

Their claws in each celebrity they know,
And see that he's reserved for them alone,
So all may know their circle has a tone
That's far from low.

I like the way they motor with their clubs
To golf, and, as they see the lower class
A-trudging off to work, or as they pass
The crowded pubs,

Say "Can't the churches handle all this sin?
This vice is something awful!" Thus their soul
Is eased, and later, at the final hole
They swill their gin.

I like their neat array. The way their hair
Is nicely brushed, and every suit a gem.
I often stand and think it's nice of them
To take the air

Where humble one-suit men like me can view
Their dignity and poise and truly say,
That earth is blessed to harbour such as they,
However few.

I can't resist the way they talk of art.
In cultured tones discuss the latest craze,
From DaDa down to Epstein's palmy days.

I couldn't start
To voice such shrewd remarks. I'd funk
To talk of Lawrence, Moscow Art and Freud
I couldn't say (I'm sure they'd be annoyed)
"That stuff's the bunk!"

I like the style in which they patronize
The struggling plebs who toil to earn their bread,
And how in pity's name they turn their head,
With sorrowing eyes

From sickness and disease, poor in their path,
And hasten home to reconstruct the State
From cosy armchairs huddled near the grate,
Then take a bath.

I love the different breeds of snobs, the rich,
The academic, and the social kind,
The way they're so alike is, to my mind
A factor which

Endears them to the poor, the stupid, and the mobs
Who ask their help in vain, who've no oblation
To offer to these god-like beings' ostentation.
I love the snobs!

Australian Composer

ALFRED HILL ON DOMINION MUSIC

Everybody knows the prospects for the next meeting at Ellerslie and the results of the last, but how many have read—or even know the names—of the most recent books, the most recent music, the most recent paintings, that may have a claim to greatness; and how very few could judge even if they had read, heard, or seen them. New Zealand may be a young country far from the traditional centres of culture, but why cannot we create our own?

"I have found the place reeking with talent," said Mr. Alfred Hill, visiting Australian musician, in an interview. "It is the interest and enthusiasm that is lacking. You must fight for an organisation to foster your music and to pave the way for bigger things." Mr. Hill envisages a New Zealand orchestra a hundred strong, and then, perhaps, a string quartet, to travel and give regular concerts, an orchestra that the world's greatest conductors could be invited to conduct, that the greatest artists could play and sing with.

And this is no idle dream; this is only part of what he has helped to do in Australia, where conditions were exactly the same as they are here. Mr. Hill was mainly responsible for the Australian musical authorities taking into their own hands the examination for certificates and he considers that a conservatorium could be supported by the fees now collected in New Zealand by English examiners and taken out of the country.

With his wife, Mirrie Hill, Mr. Hill is in New Zealand to write the music for a historical Maori film for the centenary. At the time of the Australian centenary the National Broadcasting Commission, as a gesture to creative art, asked him for a concert and he produced an overture, a violin concerto, a short grand opera, a suite of orchestral pieces and a choral number. He also won a prize for a song, and his wife was placed second. He was commissioned by the government to write a centennial ode, which was produced out of doors with five thousand voices.

For many years Mr. Hill has been connected with the Sydney Conservatoire, in the foundation of which he played a large part. He was the leading instructor in chamber music there and among his works, numbering nearly eighty, there are sixteen string quartets. At present he is working up a concert of his own compositions to be given by invitation in the college hall and it is to be hoped that it will not be the only one.

He was horrified to hear that a select number of Varsity students go to the regular chamber music concerts in the city and gave an assurance that his own would not be very difficult to listen to, although chamber music was, of course, a very high development. He considered that the University should be working everywhere in the interests of culture, and stressed the importance of a really interested and enthusiastic audience at any concert. The performance can only be as good as the audience is appreciative," he concluded.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHO SHOULD FIGHT?

Sir,—

Some time last year, there appeared in the daily papers a report to the effect that a remit, urging that older men should go to war before the youth of the country, had been brought forward at a meeting of a branch of the Farmers' Union—at Taumarunui, I think. It was not put to the meeting by the president, because, he said, this would mean all returned soldiers would be included. The limits mentioned were between 40 and 55, or thereabouts. Since the question of war seems to be almost a daily one to-day, there may be some point in examining this suggestion. For one thing, the statement that all returned soldiers would have to go to war is absurd. No one would dream of their being asked. They have done their share, as their home countries are so gratefully acknowledging. But that men, not soldiers in the last war and between the suggested ages should go seems after investigation to be only justice and common sense.

For who is it that directs the policy of nations to-day? The young man? Never, in ordinary circumstances. Those who would fight have little say, except through their elected representatives, whether there shall be war. What more just than that those who, regretfully or otherwise, decide on war, should have the first opportunity of fighting it. It is their decision, therefore it is their war—or should be.

Again, for what ends to-day are wars fought? For King and country, some will tell you. Meaning by that we suppose, our jobs, our relatives, and our friends' lives and jobs, and our trade with England. But is that all we would be fighting for? Most of us, literally, own no country. Who are the financial moguls in this country and elsewhere? The young men? Hardly. Who stand to gain most by war? The young men? The suggestion is ridiculous.

Those who would gain by the war are those who for the most part, either from age or influence, would not be called upon to fight it. Men who have done nothing in their lives but sit back and direct—usefully enough, perhaps, though no one is indispensable—and collect. Money. They would gain in the money-strewn profusion of war. Right then, let them fight the war.

I would gladly beat the patriotic drum for a regiment formed from say, the members of the Kelly gang and their cohorts.

—TRUE PATRIOT.



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YOUTH CONGRESS SYSTEM

Sir.—What are we, as representatives of youth, going to do in the New Zealand centenary celebrations—do, that is, of our own initiative and in representation of the youth of New Zealand of whatsoever class, creed or shade of opinion? Can we sit silent and do nothing, while around us, our elders reminisce on the glories of the past, shaking up the ghosts of their forebears and proclaiming aloud deeds of daring of the pioneering age? Let us, too, see what we can do.

There is a movement afoot among a section of Training College Students, to inaugurate the Youth Congress System, which is a part of the life of youth in most civilised countries to-day, especially in America.

Its aims, as yet somewhat hazy, would be somewhat of this nature:

(1) To arouse and stimulate the interest of all New Zealand youth, whatever occupations

or beliefs they have, in problems effecting them and their country.

(2) To promote and increase cultural, intellectual and recreational activities among the youth of New Zealand.

(3) To co-operate with youth of the world in international problems affecting youth.

From these it can be seen that the main idea is to form some sort of central co-ordinating body of all youth activities, with which all sporting, religious, cultural and other clubs with the interests of youth at heart, would have its own constitution and authority separate from the central body. That is, all these clubs would run as they do at present, as separate entities, but would have a link with a greater and more powerful body in New Zealand life.

A vast congress of youth would be held at least once a year, to which would come youth of varied religious and political creeds, of differing ranks in society, of various occupations and professions—farmers, footballers, carpenters, the youthful intelligentsia (maybe a few university students enter this category), debaters, poets (if any), Labour supporters, Communists, Liberals. All would be welcome to air their opinions on topics at issue in the interests of youth.

No movement can function properly without the backing of all those people whom it professes to represent. Will you help to back this movement? If not—why? If so, then you will probably be one of those that New Zealand youth seeks—someone with life, action and initiative. Back up the movement. Send in any suggestions or criticism of the proposal for a Centennial Congress of New Zealand Youth and of the Congress System itself to "Congress," c/o Training College.

—A STUDENT.

ABOUT BOOKS

Ruskin:

Books are divisible into two classes, the books of the Hour and the books of all Time. Schopenhauer:

Authors may be divided into falling stars, planets and fixed stars.

Seneca:

A multitude of books distracts the mind.

Goethe:

In regard to a book, the main point is what it brings me, what it suggests to me.

Emerson:

'Tis an economy of time to read old and famed books.

Carlyle:

Books still accomplish miracles, they persuade men.

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SOCIAL EVENTS

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FLOWERS BY MESSENGER

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Hitler's Anti-Christian Campaign

(Special Article from "Xaverian Weekly," Xavier University, Nova Scotia.)

"The menace to Christianity that is sweeping over Germany will soon spread over Europe and we shall have to fight it. That is why those of us who see what is happening are almost hoping there will be a war, for therein, it would seem, lies the only hope for European civilisation." Thus declared Miss Muriel Benzinger in an address to the faculties and students of St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia, on January 29, 1939. Miss Benzinger, member of a distinguished Swiss-American family, and noted author and journalist, recently returned from Germany where she spent the past year studying the Jewish problem.

While the extent of the Jewish persecution is well known in this country, no understanding is had of the persecution which Catholics, and Christians generally have had to undergo under the Nazi regime, she said. By instilling into German youth a hatred of all things Christian, Hitler prepares for the complete annihilation of Christianity in Germany.

PAGANIZING YOUTH

Miss Benzinger told how the Nazis are attempting to paganize the youth of Germany. From the age of six the education of the German child is carried on entirely by the state. In an endeavour to break down the influence of the home, the children are placed in centres of luxury where they are taught to distrust their parents and to disbelieve in Christianity. Immorality is encouraged among youth, she said. "The greatest honour that can happen to a young German girl is to be a Hitler mother," she declared. The mother or father who dares to criticize the system is put into a concentration camp.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

Miss Benzinger declared that the rights of religious orders are being seriously violated both in Germany and Austria. Priests and nuns are refused permission to teach in either country. Convents have been taken over by Nazi officials and the religious compelled to remain to do manual labour. No priest may preach unless his sermon has been submitted

to and approved by the police department. Among those with whom Miss Benzinger talked were nuns working in factories because they had been driven from their schools and not permitted to leave Germany before reaching the age of 50. She spoke of priests who had served time in concentration camps for "trumped-up" political offences.

NAZI PROPAGANDA

She declared that insidious Nazi propaganda is undermining all the neighbouring governments. Six weeks ago she was in Hungary and visited the Minister of Public Affairs in that country. He told her that the people of Hungary are deeply indebted to the Jews, but because of the power and influence of Germany no Jew is permitted to teach in Hungarian schools, or to hold any official position. In Switzerland the press is censored and you must not speak openly against the Nazis. "We must not antagonise Germany," they say.

Industrial conditions are terrible in Germany, Miss Benzinger observed, and Austria's food supplies help to feed the German people. She said that the majority of the German people are terrified, but the youth are wholeheartedly behind Hitler. She spoke of the thorough organization of the Nazi system and declared that a stranger in Austria and Germany would have difficulty in finding persecution because Nazi spies are everywhere and the people are afraid to speak.

Hood" (3) a series of disguised remakes and delayed sequels like "Going Places," "The Chaser," "Tarzan's Revenge."

In 1938, a producer in England persuaded Bernard Shaw to sell picture rights to his plays. French producers have lately turned out genuinely original products like "Le Roman d'un Tricheur" and "Grand Illusion." Hollywood, however, even when it was not deliberately repeating itself, repeated itself unconsciously. "Gunga Din" is an example of this unconscious repetition. Whatever there is to be said about the minor matter of barrack-room life in India has been more than sufficiently said by the cinema many times, most recently in "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," "Charge of the Light Brigade" and "Drums."

Moving pictures are a vigorous entertainment medium. There has probably never been a moment in the world's history when more exciting things were going on than in 1939. That Hollywood can supply no better salute to 1939 than a 2,000,000-dollar rehash, however expert, of Rudyard Kipling and brown Indians in bed sheets, is a sad reflection on its state of mind.—"Time."

"BOYS' TOWN" (St. James', coming).—A fictional story of a true experiment, the founding of a colony for destitute boys by a Catholic Priest, Father Flanagan, in Nebraska. Largely shot in the real Boys' Town, and supervised by Father Flanagan himself, the film, although over-sentimentalised at times, has a real-life urgency about it. With Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. Recommended.—"The Observer," London.

"SOUTH RIDING" (Strand, coming).—London Film's version of the novel by the late Winifred Holtby probably is not doomed to popular success. Its mood is too quiet, its issues are too unimportant to arouse the fascinated attention of an audience which responds only to the drama of boy getting girl. A housing project, the fate of Lydia Holly from the Shacks, the descent of peace upon the tortured soul of Carne of Maythorpe—they are scarcely exciting enough to matter.

The greatest tribute one can give any film edition of a book is to say that it has been faithful to its characters and to their actions. Ralph Richardson is Carne of Maythorpe and Edna Best is Sarah Burton. That can be said, on a reducing scale of gratitude as their importance diminishes, for all the others in the picture, for Edmund Gwenn's Huggins, for Joan Ellum's awkward Lydia, for Glynis Johns' Midge, for John Clements' Astell. They have admirably recreated on the screen a novel which essentially was not screen material. If you find it too quiet, blame it on that, not on the studio, or the players.—"New York Times."

"SHOPWORN ANGEL" (coming).—In which Virginia Bruce makes a likable heroine. Fredric March has not much acting to do and does not do it. Barely passable.

CRISIS

A crisis in August, a crisis in May,
In June and December, a crisis each day,
A crisis for breakfast, a crisis for tea,
Oh, when will the crisis of crises be?
These shouts and alarums will never grow
littler

I'm certain, until we agree that Herr Hitler
Takes Asia, and Russia, Australia, Parnell,
And certainly Churchill and Atlee as well.

He that does good to another man, does also
good to himself, not only in consequence, but
in every act of doing it, for the conscience of
well-doing is ample reward.

—Seneca.

Behold, my child, the Nordic Man
And be as like him as you can.
His legs are long; his mind is slow;
His hair is lank and made of tow.

—Hilaire Belloc.

A centipede has many legs
And most of them he uses,
But yet he has not half enough,
When coming home from boozes.

—Bia.

On The Current Screen

FILMS TO SEE AND MISS

Conducted by MANFIL

The remarks following the review of "Gunga Din" (Civic, coming) below might well have been inspired by the current film fare which did not deserve anything like the patronage it got over Easter. Possibly the best of the new shows this week is "South Riding" (Strand). "Boys Town" (St. James', coming), has something of merit about it in contrast to "Sweethearts," which looks like continuing indefinitely. Coming shortly to the Civic is "The Mikado," which has made no critics very enthusiastic, but which has been well received in London. The colour is luscious, the recording first-class, but Gilbert's libretto has been too reverently treated to made good cinema.

"GUNGA DIN" (Civic, coming).—Most expensive picture in the history of RKO, which was last month on the point of emerging from a six-year bankruptcy, unfolds a jolly story about high jinks on India's frontier. Poor old Gunga Din (Sam Jaffe) has small part in the proceedings. In the first part of the picture he wobbles about carrying a goat-skin water bag. In the last part, he inspires a scared-looking Rudyard Kipling to produce a commemorative poem. The rest of the time Gunga Din's doings are eclipsed by those of three agile young sergeants—Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks Jr.

The story of "Gunga Din," written by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur and made into a screen play by Joel Sayre and Fred Guiol, appears to be a sort of Anglo-Indian "Three Musketeers." What plot there is concerns the efforts of two sergeants to persuade the third to re-enlist when his period of service expires. This entails much hand-to-hand fighting against a band of Thugs, a few barrackroom practical jokes and frequent athletic tricks of the sort popularised by Master Fairbanks' father. Funny, spectacular, and exciting, "Gunga Din"

reaches its climax when the liveliest sergeant (Grant) gets trapped by Thug Guru (Eduardo Ciannelli) and is almost thrown into a pit full of hungry cobras. Typical sequence: battle between a regiment of Scots Highlanders and Thug cavalry, filmed on the slopes of Mt. Whitney last summer, with a cast of 900 extras.

As an individual product of the cinema industry, there is practically nothing to be said against "Gunga Din." First-class entertainment, it will neither corrupt the morals of minors nor affront the intelligence of their seniors. But unfortunately, "Gunga Din" is not an isolated example of the cinema industry's majestic mass product. It is a symbol of Hollywood's current trend. As such it is as deplorable as it is enlightening.

Up to 1938, the cinema industry was occupied with an erratic progression from its beginning in nickelodeons to its last phenomenon, screwball comedies. In 1938 the industry stopped going forward, began going backward. The retrogression took three forms: (1) a series of revivals of old pictures, from "The Sheik" to "Dracula"; (2) a series of remakes, from "If I Were King" to "The Adventures of Robin

Militarism In Japan

PEOPLE'S DRIVE FOR PEACE

Indignation aroused by the aims and methods of the Japanese militarists in China should not be directed against the mass of the Japanese people, among whom there is growing unrest and increasing sympathy with the Chinese people.

The reorganisation of the Konoe Cabinet is undoubted proof of the in-weakness of the Japanese aggressors, and of the growing difficulties facing them. The concentration of the entire power in the hands of the military clique, the appointment of General Itagaki (responsible for the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of the civil population in China) to the position of Minister of War, the taking over of the Ministry of Education by Baron Araki, the actual leader of the Imperialist clique, to render it easier to crush the anti-war tendencies in the country.

Hundreds of students are being expelled from the Universities on account of "dangerous thoughts." Students at the University in Tokyo recently organized a series of anti-war demonstrations, in which, in spite of savage police terrorism, a considerable number of students took part. Maidai Shipomori, a University Professor, has been arrested for having published an anti-war article in the foreign press. Another Professor, named Kato, was brought before the military court for delivering an anti-Fascist speech in an academic club. The Tokyo police arrested a large group of scholars on the charge of carrying on anti-war propaganda.

STRUGGLE AGAINST WAR

Illegal parties in Japan are conducting an intensified struggle against the war of conquest in China, under the slogans: "Immediate cessation of hostilities in China! We are the allies of the great Chinese people, which is fighting for its independence! We demand reduction of the war budget and increase in the scales of relief for the unemployed, assistance for the poor peasants and small tradesmen!"

In Kobe the seamen endeavoured to carry through a general strike against the war.

The Japanese Peasants' League, together with the Japanese Trade Union Federation, distributed leaflets among the Japanese soldiers, in which one read: "Is the Chinese people our enemy? No. To take part in this war in no way means to demonstrate one's love of country. True love of native country is always connected with the true defence of the interests by the working masses. Our enemy is the Fascist military clique. We demand the immediate cessation of the war. The military clique must no longer dare to send our soldiers to the slaughter!"

PEACE PROPAGANDA

These leaflets were distributed among the Japanese troops before their departure to China. Not infrequently the departure of bodies of troops resembles, not a military parade, but rather an anti-war demonstration. The departure of Japanese soldiers to China now takes place only at night. The relatives of soldiers carry on anti-war propaganda of a unique kind in the letters they send to the front. There was found on the Japanese airman Kanata, who was taken prisoner, a letter in which his wife informed him that Kurlisaka, a non-commissioned officer, deserted just before he was to have left for China; she expressed her profound regret that Kanata had not done likewise.

In the anti-war leaflets, slogans and speeches, as well as in the many letters which the Japanese soldiers in China receive from home, there is one and the same leitmotif: The Japanese people are not in favour of the war in China; the working people of Japan are the friends and allies of the Chinese workers.

It remains to be noted that a boycott of Japanese goods would not deprive the Japanese people of rice, but it would deprive their militarists of guns.

—"Farrago," Melbourne University.

THE BOOKSHELF

(By Malvolio)

Undoubtedly one of the most interesting and perplexing phenomena of recent English politics has been the championship of the Duchess of Atholl, nominally a leading Conservative, of the Red cause in Spain. Her "Penguin" book on the subject "Searchlight on Spain," has sold hundreds of thousands of copies, aroused tremendous interest in all countries, and has been adopted by Leftist partisans everywhere as a much-quoted text-book. The fact that the Duchess was decisively defeated in the by-election in which she tested support of her Spanish viewpoint, and that the Spanish War is now happily ended, has not persuaded many of her supporters of the inaccuracies of her book or the falseness of her prophecies.

For that reason, a new sixpenny book "Daylight on Spain" by Professor Charles Sarolea is very welcome indeed as an effective and smashing answer to the Red Duchess' assertions, and as an authoritative clearing-up of many points still left unsettled by Franco's victory.

LOST IN THE SPANISH JUNGLE

The book is prefaced by an introduction by the Comte de St. Aulaire, formerly French Ambassador in London and Madrid, who points out the weight of authority with which Professor Sarolea speaks as compared with the superficial nature of the Duchess' knowledge. Professor Sarolea, Professor of French at the University of Edinburgh, has been regarded since 1912 as an eminent and scholarly authority on international affairs, and his books on the German problem and the League of Nations and Spanish politics and literature are universally known and respected. The first portion of "Daylight on Spain" is a masterly piece of satirical and critical writing entitled "A Scottish Countess Lost in the Spanish Jungle." With a withering wit and a superb marshalling of authorities, facts and arguments, he dissects the book of the Countess point by point in a convincing and comprehensive manner. The result is, to put it mildly, that the Duchess is crushed beneath a terrific weight of logic, chapter and verse, argument and authority, ripped to shreds by a flashing flail of merciless wit and satire, blown to atoms by bombshells of quotations from the very books she herself uses, and squeezed dry between the stones of common-sense and actual fact.

PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS IN SPAIN

Professor Sarolea explains just why, as a Conservative member who has swallowed whole the propaganda of the Left with regard to Spain, the Duchess of Atholl is a political menace; he examines carefully the British drift to the Left, pointing out its dangers and the use the Comintern is making of English "intellectuals"; he mercilessly exposes the continual changing of sides of the Duchess during her political career, and he makes quite clear the titled lady's position as a Decoy Duck of the Red Conspiracy. His critical examination of the Duchess as a historian is a pure delight, and places her in the same class as "Jittery Jenny" Tabouis. A searching analysis of the position of "democracy" in Spain follows and is one of the best portions of the book. After describing how the Duchess believes that the care for Spain is British parliamentary democracy, Professor Sarolea says: "In no European country has the adoption of British parliamentary institutions had more catastrophic consequences than in Spain. The imitation has been so grotesque and the product is such a monstrosity that a British student of constitutional history would have the greatest difficulty in recognising the illegitimate Spanish offspring of the 'Mother of Parliaments'."

Professor Sarolea does not doubt in his book that Franco will win the war and that he will not concede an inch of Spanish territory to an invader. The first prophecy has been fulfilled and the most competent observers have no doubt as to the second. The second half of the book analyses the basis of the issues involved in the Civil War which Professor Sarolea asserts was a struggle between the soul of Spain, her religion and her culture on the one side and the forces of international Bolshevism, and the Hammer and Sickle on the other. His careful survey of civil war as a Communist weapon and of the tactics of the Comintern as exemplified in their control of the Spanish Reds should be of considerable interest to all who believe that Fascism is the only menace to world peace to-day.

"Daylight on Spain" by Professor Charles Sarolea. (Hutchinson.)



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Dear Aunt Alice,

I have heard of your much vaunted skill in the solution of undergraduate difficulties, so I am sending herewith one of the knottiest. Do your best with it for the sake of a very inexperienced fresher (male).

You see, after having had a badly segregated secondary school life, I now find myself in Friar Rae's monastery, hence my natural desires for the understanding and care of an attractive blonde seem doomed to be thwarted. Especially if it is true that there is a plan afoot for the erection of a ten-foot brick wall down the middle of the Training College hall.

You must bear all this in mind, for it explains why I plucked up enough courage to go to a rehearsal for Carnival Revue. There, I had been informed by a short, stout chap who said he was secretary of the Carnival Committee, I was sure to "make a break with some dame." I didn't like his face or his phraseology, but I went along. Imagine my dismay when I saw the milling throngs of—how can I say it?—hotchior blondes and hotchissima brunettes! I am incapable of making any selection on my own account.

Hoping for your aid in this matter, which becomes more urgent as my 18th birthday advances.

Yours,

CURLS (my Ma calls me that).

Dear Curls,

It is strange that you should write to me, for I have had seven different requests from girl freshers to close the library doors against "a mutton-headed sap who kept ogling me in the Ping-Pong room," a few nights ago.

However, far be it from me to cramp the style of a T.C. student; especially in such an easy case as this.

The solution of your problem is this—you no doubt noticed that the women at that rehearsal fell into two distinct groups, excluding the precise degree of chemical knowledge displayed by the blondes present; I refer of course to those who would read the part of "La Passionfruit," and those who definitely would not. My advice is to concentrate on the former class and to disregard entirely all the others. If you want any more help, bring along a parcel of bones and see me during working hours. Or, better still, see Mr. Clouston, who was observed taking down the names and telephone numbers of all the freshettes present on that memorable night.

Best of luck!

AUNT ALICE.

Will There Be War?

WHAT THE QUESTION IMPLIES

Will there be war? was the question asked at a discussion held in the men's common room under the auspices of the International Relations Club on April 3.

Mr. W. T. G. Airey, president, in opening the discussion admitted that he was unable to give a straight-out answer to the question. He saw two further questions involved which, he said, would be of great importance in considering the question of a future war: What steps could be taken to reduce the chances of there being a war? If that war came, what kind of war would it be?

In the first place they must not make the mistake of placing too much faith in the British declaration regarding Poland. A study of the wording of this declaration showed that it was not so unequivocal as it might seem at a glance. Furthermore, it was to stand only during the interim period until some form of joint agreement was reached. The move, however, was one in the right direction. A point which must call for suspicion was that although the Soviet Union took the initiative in suggesting the conference she had been omitted from the list of conferring Powers.

When an agreement was arrived at, what form would it take? If it was pledged to resist aggression, would it prevent war? These were further questions difficult to answer. "Such an agreement should not," said Mr. Airey, "overlook the question of negotiations altogether."

If war was not prevented by the pact, then it would be important to consider the form the war would take. The people of Great Britain should not surrender themselves too blindly and find they were defending imperialism and class interests instead of democracy.

"The most likely way of preventing war is a definite stand on the part of the democratic countries, and it is essential that the Soviet Union be included," Mr. Airey said. "The only other alternatives are first, pacifism, which offers no immediate hope, and second, a revolutionary attitude," he concluded.

A keen discussion followed until the meeting closed.

EXEC. WAILS AGAIN ANOTHER RESIGNATION

Since the last issue of "Craccum" there has been yet another resignation from the executive. Miss Murielle Smeed has given up her position. Murielle has worked always in a singularly efficient manner, and it is with sincere and deep regret that the executive has accepted her withdrawal. It is realised that her health is not in a fit state for her to continue, however, and we wish her a speedy and complete recovery.

Her place on the executive will be taken by Faith Johnston, who is already well known for her kindly ways and her spartan work on such bodies as the Women's House Committee and the Le Moyne Debating Committee. She is sure to prove an excellent member, and we all wish her a very happy term of office.



THE DEBATING CLUB ONE GUESS AT THE SUBJECT

1st SPEAKER: "Having regard to the desirability of refuting any possible suggestion that I might fail to recognise the principle of fulfilling my obligations to our internal requirements and commitments, I have much pleasure in inviting you to entertain the suggestion of indulging in some non-solid refreshment, without prejudice of course, to the possibility of my availing myself of a reciprocal offer."

2nd SPEAKER: "With due advertence to the undoubted responsibility involved in my agreeing to give favourable consideration to your suggestion, the spirit of which is unequivocally indicative of the harmonious relations which have uninterruptedly obtained between us, I have much pleasure in placing on record my ready agreement to the arrangement outlined without prejudice to the furthering of this argument. Thank you!"
—"Dublin Opinion."

Eliminating the verbose redundancy, the foregoing could be said succinctly enough by asking, "What about a spot of Timaru?"

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