

Halliday Sutherland Gives an Interview

World-Famous Doctor-Author Makes Statements of Vital Interest to All Students

It is not often that a man can claim the distinction of having reached world-wide fame and unquestioned eminence in two distinct and important branches of professional life. However, Dr. Halliday Sutherland, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., at present visiting New Zealand, is one of that very select few. An acknowledged authority on such medical topics as tuberculosis, on which he is the author of many text-books and standard works, a distinguished physician, and ex-President of the Tuberculosis Society of Great Britain, Dr. Sutherland has, in addition, won for himself a high place in the modern literary world by his delightful and unique autobiographical books, his travel books, and his popular works on medical subjects. His first book, "The Arches of the Years," was a best-seller in 1933, and since then it, in common with his later works, has run through numerous editions and has been translated into many languages, including Dutch, German, Swedish and Czechoslovakian.

Dr. Sutherland has also achieved distinction for his outspoken and thought-provoking comments on such topics as world-population, euthanasia, birth-control, etc. Of recent years, he has visited many countries, and studied the life and habits of various peoples with great care, as well as publishing such impressions as "Lapland Journey" and "Hebridean Journey."

It is with very great pleasure, therefore, that "Craccum" is able to present, by courtesy of Dr. Sutherland, some of his views on timely and important subjects, given to a "Craccum" representative this week.

THE STUDENT AND POLITICS.

In reply to a question as to whether university students should interest themselves in politics to any great extent, Dr. Sutherland replied: "In my opinion it is only right that students should be interested in politics and that by energetic participation in debating and public speaking, they should cultivate those qualities which will be of service later in the political field. There is a great stimulus in political topics which appeals to the instincts of youth. The pity of it is, however, that it is to the enthusiasm and generosity of youth that such ideas as Communism make their appeal. They are presented only with the intellectual side which purports to stand for liberty, but they overlook the fact that as soon as these principles are translated into action, liberty vanishes and wholesale throat-cutting immediately follows.

"At one English University with which I am well acquainted, Communism had got quite a hold. I didn't understand the reason until I met, while touring in the Hebrides, a Professor of Modern English History at that University. He proved to be an exiled German Jew with a strong accent, and he made no secret of the fact that he was a complete agnostic. Surely it is the height of folly to put such an inflammable subject as Modern English History into the hands of an alien who couldn't appreciate the traditions of England, and rejected those of European culture."

"I feel that the student should be encouraged to remember that he is a student, and will remain one probably for many years. Too many make up their minds on vital subjects too young in life. It is often forgotten that the student has little idea of a standard of values and that he is inclined to accept the first that comes to hand because he has never heard of any others.

"A year or two ago, I listened to a lecture given by a man whose sympathies were with the Spanish Reds. He argued incidentally that it was impossible to reach any objective truth by the use of reason. Like most of his kind, he was lacking in humour, and so he was far from pleased when I pointed out that by what purported to be the use of reason, he had reached at least one objective truth, namely, that there was no objective truth."

THE STRUGGLE IN FINLAND.

Asked whether the hold of the extreme Left-Wing movement on the Universities of the world had weakened as a result of recent

world events, Dr. Sutherland replied that this was undoubtedly the case.

"To anyone who has the faintest idea of justice," he said, "there can be no excuse for Communist Russias' attack on the Finns, who are the most democratic people among whom I have ever lived, not excluding the various parts of the British Empire. In Finland, there is scarcely any difference in the style of living of different classes. The household of a professional man, for instance, is run on much the same lines as that of a skilled artisan.

"The Finns have no territorial ambitions whatsoever. And it is important to remember that when they threw off the Russian yoke in 1918, they took a national suffrage, including women, which decided, by a majority that Finland would be a sovereign republic. In the face of Russia's attack, following so closely on the ravages Communism made in Spain, it must be difficult for the 'Parlour Pinks' to delude themselves any longer as to what Communism really means."

COMMUNISM IN FINLAND.

"The Finns, less blind than the so-called intellectuals, have been careful to prevent Communism destroying them from within. On the Finnish steamer that took me to Helsinki there was a young Oxford undergraduate who was conducting a party of twelve young people on a £25 a week tour through Russia, which entered through Finland. They would be solemnly shown exactly what it pleased the Russian authorities to show them, as usual.

On the last day of the voyage, the young student produced some Communist literature in the smoke-room. A young Finn quietly crossed the room, lifted all the literature and tossed it overboard, with the remark, "We don't allow that kind of literature in Finland." The Finns are keenly aware that both Communism and Naziism represent a form of slavery more degrading than physical slavery, namely, intellectual slavery."

THE FINNS WERE PREPARED.

Our representative asked Dr. Sutherland if he had seen any signs of the approaching conflict when he was living in Finland. He replied that the Finns had been expecting and preparing for a Russian attack in 1937. They had (in addition to their conscription forces), a mobile force of 100,000 men who kept in their homes ammunition, a uniform, skis and a considerable ration.

"Every Sunday," he said, "between 2 and 8 o'clock, I could hear the rifle shots of the soldiers training echoing through the forest. Every one of these additional men was ready to proceed to the point of attack as soon as the call came. The Finns are remarkable physically. A young man thinks nothing of skiing from 90 to 100 miles a day carrying 80 lbs in his haversack.

The Finns were well aware that the attack must come in the winter, because there are few roads from Russia and in winter when the lakes and land are frozen, it is possible to move artillery across the country.

I am convinced that if the Finns can hold

out until April, when the thaw comes, they will win the war, because all along the Russian frontier are lakes, rivers and swamps which would then be practically impassable to armed forces.

When I was in Helsinki, the Russians tried to impress the Finns by showing them a film of infantry being landed from aeroplanes by parachutes. The representatives thanked the Russian attache who had shown them the film, but afterwards smiled amongst themselves, and said: "If they come that way, their parachutes will stick on the top of our pines and we will shoot them there? They did!"

PROBLEMS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

It was obvious that Dr. Sutherland had available a great quantity of data on Finland and the war on both fronts, but his time was limited, so "Craccum" asked him to comment on his impressions of New Zealand, which he has been touring for several months.

"I like your country very much," he said, with a smile, "chiefly, I suppose, because it reminds me of Scotland. I like the people here, too. Perhaps more than the people of any other Dominion, they, too, are like the people at home.

"I cannot help feeling however, that perhaps your standard of living is too high. Few of you realize that with a million and a-half people and a falling birth-rate, you could not possibly establish a moral right to hold this country against any more fertile race from over-crowded lands.

On this subject there seems to be complete apathy, and you are well on the way to racial and national decline if you continue to tolerate such things as the practice of criminal abortion. I am not easily shocked, but I was startled to learn that every year over 3,000 criminal abortions are performed in New Zealand. If the Japanese bombed your cities and 3,000 children were killed, you would be sending indignant and useless appeals to the League of Nations, whereas you tolerate without blinking the deliberate murder of over 3,000 unborn children each year.

That attitude towards the unborn child is actually advocated by the "intellectuals" who favour moral anarchy. At a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society in London, I heard such a person proclaim that every woman has a right over the life of her unborn child. The point was taken up by Lord Justice Atkins, who presided at the meeting, and who said, "If such a right exists, a right that is totally unknown to the law of England, I would like to know when it ceases—at birth? and if so—why?" The point was unanswerable." On this note, Dr. Sutherland ended his comments, and courteously took leave of "Craccum's" representative to prepare a lecture on "Tuberculosis" for the Medical Society.

A man of many parts, a widely-read, widely-travelled and observant man, a keen student of topics vital to civilization, Dr. Sutherland confirmed the impression given by his books that his remarks were well-considered and the result of long reflection. His granting of

(Continued on page 10)

:: CAUSES OF WAR ::

MR. AIREY ON THE BRITISH CASE

"The greatest danger in war-time is that of a mental blackout," said Mr. Airey to a meeting of the International Relations Club on March 4th. "People become only too ready to indulge in 'opium dreams,' to accept the easy solution of the questions raised by the war. Students in 1939, I feel, did show more sanity than was the case in 1914. If we can keep that sanity, that determination to think things out as honestly as we can, there can be no such thing as sedition in the University. And the University alone will act as a bulwark in the community. Here everything must be questionable, and questioned.

"What is the cause of War? Should the British Empire be defended? Would it be better for it to be defeated? Is this an Imperialist War? These are the questions we must answer and face with whatever honesty we can."

Mr. Airey proceeded to consider three statements made by Mr. Chamberlain at the time of the outbreak of war.

Mr. Chamberlain had said "The blame for this war lies at the door of one man." Undoubtedly Hitler was the cause of the war, in a superficial sense but this was extremely uncritical. The speaker felt that the causes of the war were to be found in operation ever since the Treaty of Versailles. Though not a markedly bad treaty it had, with its War Guilt Clause, been the source of much trouble. Likewise Reparations. Then too the Economic Depression had played its part in causing the present War. It was significant that it was the Youth and the small Middle Class who were mostly behind Hitler. Allied Policy, further, since the war had been in large measure to blame. France had been particularly guilty in this respect, but Britain by her indecisive policy had also been to blame. The Allies had disarmed Germany and had shown no signs of decreasing their own armaments.

Mr. Chamberlain had also said: "We have no quarrel with the German people except that they have tolerated a Nazi government." Mr. Airey pointed out that in 1933 the big industrialists of Germany had had two alternatives—Hitler or the Communists. Which had Mr. Chamberlain preferred? Surely he had pre-

ferred Hitler. Allied policy had helped to overthrow the kind of government the Allies now wanted—a bourgeois parliament. Lloyd George, far more of a Liberal than the British Premier, had until quite recently regarded Germany as useful as being "a bulwark" against Bolshevism. Britain then had in 1933 favoured the German choice. Thus Mr. Chamberlain had in this statement been unfair to the German people.

Mr. Chamberlain had said, too: "We are fighting to restore the rules of good conduct in international affairs." "Well," the speaker asked, "when had the rules of good conduct been established in European Affairs?" He denied that they ever had been. British policy had never been wholly behind the League of Nations. "Getting back to the rules of good conduct," meant getting back to Power Politics. Since the war, he pointed out, Britain had failed to give a guarantee on any question. Thus the third statement of the British Premier was an idle misconception.

After Mr. Airey's speech a committee was elected and a general discussion took place.

The next meeting of the International Relations Club will be on March 18th and the speaker will be Mr. James Bertram, who will speak on the position in the East.

Law Faculty Wakes Up

Energetic Professor Stone Outlines Plans for Forthcoming Year

At the annual meeting of the Law Students' Society, plans for a Vornoff-like experiment in revivification were outlined by the Dean of the Faculty, Professor Julius Stone. These are, in reality, the outcome of long-standing dissatisfaction with the conditions under which the Faculty has been labouring; and under the guidance of the energetic Professor, who has experiences of the remarkable enthusiasm and organisation of law students in American universities to draw on, the forthcoming year should provide a startling metamorphosis in the practice of the last aeon or so.

In its programme the Faculty, despite its unfortunate traditions, has designs for the establishment of an extensive system of co-operative training which has as its ultimate aim the fitting of its members to maintain and uphold the ethics of the legal profession, quite apart from the mere passing of examinations.

Hitherto, law students have been subject to disadvantages which have prevented their proper cohesion as a student body, the principal anomaly being the system of evening lectures which has been, and justifiably so, the butt of much criticism.

Through the magnanimity of the profession that barrier has been removed, and now no student is subjected to the intolerable strain of late evening lectures following a full day's office work. The new system has obvious advantages. Students have their evenings free in which to do the reading essential if they are to pass examinations with a firm grasp of their subjects, rather than an ill-digested accumulation of knowledge barely sufficient to secure the requisite number of marks as in the past.

But what is perhaps more important, the new system will do much to obviate the stigma of "night-school" which has long dogged the Faculty, and bind them into a body of students conscious of the responsibilities to the profession and to society which will in time devolve upon them.

If that were not enough progress to have effected in under twelve months, the Professor has propounded a plan for a Reading Room which will take material shape in the very near future. At the present time, the Law Society graciously permits students to make use of their library which, Professor Stone states, is better than any to be found in England except those in the major universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London. The Reading Room is to be a local installation, and for this purpose Room 20 is to be converted with the necessary matter strung along the walls, with chairs and tables for the convenience of users. Naturally, it will still be maintained for lectures, but when not otherwise employed it will be reserved exclusively for law students. To help matters still further, Professor Stone hopes to aug-

ment the selection of legal tomes in the College library.

In his address, the Professor stressed the obligation that has thus been laid upon students to justify this series of reforms; but already a growing unity is noticeable in the Faculty, and it is certain that the Professor's zeal and faith in the students will be fully rewarded.

Finally, the Professor has drawn up a programme of Moots for the year, which will go into operation immediately. These "trials," which will take place under conditions as nearly corresponding to actual practice as possible, are a vital aspect of student legal training, as they give prospective practitioners opportunities for working up material, for address, and for examination.

The arrangement is briefly this. Every student enrolled for the degree of LL.B. or for the legal professional (excepting those who under the recently introduced system are at present taking purely arts subjects) is required to join one of two Clubs: the Salmond Club or the Pollock Club, named after the eminent jurists Sir John Salmond and Sir Frederick Pollock. In each of five law classes, club members will elect two counsel, and the two pairs of counsel so elected will meet in a Moot, where a question of law will be argued before a "Judge." A series of elimination contests will then follow.

In the preparation of cases, counsel on each side will allot the points of law arising amongst themselves and the other members of their respective Clubs in their class, so that the scheme will be a truly co-operative one. Procedure will approximate closely to Court procedure and Judges will wear gowns. Points are to be allotted for the written brief submitted; for oral arguments; and for skill in the use of legal authorities and in answering questions.

Mr. W. H. Cocker, President of the College, has generously offered to provide a shield for which the Clubs will compete, and upon which each year the name of the winning Club and its counsel will be inscribed. It will be known as the Sir Robert Stout Shield, after that great man who represented the ideal combination of the lawyer and the public servant which characterises the best in the legal tradition. The shield will be presented if possible on the occasion of the Annual Dinner of the Society.

Taking all in all, the Law Students' Society can look forward to a "boom" year. And it is perhaps not too extravagant to hope that under the energetic leadership of Professor, backed by the ready and whole-hearted support of his Faculty, that in time, just as Dunedin is the home of medicine, so will Auckland become the centre of legal study in the Dominion.

FRESHERS TREAD A MEASURE

SOPHOMORES' BALL GOES WITH SWING

Freshers' Ball, held on the 9th of March, went with traditional zip from start to finish. Freshers arrived in good numbers and being distinguished by an insignia were thus enabled to get together with more alacrity than would otherwise have been the case. In fact, taking it all round, a considerable amount of getting together was done.

Mr. Newhook, chairman of the Social Committee, burred merrily into the mike at intervals during the evening, impressing upon those present the fact that under no circumstances did he intend to make a speech.

The President, Mr. Clouston, then exhorted freshers to do their duty by the College and support clubs, societies, and whatnots. He was enthusiastically applauded at the end. It is evident that freshers intend to make a welter of these clubs, societies and whatnots.

The function was considerably benefited by the attendance of members of the Executive, who imparted a certain air of quiet dignity to certain parts of the proceedings. Miss Pam Duthie looked very charming in a frock of which the Social Editor could describe admirably if she were writing this report (but she isn't). Anyway Pam was charming. So was Dorothy Fowler, another fascinating Executive member. Members of the Social Committee included statuesque Denise Holmes and Marge Henghan looking very ornamental.

Freshers seemed to enjoy themselves. So did the old hands, although not quite so openly of course.

Altogether a fine effort on the part of the social committee.

(Continued on page 11)

POINTS OF VIEW

You never saw a statue of a critic, did you?—Sibelius

In a world without humour, the only thing to do is eat.—G. K. Chesterton.

The Versailles Treaty, which was intended to make the world safe for small nations, only made things confusing for stamp collectors.—Mgr. Ronald Knox.

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

"What would you do if you saw a foreigner attacking your sister?" Well, whatever else one did, one certainly wouldn't send one's son to murder his second cousin.—Aldous Huxley in "Eyeless in Gaza."

"Pacifism can only continue to flourish so long as the majority of persons forming a society are not pacifists, just as sectarianism can only flourish against a background of Orthodoxy."—T. S. Eliot in "The Idea of a Christian Society."

"The ordinary man has the stubborn feeling that hierarchy is necessary in society, and he has no natural objection to wealth being the main qualification for the higher ranks of the hierarchy."—John Middleton Murry in "The Price of Leadership."

"Civilised society is insane. Money and so-called love are its two great manias: money a long way first. The individual asserts himself in his disconnected insanity in these two modes."—D. H. Lawrence in "Lady Chatterley's Lover."

"For Pacifism is a resolution come to by the individual at the end of a long pathway of experience. The pacifist is not ignorant of the causes of war. The negation of war which he voices is not made in ignorance of the fact that socially he is responsible for a condition of society which is normally one of incipient war."—Max Plowman in the "Adelphi."

"Since the day of the major Victorians, therefore, literature may have changed its means, but it has not changed its ends. The same search for a faith to live by goes on, and the same lack of acceptance robs all but one of the writers of true greatness. That one is James Joyce."—Professor W. A. Sewell in "1840 and After."

There is many a man who cries "War, War!" who yet knows but little of the meaning of it. War, in the beginning, has so high an entrance and so wide, that every man may enter when he pleases, and man find war easily. But, truly, what the end of war shall be is not so easy to know. For when a war is once begun, many an unborn child shall die in the womb because of the strife, or else shall be born unto sorrow and die in wretchedness. Therefore, ere any war begins, men should take much counsel together, and act only after much deliberation.—Geoffrey Chaucer in "The Tale of Melibeus."

The world is a world of flux, its constituents are transitory, and it is growing old. Is there a more stable, a permanent world behind the play whose stage is space and time? Many have thought that in pure mathematics man has a vision, obscure and partial, of the deeper underlying reality, of which this fleeting scene is a faint and imperfect copy, and that the reason which guides us in the mathematical world is a reflection in our minds of the life and light of that reason which manifests itself in created things. In principio erat Verbum.—Professor H. G. Forder in "Science and Philosophy" ("1840 and After."—A.U.C. publication).

Craccum

THE OFFICIAL FORTNIGHTLY PUBLICATION OF THE AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Editor: P. W. DAY.

Sub-editors:

G. L. CAWKWELL, DOROTHEA MORRELL

Chief Reporter: R. M. SINGER

Circulation: MARY TEWSLEY.

Secretary: DOROTHY FOWLER

Business Manager: A. P. POSTLEWAITE

VOL 14--No. 2.

Friday, March 15, 1940.

The Pioneer Spirit

The Centennial makes this a good time for N.Z. to check up on the achievements and the gains of the last hundred years. In common with the rest of the world, our country has been caught and whirled along in the maelstrom of speed which is called modern life. We have kept pace with the rest of the world, and therefore our development must seem more spectacular than that of older countries with more behind them in the way of tradition and historical fact.

That N.Z. has come far in the last 100 years, no one will deny, we have amenities which our pioneer ancestors had not dreamed of. Compared with them we live in an age of ease—of easy travel, easy work, easy money. If we journey to Wellington, air conditioned carriages rush us there in a night. Our forefathers sailed in a week, or went overland in a month. Food shortages, back-breaking toil, dangers and alarms, are things unknown to us.

There is the danger. We think nowadays of the pioneer life as dead. Truly, the dangers and material hardships are no more. But if that spirit of unswerving determination and indomitable fortitude, tempered by the hard blows of Fate, has disappeared from our land, then our loss is immeasurable.

The pioneer life is not dead. It is merely metamorphosed into another sphere. Our grandfathers had to fight with their natural environment, against the elements, and the forces of nature. Our struggle to-day is with subtler forces—with the forces of the mind. We must to-day become pioneers of the spirit. Our world is full of conflicting forces, our civilisation has as yet evolved only rudimentary methods of dealing with problems confronting man in society. There lies the field for the pioneer of the mind.

Our ancestors cut and burned the bush and carved out a goodly heritage for us. In the material sphere there is little for the pioneer to do. But in the realm of thought, the pioneer can still lead the world. He can burn the bush which obscures the truth, he can cut down the undergrowth which hides from men's eyes self-evident facts. Hardy independence of thought is his, even as hardy independence of action was his forefather's.

Varsity Loyalty

At a time such as the present when, generally, loyalties are being cemented and a spirit of unity cultivated, we might perhaps not appear redundant in emphasising once again the importance of collective support of University activities. And, in particular, of our sporting bodies. To lump the latter with other obligations which circumstances have created may appear on the face of it presumptuous; but it is only on the sporting field that the Universities of New Zealand can find a common meeting-ground, and now, more than ever before, is it imperative that sympathetic co-operation between the four centres should weld them together to meet any emergency that may arise. Therefore we urge that other and lesser loyalties of school and outside club should be discarded in favour of the larger claims of University life.

TOPICAL TOUCHES

One of Judy Garland's song hits is "You can't have everything." Obviously Hitler is not one of her fans.

"Too much German soil has found its way to other powers," declares a Nazi newspaper. Well, they shouldn't have thrown so much mud.

A cubist artist worked for ninety-six hours continuously painting a picture. And then he found that after all he'd got circles under his eyes.

It was prophesied in November that Herr Hitler would lay his cards on the table after Xmas. But unfortunately nobody sent him any.

U.S.A. obviously wants to preserve her isolationist policy. A headline in one of their papers reads, "God Better Save the King."

The New Zealand floods have been a great trial. In fact, life in some country districts has been an absolute wash-out lately.

Argumentative students please note that the secret of successful conversation is to disagree without being disagreeable.

It is a hopeful sign, remarks an English economist, that millionaires have ceased to multiply. Professor Belshaw considers it would be even better if they began to divide.

Some medical men, says the "Auckland Star," have a perfect genius for wrong diagnoses. This is defined as an infinite capacity for mistaking pains.

The Irish say they are definitely neutral, but they are not quite sure whom they are neutral against. Walter Winchell says he is too; he doesn't care who kills Hitler.

When Britain momentarily delayed declaring war on Germany, a well-known American journalist commented: "If Chamberlain sells out Poland the way he sold out Czechoslovakia I'll never speak another word of English." Our comment is oh yeah!

There is a plan to murder a person or persons unknown in the women's Common Room. Somebody actually put a teeny weeny spot of ink on the new chair covers, the pride and joy of the Women's House Committee.

It is just too tough on the friends of all these science students in Dunedin. This increased postage is proving very troublesome, in fact, it is rumoured that there is one person who has decided to change her boy friend for the duration.

We hear that the film "Damaged Goods," which is now being shown locally, is proving an attraction to various of this College's intelligentia. Purely from an educational point of view, of course.

A Japanese diplomat was asked whether he thought that Japan would be joining Germany against England. But he replied that he thought that the practice of haki-kari was definitely dying out in his country.

What is this thing called love? A New York detective agency that specialises in tracing missing persons has been employed by more than 70,000 wives to find their husbands, but by only 15 husbands to find their wives. Which only goes to show that Bernard Shaw must be right.

We are wondering why it is now so difficult for science students to obtain permission to continue their "work" after hours. The authorities seem to consider that the laboratories after hours are not quite the place for the various social sciences which were investigated to such an extent in certain nameless cases last year.

PROSPECTS FOR EASTER

Varsity Fields a Strong Team

Turbott and Calvert in Form

With Easter not far away the Athletic Club's prospects for Tournament look rosier than they have done for several years past. A strong team will travel south to the city of the plains to endeavour to wrest from Otago supremacy on track and field.

The only weakness appears to be in sprints, where to date no performer of class has appeared to take the place of Cutler and Thornton, who are both out of the picture this year. Still, the Inter-Faculty Sports may reveal some unexpected talent in these events.

The middle distance races reveal a runner of class in G. G. Turbott who recently has been striding along in very impressive fashion. Turbott can be relied on to produce a fine 440 and 880 any day of the week, and his fighting finish takes a lot of knocking back. Another half-miler who has been showing the effects of training is Wilshire who ran a well judged half at Onehunga a week ago to win comfortably from a big field.

Distance races provoke mention of young harrier champion Graham Kofod, whose 4.31 mile at Inter-Fac. was a sterling effort, considering the fact that he had to make his own pace for over half the distance. The Auckland three miles also saw this game athlete running strongly until the conditions became too much for him.

The walks are the care of George Hawkesbury and Arkinstall. The former is the Auckland champion and should have no trouble in annexing a blue.

Hurdles will be run by Day and Thorn, but it seems as if Ramsay of Otago will prove too solid for these two.

Field events should see A.U.C. well to the fore. Calvert, who collected a N.Z. title and was runner-up in another, will be hard to beat in the broad jump and hop-step, and Bruce Robertson will also do well.

High jumper Norm. Thom is doing well this season, and can be relied on to produce the goods. The javelin throw sees Dan Gillespie almost assured of regaining his title.

The long cherished wish of A.U.C. to bring back the Tournament Athletic Shield may this year become a reality. It depends on every member of the team looking to his physical fitness, and taking no chances.

TENNIS TEAM

BEST FOR THREE YEARS

Although once again the A.U.C. tennis team is comprised for the most part of young players, it is perhaps the best team A.U.C. have fielded for three years. The personnel of the team is as follows:—

Men.—G. T. Coldham, R. G. Coldham, L. H. Stevens (Capt.), H. T. Prendergast.

Women:—Miss J. Howie, Miss B. Warren, Miss K. Elliott, Miss W. Denne, Miss J. Robertson (one to be omitted).

The Coldham Brothers are both representing for the first time but they have had much match experience. Geoff has well-produced shots and a good match temperament. Dick, while not having the smooth strokes of his brother, has excellent concentration and a determination capable of upsetting a better player. Either of these boys may cause surprises in the singles.

Laurie Stevens who is representing for the third time has been playing quite well although his form in the Auckland Champs. was disappointing. With Beryl Warren they should prove a strong combination in the mixed doubles.

Harold Prendergast has been improving steadily throughout the season and should show to advantage when the time comes.

So much for the men.

In the women's events prospects are even brighter. Joan Howie is on the job again and after her excellent showing against Miss Kerr last year much is expected of her this year. Joan has been playing well during the season. In the Christmas Tournament at Rotorua she defeated Miss St. George and played well in her next game against Miss Pam. Cooke. In the recent North Shore Tourney Joan won the doubles and was runner-up in the singles.

Beryl Warren is a player with a good variety of shots. Her ground shots are sound while her smashing and volleying are excellent. Hopes are high that she and Joan Howie will do big things in the doubles.

Kath Elliott is representing again this year and should benefit from her experience last year. Kath is a good doubles and combines player with a good forehand. She is not afraid to go the net and scores many points from this position.

The fourth position will be filled by either Winsome Denne or Jean Robertson. Both these girls have been playing consistently and show much promise. Jean Robertson has a particularly devastating forehand and is capable of beating the best when she is on form.

Tournament Twitterings

THE CAPTAIN'S TALK

ARE WE ANY GOOD?

"Craccum's" star reporter despatched post haste to the seat of hostilities, reports that all teams for tournament are completed. Having vainly tracked every sports captain to his lair, he confirmed the statement that every one of these gentlemen was clucking gently over his team, like a hen over a particularly good egg.

ATHLETICS STRONG

Mr. Gillespie was encountered in the cloisters radiating quiet joy. Partly, he explained, because Tournament was in Christchurch. Partly because the Athletics Team was a wow. It appears from what Mr. Gillespie says that all field events are in the bag for Auckland, with the distance and middle distance events almost certainties. It was in the sprints, he explained carefully, that the Southern colleges just might manage a title or two, but that, he said, laughing heartily, was admittedly a somewhat fantastic thought.

Cheered by K. D. Gillespie's emphatic joyousness, our worthy menial continued his task. Johnny Carroll was found amid bubbling retorts and belching test tubes, and looked sadly through a haze at his unexpected visitor. "The eight," he vouchsafed, "is young, but keen. All members have been in strict training for some considerable time. With the shortening of the course, Auckland stands an especially good show." Here a large bulbous glass thing emptied, and Mr. Carroll's speech broke off. He admitted through the haze that he was stroke of the eight. So all seems in readiness for the A.U.C. crew to churn a pretty wake on Lyttelton Harbour.

From Miss Howie, clutching a pair of racquets, and obviously on her way to tennis practice, a word or two on basket-ball was elicited. Four Auckland representatives missing will considerably weaken this team. It is a pity that the N.Z. championships are on at Easter as well as Tournament. Nevertheless, younger members will gain Tournament experience, and will add considerably to the interest of the trip (in many different ways).

GOOD SWIMMING TEAM.

The swimming captain, Mr. C. R. Buchanan, assumed the usual dead pan expression which he always does before the Press. Our correspondent had a hard job. On being questioned, Mr. Buchanan cautiously admitted that the swimming team was good. He then looked sorry for disclosing any information. When asked how many titles he thought Southern Colleges would win, Mr. Buchanan refused to answer. With coaxing he wanly mentioned one as a likely figure. Then in a strange burst of talkativeness, he informed us that Shanahan was a good breast stroke swimmer. He then closed up.

Southern Colleges had better look out when Auckland stands on the board in the Christchurch Tepid Baths.

Mr. Prendergast impatiently waved away the reportorial stooge when the latter ap-

proached him in the Executive Room regarding tennis. It appears that Mr. Prendergast is a Tournament Delegate as well as tennis captain. "The team is more experienced than last year's, is playing sound tennis, includes some brilliant women, and get the blazes out of here."

OUR CORRESPONDENT GOT.

Slightly unnerved, he ran into benevolent Tony Allison, A.U.C. heavyweight. "The boys are all fit," said Tony, "and raring to get at these Southern pikers. Listen," said Tony, "we got a team here that'll make these fight guys from other colleges look like a haystack in a high wind. Boy, let me tell you," said Tony. "Goodbye," said our correspondent.

It appears that the boxing team is good.

Taking things all round, A.U.C.'s chances for 1940 Tournament appear to be excellent in athletics, swimming and basketball. But shooting, boxing and rowing are rather weaker than the first named. This does not necessarily mean that these teams will not do well at Tournament. On the contrary, any team will do well provided its members train, leave nothing to chance, and work as a team.

BASKETBALL

It is unfortunate that this year the N.Z. Basketball Tournament clashes with Varsity Tournament. As four of last year's Blues Team have gained representative honours they will be unable to make the trip to Christchurch. However, we feel sure that the team we have chosen will give a good account of themselves and will do their utmost to carry off the champ.

The following team should do well.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Joan Howie: N.Z.U. Blue and captain of the Tournament Team. Joan is well known for her brilliant play and we wish her and her team all the best for the 1940 Tournament.

Catherine Simmons: Katie is playing a good game just now and if she keeps up her high standard of shooting Auckland should be able to pile up some good scores.

Hilda Thompson: N.Z.U. Blue and Auckland Representative. Hilda's shooting at last year's tournament was practically flawless and we hope she produces her form again this year.

Islay Blake: Islay's true position in the team is defence but on account of the rearrangement necessary she has been transferred to goal where she is playing a splendid game.

Ona Allison: Ona played for the Blues throughout last season and is one of the mainstays of this year's team.

Carol Ayers was a member of last year's Whites Team. Carol is a most keen and enthusiastic player and we feel sure that she will make a good showing at Tournament.

Beryl Hobbs played for the Whites last year. She is very quick on her feet and combines well with the rest of the team.

Nita Steele is a player who can always be relied upon to play a fine game. With her previous Tournament experience she should be an asset to the team.

Jean Downs is promoted from last year's Whites Team. She is a good defensive player and is most steady and reliable.

Jean Livingstone: Jean is able to play either centre or defence and although she has not had previous Tournament experience we know she will be a valuable member of the team.

SOUND SWIMMING TEAM

Insofar as swimming is concerned, Auckland's hopes may be said to stand high this year. Last year a strong team went away, and was unlucky to lose the Swimming Shield on the relay. This year an even stronger team will line out and Auckland is confident that their showing will be a good one.

Bob Buchanan is to be the captain of the team, and seems almost certain of retaining his two titles—220 yards and 440 yards. The 100 yards also may see him regain the title he lost last year.

The breaststroke will see our hopes pinned to the well built frame of M. J. Shanahan, about whose eligibility, however, there is a certain amount of doubt.

Second string in the free style events is Trevor Fallwell, with George Schischka in the 440 yards. The backstroke will be swum by our Clem Green, who we trust will go easy (Continued on page 7)

The Satur
Baths.
way
whole,
compe
hoped
rely
menac
year.

As a
as str
pool
yards
Schisc
stall
won th
In a
betwe
valled

Mick
well-kn
220 ya
ful str
he is p
have n
say, "if
and, as
ation h
lege fo
Mick c
term, i
which
the pov
be muc
swimmi
loss to

Entri
appoint
encoura
on two
yards t
swam o
A minor
stone's
when sl
Follow

50yds.

100yds.

220yds.

220yds.

Diving.

100yds.

50yds.

50yds.

100yds.

100yds.

50yds.

Men's Tr

50yds.

Secondar

Inter-fac

t

1

egard-
ergast
tennis
enced
is, in-
t the

volent
"The
to get
said
these
like a
e tell
r cor-

d
es for
at in
shoot-
than
sarily
all at
i will
leave

N.Z.
arsity
Blues
they
Christ-
team
nt of
carry

of the
n for
l her
ent.

good
high
able

kland
year's
d we
year.

team
anged-
to
me.

Blues
the

year's
and
t she
it.

last
com-

ys be
i her
hould

year's
layer

either
s not
know
m.

Auck-
this
away.
field
onger
ident

f the
ining
The
title

inned
ahan,
is a

ts is
n the
m by
easy

SWIMMING SPORTS

BUCHANAN AGAIN

P. HASTINGS WINS WOMEN'S

The swimming sports, which were held on Saturday, March 9, at the Training College Baths, were not productive of anything in the way of sensational performances. On the whole, however, times were satisfactory and competition keen enough; though it is to be hoped that this year Varsity will not have to rely on the swimming team to dispel the menace of the wooden spoon, as it did last year.

As was expected, Bob Buchanan, swimming as strongly and smoothly as ever, scooped the pool in the Men's Championships. The 220 yards he won as he liked from Rowe and Schischka, though he had harder opposition to stall off in the shorter distances. He also won the diving with a very neat exhibition.

In a dive-off for second place in this event between Clark and Davidson, the former prevailed with an almost perfect back pike.

MISS WARD BEATEN

Mick Shanahan, who comes from a family of well-known swimmers, romped off with the 220 yards breaststroke, using an even, powerful stroke that gave him a very clear win. If he is permitted to represent Varsity he should have no trouble in pulling off this event. We say "if," because in his connection a peculiar and, as far as is known, unprecedented situation has arisen. A member of Victoria College for the first two semesters of last year Mick came to Auckland only in the third term, and there is much discussion as to which college he is eligible to represent. If the powers that be ordain Victoria, there will be much heart-burning among Training Coll. swimming circles; not to mention a severe loss to the team as a whole.

Entries in the women's events were disappointing. But Miss Pat Hastings gave an encouraging display in beating Miss O. Cowie on two occasions to carry off the 50 and 100 yards trophies. This sturdily-built swimmer swam on her own in the 50 yards backstroke. A minor surprise was caused by Miss J. Livingstone's success in the 100 yards breaststroke, when she beat the fancied Miss V. Ward.

Following is a list of results:—

Men's Championships

- 50yds. Freestyle.—Buchanan 1, Hare 2, Bassett 3. 28 1/5 secs.
100yds. Freestyle.—Buchanan 1, Fallwell 2, Schischka 3. 63 2/5 secs.
220yds. Freestyle.—Buchanan 1, Rowe 2, Schischka 3. 2 mins. 34 secs.
220yds. Breaststroke.—Shanahan 1, Rawson 2, 3 mins. 18 secs. (The third competitor retired.)
Diving.—Buchanan 1, Clark 2, Davidson 3.
100yds. Backstroke.—Shanahan 1, Green 2, Rawson 3. 1 min. 20 3/5 secs.
50yds. Freestyle (Freshers).—Rowe 1, Banister 2, Jones 3. 28 4/5 secs.

Women's Championships

- 50yds. Freestyle.—Miss Hastings 1, Miss Cowie 2. 34 1/5 secs.
100yds. Freestyle.—Miss Hastings 1, Miss Cowie 2. 80 2/5 secs.
100yds. Breaststroke.—Miss Livingstone 1, Miss Ward 2, Miss Crompton 3. 1m. 48 4/5 secs.
50yds. Backstroke.—Miss Hastings 1, 46 secs. (Only starter.)

Miscellaneous

- Men's Training Coll. Hdcp.—Rogers 1, Whaley 2. 29 1/5 secs.
50yds. Secondary Schoolboys. — Murphy (Sacred Heart) 1, Nettleton (Takapuna) 2, Thornton (Sacred Heart) 3. 28 4/5 secs.
Secondary School Relay.—Takapuna 1 1, Sacred Heart 2, Takapuna 2 3.
Inter-faculty Relay.—Science 1, Arts 2, Architects 3. An exciting event, in which Science's Eric Scott just managed to hold off Buchanan to win by a touch.

PERSONAL PARS.

War or no war, Revue and Procession will certainly take place this year. Zam, by the grace of God and special arrangement with Amalgamated Theatres, will again be producer and author.

News has arrived of Mayne Smeeton and Stan Hunt, two of those who passed first-year medical up here last year, and are now entrenched in digs together at Knox College, Dunedin. What their initiation purgatory consisted of we are not quite sure, but it must have gone swimmingly if a pair of pyjamas stiff with salt water is any indication.

Probably one of the first of the news-starved public to know definitely the destination of the first expeditionary force was our own Thelma Stokes. She had arranged with her correspondent on board troopship Van Hodder, who will be remembered for his Mad Scientist in last year's smash revue, that if the troops were Singapore-bound he should sign himself "Yours Truly" in his first letter; if Egypt, plain "Yours." You can guess the rest.

Another of the revue company, architect Bob McGoun, is now installed in Wellington, mopping up the remnants of his degree. However, his fellow-architects in Manukau were given occasion for one of their celebrated celebrations when he was up in Auckland recently. Apart from that, most of his time was spent chasing beer-barons for admittance to their works to gather material for his thesis on breweries.

Certain changes have been made in the Students' Executive which should be of interest to collegians . . .

Charles Corne—"Chas" to everyone bar his Maker—has been forced to give up the position of Secretary of Exec. which he held for the '38-'39 term, through pressure of studies. A terrific worker, a popular yet unassuming figure, Chas' unfortunate absence will make a gap which it will be hard to fill.

Recent appointees are Garth Turbott and Graham Reid.

Garth, secretary of the A.U.C. Athletic Club, and last year's rep. in the mile and half-mile, is again demonstrating his track ability. Already he has notched a third in the provincial 440 championship; so he seems a good prospect for the N.Z.U. title. A good toiler—as his heroic handling of the complexities of the A.U.C.S.R.'s organisation in connection with the visit of the Australian Varsity athletic team's showed—and of a winning disposition, he will be a decided asset. He will hold the portfolio of records.

Graham Reid, third year science, who now occupies the seat vacated by the late lamented Norm Stace, is a quiet one with a capacity for organisation which survived even the bitterest trials of the '39 procession, for which he served on committee. He will again be a member of procession committee, besides his duties as chairman of the M.H.C., interspersed with various Varsity social services.

Women Welcome Freshers

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE IS INTRODUCED

GAMES ARE PLAYED

SUPPER IS DEVoured

Friday the 1st of March was the night. Then it was that the Women's House Committee hauled their gowns out of the bottom of their lockers, shook the moth balls out of them and donned them to impress the onlookers at a welcome held for women freshers. Miss Annette Every, the popular president of the committee opened the evening's proceedings with an excellent speech combining words of welcome, wisdom and wit. To add to the fun and games she also introduced the rest of the House Committee, each of whom drew her gown self-consciously about her and blushing stepped forward to acknowledge the plaudits of the multitude.

Then a game was played in which partners with the same Christian name initial endeavoured to write down as many names possible beginning with their initial. This game was won by those two brilliant brains Islay Blake and Cecil Crompton who, with the true intellectuals' disdain of details chose the letter M for their combined effort.

Apart from supper, which of course is always the one item on any evening's programme which everyone enjoys, the highlights of the evening were provided by two charades, convened by Kath Bilkey and Betty Sweetman. The first was a marvellous conglomeration of dramatic thrills. Everyone agreed that Miss Hogben's corporation in the first scene became her perfectly, while Miss Crompton, a truly great actress, rose to inspired heights in her interpretation of a yak walking on to the stage, an interpretation that would entice yaks from their lairs for miles around.

In the second charade, Miss Sweetman made a touching William Tell and then again a most regal Queen Elizabeth with Miss Gordon as the gentlemanly Sir Walter. Their costumes, with the addition of Mrs. Odd's best crystal to represent the crown jewels brought a gorgeous splash of colour into their presentation. This company's first scene, in which they represented the whole word they had chosen was a little too unnatural to be quite pleasing, nevertheless their effort to appear intellectual was sympathetically received by the tactful audience.

This charade brought the evening's entertainment to a close. It is to be hoped that the freshers departed with the assurance that the austere beings whom they had watched with awe floating round the common room were but human after all and capable, in spite of belonging to the Women's House Committee of welcoming the freshers in the happiest spirit possible.

A Real Good Beer

Lion Ale has always gained the approval of those who appreciate a real good beer. If it's a hot weather thirst, or a reunion of friends — it's Lion Ale you need. The drink that makes friends — and keeps them.

LION ALE

Brewed at the "Lion Brewery," Khyber Pass

OPEN FORUM

Conducted by TASSO

Students are invited to contribute short articles to Open Forum. The views expressed in this feature do not necessarily represent those of "Craccum" or any of its staff. So don't blame us.

The response to the appeal for contributions on the subject, "That New Zealand's War Effort will fail without Conscription," has been most encouraging; and it is to be hoped that Open Forum will become a permanent way, indispensable feature of this paper. Subjects for discussion will be posted regularly, and all comment will be most welcome.

RELIGION v. CONSCRIPTION

Sir,—As a member of the Christian Church and as a Christian Pacifist I would like to state my attitude to conscription. As a Christian I believe I have a primary loyalty to Jesus Christ and that at all times my Christianity must express itself in love for all men. In all avenues of life I must resist anything that aims, not at redeeming a sinner but at destroying him. I therefore believe that it is in all circumstances a denial of the spirit and teaching of Jesus to support war.

I think it is quite probable that the governments war effort will fail without conscription. Recruits have not been coming forward as fast as the government would like. If the war continues for any length of time the government will either have to bring in conscription to fill the quota promised to Britain or withdraw from the war. Competent military authorities agree that you cannot get the best out of a country without conscription. Granting a belief in the efficacy and durability of the war conscription is the next logical step to take. But I oppose conscription primarily on a belief that war itself is wrong.

I believe nobody, secular or religious, has any right to bind individuals on matters of conscience. It is a person's own responsibility and a sacred responsibility, to decide for himself what is right and what is wrong and to act upon his decision. When a country is under conscription the state takes away from the individual the right to make moral choices for himself. The state dictates to every person that it is his own incontestible duty to enlist for his country. The State takes this step despite the fact that it knows there are many sincere men and women who not only owe first, an allegiance to God but also believe that their true duty to their country is to stand firmly against a course they believe to be wrong.

We realise that we owe allegiance to the State in secular matters. But the State is not justified in making moral decisions for its subjects. When we are asked to participate in the brutality of modern war we are told we are fighting for noble ideals. If, after sincere consideration, we have come to the conclusion that, however true or not this may be, we are called to a higher and nobler course the State has no right to attempt to compel us to take what we feel is the lower way.

It is better that the government's war effort fail if it can only succeed by vigorous suppression of truth and of the rights of the individual conscience. And modern war cannot succeed without this.

PETER B. GAMLEN.

WAR AIMS?

The old familiar blather about "planning," "destroying Fascism," "abolishing exploitation" and so on seems to constitute the core of the "war aims" of the still-surviving armchair Reds. Before the war has really started, they are rushing forward with grandiose plans for a new Soviet Europe and the reign of dialectical materialism all, that is, save those, who realising the full implication of the Soviet-German link-up, have performed an intellectual somersault and are trying to halt the war in the interests of Moscow. We have specimens of both kinds at A.U.C. Surely all this talk about "reconstruction" is beside the point unless the religious element is granted the place it has been stubbornly refused by Right and Left since Right and Left began. Is not this war, as plain as anything can be, a tragic proof of the failure of just this "planning," this "regimentation," this "class-warfare," this orgy of materialist politics and economics? Russia, Germany and numerous

other countries tried to build a new State without regard for the Christian ethic, for the rule of morality and charity, for the inalienable spiritual rights of man. The League of Nations substituted humanitarianism and vague Rotarianism for Christian justice. Is not the war we see to-day the concrete result of this endeavour to limit God to the secret heart of man?

The would-be rebuilders of our crumbled world give us an economic, or a historical interpretation of the war. Is this not woefully myopic, tragically incomplete? No talk of spiritual things, of the primary of Christian law. Class-war instead of charity, rights instead of duties, "liberation" instead of co-operation, economic factors instead of spiritual facts. We will not formulate a workable set of war aims, we will not achieve a lasting peace, we will not obtain the justice we desire, unless we admit the primacy of the law of God, and reintegrate nations with the spirit of Charity. Without this, the monotonous parrot-cries will bring us the old dreary round in a new world of murder, hate, lust, war and slavery.

IT WILL FAIL

Our present Representatives, or rather the Representatives of the majority in this land, pledged themselves not to introduce conscription. But this Government has also pledged itself to support the Allies in their struggle against the demands of a totalitarian Germany. If, therefore, the New Zealand war effort demands that a conscription bill should be introduced is not the Government failing in its duty if it does not introduce this bill? By not taking a step which would be a factor towards the success of the Allied cause, if but a small factor, the Government proves itself to support this cause but half-heartedly.

At such a time as this Democracy is fighting a life and death struggle and the Allies are straining every nerve and sinew to gain victory. Surely a Government that sets a half-hearted example to its people cannot but fail in whatever sphere it is called upon to direct its energies. Thus New Zealand's war effort will fail morally.

Having considered the moral point of the question it is necessary to study a more material point—namely what an army consists of. In the past it has been found necessary to have a requisite number of men before this national weapon may be released upon a foe. From results which may be obtained from practically every recruiting office throughout this country it is apparent that sufficient men are not going to be forthcoming unless compelled by law to come forward. Thus New Zealand will not only fail morally but physically as well. It is evident that New Zealand's war effort will fail without conscription.

R. A. B. HUNTER.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHT

Superficially there seems little to justify the howls of protest against introducing conscription. "One volunteer is worth ten pressed men"; but where is the validity of that argument in modern warfare? Probably both a volunteer and a conscript have an equal aversion to being killed and each knows he fights for himself and his own. Further, if you are willing to accept peace-time benefits you must share the hardships equally in protecting them.

But we are fighting in essence a system proclaiming that the good of the State overrides all other considerations—in fact proclaiming the deification of the State. Conscription places the State's authority highest and over-

rides individual judgments. Must we then lose our individual rights to fight a system overriding other men's? But you say we deny them only for a time. Even so, we have no guarantee that post-war conditions will permit the State to cease the regimentation of individuals for its own purposes. In other words must we adopt totalitarianism to destroy it?

We are faced with the same dilemma in our emergency war regulations. Are we to deny freedom of speech and thought to preserve them? If democracy is worth preserving let it be preserved by democratic means and let it prove its worth. If we must err since to err is human, may we err on the side of freedom.

L. M. CORNWELL.

THE WOMAN SPEAKS

I am not usually of belligerent disposition but nothing rouses my ire more than to read or hear burble about the glorious volunteer system of the British Empire. Nothing illustrates more lamentably the traditional "muddling through" principle that has squandered so many fine lives. And yet—ye gods—some there be who vaunt the principle as a token of the true-blue British bulldog breed.

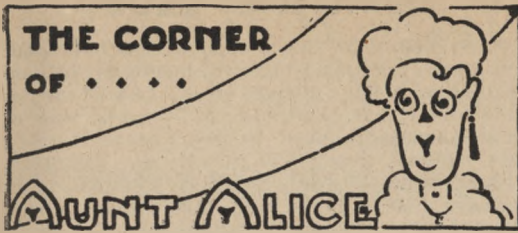
If ever we thought that there could be for us a time when no war nor threat of war hung over us, we are sadly disillusioned. Today, we are scrambling, in British tradition, to make amends for our previous inertia—as usual at the eleventh hour—praying feverishly that it is not too late. Why is it that the British people is so opposed to efficiency? Why so opposed to peace-time conscription? And by conscription, I do not mean just youths, but conscription of girls also, including a workable scheme for the conscription of wool, meat, butter, goods—everything that is of importance to the national welfare, if ever the regrettable necessity of war arose. Does that savour too strongly of totalitarianism? In part, perhaps, but war is a national crisis. It need not become a national disaster.

Take the peace-time conscription idea. The average youth, in town and country, leaves school between 14 and 17 years, at the most critical time of his physical and character development. Under the present system, unless he has counteracting home or club interests, he develops for some years at least, into the street larrikin, a nuisance to society, if nothing worse. Army discipline, under peace-time conditions, must be a beneficial influence. If war came, he has some training, and any person of commonsense realises that one trained man is worth three or more willing but untrained volunteers.

Then there are the women. In war time, women become clerks, camp cooks, canteen workers, ambulance drivers and all the rest. If there were a sensible scheme of peace-time organisation, much misguided efficiency would be impossible. I have not space to elaborate my theme but it can bear investigation.

New Zealand is a young country—though that youth is not always sufficiently realised—and schemes such as the British Land Army are here impossible. There is the mightiest of chasms between a farm worked for centuries and one that a few years ago was virgin bush. Yet women will soon be expected to carry on these farms. Why? Because, under the volunteer system, farm labourers and owners are enlisting. Men who are at present irreplaceable, e.g., slaughterers, are enlisting. What is the result? New Zealand cannot maintain and certainly not increase her present export of foodstuffs to Britain. Yet, surely, these are of more value to Britain than a few hundred slaughterers and farmers. These were at first of the "reserved industries" but to fill the quota, the bar had to be removed. Old gentlemen are complaining that our decadent youth is holding back. Why should he not? Why should he go when the next man stays behind in comfort? Again and again, you will hear the remark, "If conscription comes, I'll be the first to enlist, but while — stays, I'll stay." Conscription would automatically put an end to these recruiting rallies with their false emotion and jingoism. Above all, it would end that poisonous gibe, the white feather. Any person who is guilty of sending a white feather should be shot as a social evil. Yet such a person flourishes under our noble volunteer system through which the men who can least be spared by the nation are sent.

England realised all this during the Great War. Why not follow England's lead as in (Continued on page 7)



I must say that the response to the assistance I proffered in the last issue of Craccum has been most surprising and gratifying. I might almost go so far as to say that I was "delighted" with it, if it were not that such epithets should be reserved for, and used exclusively by, vapid female freshers at coffee evenings. As they usually are.

I must also say that while passing a calculating though somewhat bleary eye over the milling mob of freshers during enrolment period, I divined with my customary lightning intuition that there before me was a likely crop of throbbing arteries and palpitating ventricles. My unspoken prophecy was, of course, fulfilled.

So overwhelming, indeed, has been the deluge of letters disturbing the academic calm of my editorial sanctum, that I scarce had time to down the last pint obligingly supplied by the Publications Committee, the dear things, before penning this for your guidance and enlightenment.

Malheureusement (French kindly provided by Professor M. Walker), space forbids the printing of all the pathetic appeals that besieged me; so I must content myself with answering a couple of the choicer.

The first was a bit of a startler, even for me who, I fear, am far past the age for—well, never mind.

Dear Aunt Alice (it ran),

I am a fresher. She, also, is a fresher. During the Freshers' Ball, proceedings became a bit fresher, so we nipped out for a couple of lungfuls of fresh air in the geranium bed. Imagine my horror when, upon attempting osculation, the creature took her teeth out. This disarming habit must be combated in some way before complete harmony can be achieved. What do you advise?

Yours,
DENS ASINORUM.

This is a most unusual case, and one which, I think, has not come within my cognizance before. However, I pummelled the old cerebellum and have discovered a solution. To you, Dens, I advise reciprocity. Take your own out.

And another.

Dear Aunt Alice,

You being the fount of all wisdom (Darling Boy.—A.A.), could you tell me, who am inclined to reticence, how to make acquaintances with the other sex?

Yours,
SHY.

Dear Shy,

First: Rid yourself of your unseemly reverence. No one these days, my dear, refers to us benighted females as "the other sex." "Those * . . ." is the more general appellation. Second: Go out by the tennis courts and whistle. Loud.

Yours,
AUNT ALICE.

*Censored, dammit.

EXTRACT FROM THE ADELPHI

11th November, 1939.

"The ceremony at the Cenotaph will not be held as there is a danger that the sound of the sirens may be thought to be warning of an air-raid."

—Official Explanation.

"You are too voluble, my lords, by far,

And yet meaning tends to be elusive.

Is it the sound of sirens that you fear,

Or is the silence somewhat too accusive?"

—Ernest Shipp.

LEFT OVER

Close up the bookshop, comrades,

Our propaganda's through,

Let's sit and wait for bomb-raids,

We've nothing Left to do.

—Michael Barsley.

OPEN FORUM Continued From Page 3

all else? Why have moral conscription and jib at conscription? We have entered upon a war. Let us end it as quickly and efficiently as possible.

"FEMINA."

CONSCRIPTION—AND THEN?

In a subject such as this we must first decide exactly what New Zealand's war effort is. Presumably, it consists of supplying as many men as possible to England in order to win the war, if it is possible for a war to be "won" by any country. If this does comprise New Zealand's war effort it seems impossible for it to succeed unless conscription is introduced. But surely the authorities would not be so blind as to think only of conditions during the war. The object of fighting is to procure freedom for oppressed nations, but it seems fairly pointless to do this, if the personal freedom of thought of New Zealanders is to be violated in the name of liberty. Men who have been forced to fight will not be very anxious to co-operate when they return and lack of co-operation means a disorderly country. Anyway, just because a great majority of people consider that this is a just war, supposing that there is such a thing, it does not prove that they are right. If a man does not like ice-cream he is not forced to eat ice-cream because most people like it. He is just considered a little extraordinary. Then why force a man to fight if he regards it as wrong? In the same way as a man forced to eat ice-cream would probably be physically ill, so a man forced to fight against his principles would probably be mentally ill. And a country full of resentful people is not going to be a success. So New Zealand's actual war effort may fail without conscription, but there will be chaos in the country afterwards if it is introduced.

—M.F.H.

THE QUESTION IS . . .

(Note.—Lest there be any misunderstanding as to the import of this article, I am answering the question in purely general terms, believing that the common interest will best be served so.—P.E.H.)

The question is very simply answered, if it's to be left at that, and purified of some of its more important implications: a modern war cannot be "successful" without conscription. For efficiency and success, alike in war as in industry, demands that plans be made for allocating people to different jobs in the proper proportions. Hence, in war, conscription.

But it can't be left at that: there are the implications. "Successful." Well, for whom? For "England," "Germany," or "New Zealand," perhaps? Don't be so naive. Only a fool or one misled supposes (a rogue says so, but he doesn't believe it) that all sections of these communities benefit even approximately equally from a war to-day ("sections":—"classes," if you will). That section of the "victor side" dominated at the peace conference mainly determines how the thing will be worked out, and will dictate peace terms, as, for example, at Versailles, consonant with its own safety as a section ("class," for the purists). To give it more point by citing recent examples: ordinary people in Germany and Japan (the "masses") have not benefited from the seizure of the wealth of Austria, Czecho-slovakia, and a largish chunk of Poland (in the one case) and of Manchuria. In fact, in the former case the standard of living has deteriorated, not only as compared with 1937, a "peak" year—which one might expect (!)—but also as compared with 1933; whilst for Japan (I have not seen figures) the same thing is demonstrated by the very wide-spread disorders and strikes current now. In brief, the modern war appears to be fairly generally declared by and waged in the interests of some particular class.

The second implication which should be brought to the light of day and dealt with is that of "regimentation," which would seem to be implicit in the every-man-in-his-place idea. But regimentation does not necessarily follow. For the most important consideration (if there are any others), it would depend on the system in operation. Thus under Fascism there would be a large degree of regimentation, because the section controlling the state is small; and it is literally perforce that the working majority is put in its place. On the other hand under a socialist regime in which the leaders had been progressively, from lower

bodies to higher, elected for their policies stated and striven for, the "regimentation" would amount to self-control.

Again, under this second type, the degree of even apparent regimentation would vary in proportion to the size of the state—supposing an attempted self-supporting state; so that a New Zealand, with a tiny population, could allow only a very small fluidity of labour—or "choice"—whilst a United States with its millions (tending to iron out the "uncertainty principle") might permit a very considerable scope for movement and choice of the individual.

Here, perhaps, we can finish off. It is not merely a question of "success" or "failure"; nor is it a straight consideration of "conscription for war purposes." What war, what purposes; whose war, whose purposes? And with conscription being in certain circumstances, an instance of regimentation, what of the people's right to determine policy—if only by the right to reject—in any given situation? Those, I think, are the questions which any member of a state at war must answer before approaching any other.

—Paul Holmes.

CONSCRIPTION—IS YOUTH READY?

We read a great many letters to-day which dogmatically assert the writers' personal views on the question of conscription. For that reason I think that it is time we put aside our own arguments and attempted to ascertain the feelings of those young people who are directly affected by this issue.

In most cases this war has developed a kind of fatalism among our young people. They have been told for years that war meant the end of the world. They see now that war has come, but that the world still functions. They are quite prepared to find that it may cease to function at any moment; they are quite prepared to see headlines announcing conscription, and in the meantime they are just carrying on.

Some are throwing all their energy into their work in an effort to forget that wars exist, others have developed a sort of epicurean fatalism and are forgetting their troubles in pleasure.

Yet there has been surprisingly little excess.

ARE WE DEGENERATE?

The older generation tells us that young people to-day are deteriorating. Don't believe it. Their nerves are good, because they have to be. They have had a long training under the hectic conditions of modern life, and they can do that hardest of all things, carry on and wait. The craze for jazz, for the cinema, for excitement to-day is no characteristic of a dying race. The so-called lack of respect shown by young people to-day towards the household gods is no sign of decadence.

YOUTH PREPARED

Youth is alive and mature to-day as never before.

It is the greatest force in the world to-day. Twenty years ago it was subjected to the most terrible of all trials—War. Out of that holocaust has come a new generation. A small percentage of its members in this country has gone overseas to fight this war, but the great majority is still here, working in offices, on the roads, in the mines, in the Universities, strong-nerved, independent, and waiting.

TOURNAMENT TWITTERINGS

(Continued from page 4)

on the whoopee until after his event.

The mermaids of the party (quoting this same Green) are said to be hand-picked. Pat Hastings in the sprints has excellent chances of success. Miss Olwen Cowie is also swimming well, and deserves to do well. The breaststroke will be adorned by Brownie Ward and Jean Livingstone, both notable exponents of the graceful art. It is to be hoped that the southern judges are rather easier than they were last year, when every breaststroke swimmer, except one, was disqualified.

Altogether a fine array of talent will travel south to swim for A.U.C. Let's hope they win the success they deserve.

AUSSIES ARE HERE

Outstanding Athletes

After a Tasman crossing punctuated uncomfortably by bouts of mal-de-mer, the Australian Varsity team landed still smiling on Monday, March 11th, to be greeted on the wharf by Julius Hogben, President of A.U.A.C., Garth Turbott, its hard-working secretary, David Clouston, President of Students' Association, and a couple of others including your correspondent, barely awake and groping anxiously for a pencil.

Despite their various aches and ills—G. L. Wilson did not stir from his storm-tossed bunk for the whole of the trip; W. Arrowsmith had just cast off a dose of 'flu; and Brian Dunn had been having trouble with an odd muscle or two—they seemed to this writer to be depressingly fit, and raring to tear seconds off our proud athletic records. It is unfortunate that the exigencies of publication did not allow a recital of their subsequent performances in this paper; so we will have to leave it to a later issue for a review of their tour.

After a certain amount of haggling with Customs officials and similar obtrusive gentlemen, the team was shepherd off to their respective billets, having made arrangements for a preliminary run and rubdown in the afternoon. Mention of billets must evoke thanks to those who so kindly offered to put their homes at the disposal of the visiting athletes.

POPULARITY OF OVERSEAS RUNNERS

The past successes of the visiting Canadian Varsity athletes, and of the spotlight meeting held at Carlaw Park at which the Canadian Empire Games team participated, are two of the brightest spots in the history of the Auckland Amateur Athletic Association over the last two or three years. So it could have reasonably been assumed by the N.Z.U.S.A. that a similar response would have been made to the Australian Varsity athletes, arriving as they did with laurel wreaths still fresh about their brows and some sensational performances to their credit. What is more, the Department of Internal Affairs, in pursuance of their national health and fitness scheme, has very generously guaranteed the tour up to £100.

CANNY N.Z.U.S.A.!

In contrast to their muddle-headed disregard of profit, or their complete lack of any business sense—have it what you will—the N.Z.U.S.A. suddenly buttoned up their exchequer and threw up their hands in parsimonious horror at the perfectly justifiable suggestion of the A.U.S.C. that these champion athletes should not, as their loftier brethren maintained, travel to Wellington by the 3 o'clock, but should be enabled to make that dreary and supremely uncomfortable journey in the comparative ease of first-class sleepers. After a welter of epistolary barneying, the A.U.C. rightly won the day, and saved the face of the N.Z.U.S.A. by preventing them from committing a breach of ordinary common-sensical hospitality and solicitude.

After which impassioned diatribe, we may turn to more congenial topics, and give a resumé of the performances and careers of the touring athletes.

RECORDS OF THE PARTY.

Brian Dunn, present holder of the Australian 100 yards record, is a member of Sydney University, where he is finishing pharmacy, and has also completed one year medical. This amazing runner is an old boy of St. Ignatius College, which has turned out many fine athletes, and several past members of which reside in Auckland. Brian began on the track at the age of 11, and in four years time was burning up the straight in 10 1-10s. At the age of seventeen only, he created a national record of 9 3-5s. for the 100 yards dash, and has since been trotting out those remarkable figures with almost monotonous regularity.

If you think that his sensational sprint record as a seventeen-year-old is a thing of the distant past, you've got another guess coming. He is now aged exactly eighteen, and his time was put up at the Australian national meet last year. He has not done any serious track-work this season as yet, except for a "little run" before he left when

he broke evens by a tenth of a second. Besides all this, he has run a furlong in 22 seconds, which is fast travelling in any country.

Finally, he recently received notification from America that his long jump of 24 feet 6 1/2 inches made last year to create a new N.S.W. junior record—only 1/4 inch short of national figures—was the best leap made in the world for 1939.

So sit back and watch the N.Z. records tumble.

MIDDLE DISTANCE MEN.

His fellow-student at Sydney, B. A. Curtin, is the Australian inter-Varsity quarter-mile champion. He, too, has turned in performances that would make our local tyros look a trifle bilious. His time for the 220 yards is 22 7/10 seconds; but his specialty is the quarter-mile for which he has made 49 4/5 seconds, the same time that Tyrie took in winning the New Zealand quarter the other day. Curtin, like his colleague, is a medical student, and is now in his fourth year.

Two Queenslanders are W. Arrowsmith and G. L. Wilson, both of the tall, lean type of athlete after the style of Auckland's ex-sprint artist, W. S. Bainbridge. Fifth-year medical, Arrowsmith has collared the half-mile trophy three years in succession, while he is also a capable quarter and mile runner. His best time for the half, which he returned under particularly bad conditions, is 1 m. 57 2/5 s., figures which no New Zealand, bar Pat Boot, could get within striking distance of. Given a good track and decent weather conditions, we may possibly see Boot's record receive a very nasty fright.

The other Queenslander, G. L. Wilson, is a fine all-round athlete; and his sporting qualifications, combined with a completed agricultural course, gave him the honour of election to the '39 Australian Rhodes Scholarship, which of course he has been prevented from taking up as yet. His record over the 120 hurdles is impressive. Inter-Varsity champion, and Queensland State title-holder, he was selected as Empire Games representative for the meeting held at Sydney in 1938. As a sprinter, he has to his credit the good times of 10 1/5 s. for the 100, and 22 2/5 s. for the furlong.

FINE MILER.

The fifth member of the team, G. C. Parkin, is in his fourth year engineering, and is now engaged on research work in the study of producer gas, for which he is qualified by a research degree. He is a miler, whose most recent time for the distance is 4.25, a sound effort. He has won this event at Inter-Varsity contests, for the last three years.

Altogether, one might say of the team, without sounding patronising, that they impress as a very fine type of student, capable, as representatives of Australian universities, of cementing the tie which should exist among institutions on both sides of the Tasman, but which has but a tenuous actuality. They are all young, keen, enthusiastic, and if the memories which they take back with them of this trip are lasting ones, they may be assured that those which we shall retain of them will be no less warm and no less enduring.

A rather extreme vegetarian,
Looked down from his summit Bavarian,
He said: "It's not odd
I'm superior to God,
For the Latter's not even an Aryan."

—New Statesman and Nation.

DEBATING CLUB

The Debating Club's opening meeting held on March 6, considering rival meetings such as Professor Stone's address to the Law Students and the S.C.M. welcome to freshers, was a most successful affair. It was a senior debate, the subject being "That Life in Victorian Times was Bigger, Brighter, Better than to-day." Mr. Singer and Miss Hogben defended the statement, while Mr. Cawkwell and Miss Sweetman spoke for the negative. The judge was Professor Anderson, and Miss Morrell was in the chair.

Unfortunately for the clarity of the speeches, the speakers were all hampered by lack of preparation, and had resorted to irrelevant matter for padding. The worst sinner in this respect was Mr. Cawkwell, who talked placidly for his allotted seven minutes without contributing any material argument to the debate. As the judge put it, he was rather too prone to soliloquising.

Miss Sweetman's self-confidence is impressive and she has an excellent voice, though neither of these valuable assets saved her from inconsequence and irrelevance.

Miss Hogben's delivery was rather hesitant, and she appeared to be reading her speech, a habit which the Club now frowns upon in the interests of pure debating. Mr. Singer has a wide vocabulary and though his opening speech was rather flimsy it was garbed in fine phrases.

The affirmative would have made a better case for themselves had they narrowed the scope of the subject, admittedly broad, by definition, as was their privilege. As it was, all four speakers soon found themselves floundering in useless generalisations.

The summing-up was a great improvement. Mr. Cawkwell made one or two good points, and Mr. Singer delivered proceedings by attacking the more suggestive allusions of his opponents.

The discussion was then open to members of the audience, who preferred their own opinions and attacked those of the speakers with gusto, the meeting ending on a brisk note. A vote of thanks was passed to Professor Anderson who so kindly obliged by judging the debate.

If the initial meeting is any augury, the Debating Club is in for an entertaining year; and it is to be hoped that both entries for the Freshers' Debate and the attendance at it will be large. Entries for this debate, always a popular attraction, should be placed in the letter-rack addressed to the secretary.

The English should be pleased to get
A Fuehrer for their King.

How insular to be upset

About so small a thing.

It seems absurd to have to fight

Because I want the Isle of Wight.

—Reginald Arkell.

THE UNIVERSITY COACHING COLLEGE

22 FERRY BUILDINGS - - - AUCKLAND

The College specialises in Personal Tuition (Day and Evening Classes) for University Entrance and Degree Subjects. Coaching by Correspondence is also given for University Entrance, and certain University Subjects.

The following personal tuition courses, conducted by experienced tutors, will be of special value to University students:

Phonetics

Greek

Botany for Medical Intermediate and Pharmacy B.

Pass Degree Mathematics

The Principal will be pleased to advise students, or Prospectus will be forwarded on request.

D. W. FAIGAN, M.A.

(Honours in English and French)

PRINCIPAL

Phone 44-271

MO

The club is being cipl- knowl langu their third;

The every of ta native study, the li

The Fresh of tak of the come, retary

"Th ages Hamel Langu this r satisfi

E

Him of the walk l life." meetin Sunda; Womer

We good hoping last, membe on hor trainin, For t the Fr crite o

The ering, 'Varsit; mean a functio one ml say, in functio true st self he we urg a jelly- of the lege, h

All i enjoyin many v club, du Hong when ir by a bl In clc a 'Vars the bac main h includir

PHIL

The : will cor an intro fessor

After alternat read by ment, and Ho it is hor able dur

:: CLUBS AND SOCIETIES ::

More Avenues For Freshers

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB

The Modern Language Club is the youngest club in the College, and as such has hopes of being the most vigorous. It has three principal aims: firstly, to give the students some knowledge of the cultural background to the languages of Europe; secondly, to stimulate their interest in the spoken language; and thirdly, to amuse them.

The Modern Language Club meets regularly every three weeks. The evenings consist of talks by prominent outsiders, talks by natives of the countries whose languages we study, plays, games, and entertainment of the liveliest nature provided by the students.

The Executive hopes to co-operate with the Freshers, and to give them every opportunity of taking part in the multifarious activities of the club. All suggestions are most welcome, and should be addressed to the Secretary, per the letter-rack.

"The inducements to speak modern languages are common, the accomplishment," as Hamerton says, "is rare." If the Modern Language Club can do something to help in this regard, the Executive will be more than satisfied.

EVANGELICAL UNION

Him whom we serve said: "I am the Light of the World, he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." All students welcomed to our weekly meetings on Thursday, 8 p.m., Room 2, and the Sunday Tea, April 7th, 4.45 p.m., in the Women's Common Room.

HONGI CLUB

We return to 'Varsity this year, full of good cheer and the spirit of camaraderie, hoping to experience as good a year as the last. Unfortunately, we have lost several members as a result of the war, some being on home service and others in Egypt, or training to go there.

For the purpose of introducing ourselves to the Freshers, we would like to briefly describe our activities.

The Hongi Club, primarily exists for furthering, by all manners and means, a true 'Varsity spirit at A.U.C. By this spirit we mean a willing active support of all 'Varsity functions, and a desire to "be in," wherever one might help. There is at A.U.C., sad to say, in many cases, an apathy towards any functions outside lectures and suchlike. The true student, who is bent on benefiting himself here, comes for more than a degree, and we urge the fresher to beware of falling into a jelly-fish state of academical seclusion. Most of the best scholars to pass through this college, have been very active in clubs, etc.

All members of the Hongis are also bent on enjoying themselves on all occasions, and many very pleasant gatherings are held by the club, during the year.

Hongis are distinguishable by their badges, when in ordinary clothes, and in evening dress, by a blue dress ribbon.

In closing, we suggest that all freshers buy a 'Varsity song book, and learn the hakas in the back of it, particularly "Akarana," the main haka, which every student should know, including the girls.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The activities of the Philosophical Society will commence after the Easter vacation with an introductory address by the President, Professor Anderson.

After this date, meetings will be held on alternate Thursdays, when papers will be read by graduates of the Philosophy department, speakers including, Misses Dunning and Holcombe, Messrs. Clarke and Sprckett. It is hoped that visiting lecturers will be available during the year.

Heather Dunning
Student-Secretary.

FIELD CLUB OUTING

On December 11 a party of 17 A.U.C. Field Club members collected on Auckland station to make the much anticipated trip to National Park. In spite of the teeming rain everyone was in the best of spirits. On arrival at National Park station we were to be met by a lorry which was to take us plus gear 50 miles around to Waihohonui Hut. Instead we were told that the weather was not fit and hence had to spend the night on the station.

Next day, however, we were taken around. Then the fun began—carrying stores in along a 6 mile track from the road but it certainly proved worth while.

Snow was very low on the mountains and everyone was longing to get into it.

Can you picture Eric coming down a snow slide on his heels? I am not sure whether he reached the bottom like this though.

The best trip of the camp was a two day one—across the slopes of Tongariro, a climb to the top of Ngauruhoe, a thrilling descent down shingle and then snow, across the south crater and up Tongariro and then over the north crater and down a steep rocky slope of about 1000 feet to Ketetahi where we spent the night in an apology of a hut. It at least had 4 tin walls and a roof. Next day we set off early and returned a shorter way.

After a week of much fun and plenty of interesting field work, we returned to Auckland, weary after a sleepless night but very happy.

Thursday the 7th was the night for the Annual General Meeting of Field Club, A.U.C.'s tasty but torrid combination of Science and Sociability. Those chosen to guide the club's destiny for the year were: Miss Joyce Bell as student chairman, Miss Audrey Kirk as secretary and treasurer and Misses Buddle and Howie, and Messrs Newhook and Godley as committee. The business of the meeting was followed by slides illustrating club activities with some illuminating photos of club members taken in their unguarded moments.

DRAMATIC CLUB

Anyone who is at all interested in dramatic work, either actively or passively, is cordially invited to attend meetings of this club. We propose to hold play-readings during the course of the year, and to intersperse these with talks on stagecraft from leading authorities. The club also hopes to produce a three-act play in the second term. Though you may not be a budding Bernhardt or an infant Irving, please put your name down on the lists to be posted in each common-room, if you wish to take part in these activities.

LITERARY CLUB

Freshers! Yes, you have probably guessed it. The Literary Club was formed to cater for all those who enjoy reading and its kindred pleasures.

There is no fixed membership, so that you can roll along to any of the meetings if and when you please. Once you have attended one of our cheery, informal evenings, you will look forward to the next session of the Club.

This year we have planned an extensive and entertaining programme. Speakers for the year will include Dr. Bennet, Professor Sewell and Mr. Blacklock. Our first meeting will take place on or about the 19th of this month, so watch out for further news.

HOCKEY

The A.U.C. Hockey is a very keen and active playing club which enters five teams in the local club competitions. Further information concerning teams will be forthcoming at a later date but in the meantime all members and intending members are urged to attend the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING which will be held on Monday, March 18, in Room 37 at 8 p.m. Notices are posted.

No previous experience is necessary.

For further details apply:—

M.W. SPEIGHT,
Hon. Sec. (per letter rack).

FERGUSON'S FLORAL STUDIOS

PHONE :
43-529 (studio)
14-076 (res.)



FLOWERS FOR ALL
OCCASIONS

CARNIVAL WEEK

GRADUATION

ALL COLLEGE
SOCIAL EVENTS

FLOWERS BY WIRE
FLOWERS BY AIR-MAIL
FLOWERS BY MESSENGER

FERGUSON'S

Second Floor

Dingwall Building,
Queen St., Auckland, C.I.

Pearls & Pebbles

(By CALIBAN)

content.

oh show me where
on mother earth contentment reigns
supreme and
mirth and carefree frolics fill
the day where yearnings vanish far
away and no one cares
a tiny
jot for all are happy
with their lot this pleasant place is
but a dream for right
throughout this earthly scheme man
beast and insect paw the
ground disgruntled
with their daily round and
envy
of their fellows' fate upon their
vitals harsh doth grate the
walrus often
as he barks asthmatically at
passing sharks bears in his
breast a gnawing wish to
be a dainty flying fish the
hippopotamus's
smile so frank disarming free
from guile conceals an urge
no words can shape to climb
as does the nimble ape the sleek
giraffe you'd think at first
would be content
to slake his thirst yet night
and day
he yearns to grow some eight
feet more of neck or so and
be a tourist from the states imagine
how his routine grates on willie
weasel could he speak he'd
be in politics
next week while guinea-pigs
bemoan their sins and dream
that they are merely
finns

such thoughts about their
fellowmen are not confined to insects
when i see a fat and slimy
gent make widows loans at 12
per cent i know he envies brother
shark who works as smoothly
in the dark how sad to think that
crooners
like bing crosby, glum before their
mike turn
wistful thoughts to jackdaw's
throats and envy them their
polished notes while
civil servants' feelings fail to see
perfection in
the snail thus goes the grim
illsorted jest, each envies each
and none can rest contented
with the mundane state in which
they're tossed by fickle fate now
i possess a subtle flair of
laying secret urges bare yet
one alone is closed to me no
racking yearning can i see on
what thing hitler envies most or
stalin i no news can boast perhaps
it
often gives them pause to see
a vulture's gory claws perhaps a
serpent's darting tongue brings
charming thoughts as
yet unsung or else a maggots
languid grace brings drifting
shadows o'er their face who
knows
but still one hunch ive got that
spite their happy, carefree lot each
in the depths of soul discreet envies
the skunk his
savour sweet.

Halliday Sutherland Gives an Interview (Continued from page 1)

this interview gives another sidelight on his
generous and many-sided personality.
[The topics dealt with in the last two or
three paragraphs of the above interview are
highly controversial; and it was with some
slight misgiving that "Craccum" published
them. However, the cause of truth is a noble
one, and Dr. Sutherland's words carry both a
message and a challenge supported by a life-
time's intimate study of these problems;
therefore, "Craccum" felt justified in includ-
ing them.]

THE BOOKSHELF

(By MALVOLIO)

THREE BOOKS ON THE WAR

As was only to be expected, the present war
has produced a large crop of books and pamph-
lets setting out war aims and motives. Many
of these publications are merely the shrieks
of those caught in the cogs of their own par-
ticular ideological machine, while others are
pure partisan propaganda under the thin guise
of impartial analysis. Several, however, merit
attention for their manifestly honest attempt
to avoid bias, to present facts objectively and
to see a way clearly through the tangled mass
of ideas, creeds, fears and jealousies which
compose the nations' attitudes to the present
conflict. Notable among the latter class are
three slender books, which, while approaching
the subject of war aims from quite different
points of view, reach almost identical con-
clusions. These are "Our War Aims," by
Wickham Steed; "Our Case," by Christopher
Hollis, and "The British Case," by Lord Lloyd.

THE CHRISTIAN VIEWPOINT

"Our Case," by Christopher Hollis (Long-
mans), can be broadly described as expressing
the view of the majority of Christians towards
the war. Mr. Hollis, who is a historian, and
sociologist of note, is concerned to find a basis
for our war aims in the construction of socie-
ties based upon Christian principles of justice
and morality. In a clear, logical manner, he
analyses the events which led up to the war,
and shows how, had only the Christian ideals
prevailed in international and national politics,
this terrible disaster might have been averted.

To Mr. Chamberlain he gives full credit for
an honest attempt to preserve peace, but he
points out that the condition of that peace
should have been sacrifices on all sides, includ-
ing Britain, and a sincere endeavour to root
out from society the elements making for con-
flict both within and without. The Soviet-
German alliance, he claims, clarifies the issue,
as it is now clear that the Allies are fighting
not only one political philosophy, but ideas
which are basically identical and which both
play an equal part in holding back progress
towards a realization of Christian principles in
society. "The present war," he says, "mani-
fests the complete collapse of all endeavours
to build up a society without God." In his
opinion, our cause is just only if it is based
on the firm purpose of regenerating human
society and giving to spiritual things their
true place in the social system.

THE ORIGINS OF HITLERISM

Mr. Wickham Steed approaches the subject
from a different angle. In "Our War Aims,"
this well-known publicist, who was for many
years foreign editor of the London "Times,"
devotes the greater part of his space to tracing
the origins of Hitlerism. He regards the Nazi
idea not as a new and strange cult, but as a
perverted manifestation of characteristics
which are implicit in the Germans as a nation.
By a close study of Fichte, Nietzsche and
others, he shows how the Nazi philosophy has
made its appeal to the German people by its
emphasis upon ideals which they have always
held. He blames Hitler and his associates,
however, for the present situation of Germany,
and he is convinced that there is no hope for
the German people, unless Hitlerism is com-
pletely overthrown.

Russia he classes as "the great enigma,"
yet he shows how the co-operation of Russia
made possible the present terrible struggle.
On Russia's future policy and the attitude of
Europe towards her, he makes little comment.
He is at one with Christopher Hollis, however,
in declaring that we must make our war aims
clear, and that these must include the abolition
of exploitation, of social injustices, of glaring
economic inequalities, and of national pre-
judice.

THE BRITISH CASE

Lord Lloyd's pamphlet "The British Case,"
which has a valuable preface by Viscount
Halifax, pierces to the fundamentals of the
war. In this masterly and incisive book, there
is no superficial contentment with words like
"freedom" and "democracy" but a resolve to

get right to the bottom of things. Lord Lloyd
finds the fundamentals at issue to be certain
rights of man, expressed in the institutions
of the family and the nation, not dependent on
particular forms of government. He points
out that although Englishmen have a veneration
for parliamentary government, they
should realise "that freedom can be combined
with order, and peaceful policies pursued by
other types of regime." There is a vast differ-
ence between non-parliamentary states where
industry is organised by and for itself and
the Communist and Nazi systems where there
is one vast owner of slave labour, the State.

Lord Lloyd exposes effectively many of the
German charges against the Versailles Treaty,
and reminds us that one of the chief causes of
the war was not that frontiers were wrongly
drawn, but that there was one Power deter-
mined to replace the existing Europe by
another in which it was predominant. We must
reject this idea, principally because it is
directed against the idea of Christian freedom.
A Christian state "is the only form of political
organisation known to man which can combine
freedom with order, unity with diversity, pro-
gress with stability, individual content with
administrative ability."

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

Leave those swot books and enjoy a few
days of spiritual, mental and physical regenera-
tion at Freshers' Camp which is being held at
Mairangi Bay on April 6 and 7.

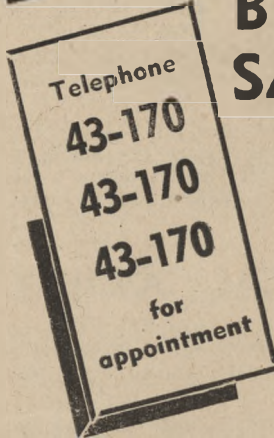
All students, especially freshers will be most
welcome.

Don't forget the first Sunday Tea on March
17th. Speaker: Rev. Bower-Black. Subject:
"Faith in the Modern World."

Devotions and Study Circles have com-
menced and are held as follows.

	Devotions (Room 4)	Study Circles
Monday	1-5 p.m.	7-8 p.m.
Tuesday	—	7-8 p.m.
Wednesday	3-45 p.m.	6-7 p.m.
Thursday	3-30 p.m. (at St. Pauls.)	7-8 p.m.
Friday	1-5 p.m.	5-6 p.m.

The BRAMLEY BEAUTY SALON



For Highest honours
in Beauty—Simplex-
Cremulsion, Eugene,
and Combination
Perms, Facials, Mani-
cures, etc.—come to
the magnificent new
Bramley Salon.

WIGS
TOUPEES

ETC.

A Speciality

6 VICTORIA STREET

Just a few steps from Queen St.

(Continued from page 2)

AN INDEPENDENT VIEWPOINT

Saturday night, March 9th, saw the greatest welcome to Freshers A.U.C. has had for very many years. From the time when the keenest of the Fresh began to queue up at 7.30 p.m. (!) until "The King," stilled the crowd on the streamer-littered floor, things went with a whoop.

In contrast to the old days of speechifying, the only formal speech this year was an address of welcome by the President of the Stud. Association, Mr. D. Clouston.

According to tradition, when supper-time and the staircase episode came round, the more or less unsuspecting guests of the evening were herded into rooms 24 and 37.

The polonaise for Freshers during the second sitting of supper helped to mix things further, though we suspect that there were still some very shy boys who stood by the door the whole evening, despite the entreaties and introductions of an already hard-worked committee.

As usual, the band—the now famous Rhythm Ambassadors—were an integral and much-praised part of the Ball. The Varsity hopes to see a lot more of them.

Finally, the Social Committee. It suffices to say that we have this year one of the keenest Committees Varsity has ever seen, a fact which augurs well for future events at College.

YOU WANT GOWNS

Here You are!

GOOD WORKMANSHIP AND BEST MATERIALS

Undergraduates' Gowns	£2 5 0
Bachelor Degree Gowns	£2 17 6
Master Degree Gowns	£3 5 0
Hoods of all Descriptions	£2 0 0
Trenchers	£1 5 0

WE ALSO MAKE

Ladies' Costumes, £6/10/- to	£8 10 0
Ladies' Cloaks, etc. £6 to	£8 0 0
Gentlemen's Dress Suits	£10 0 0
Gentlemen's Dinner Suits	£8 10 0
Best Serge or Worsted Suits	£8 0 0

Your Own Materials Made Up at Very Reasonable Prices

T.W. HUTTON

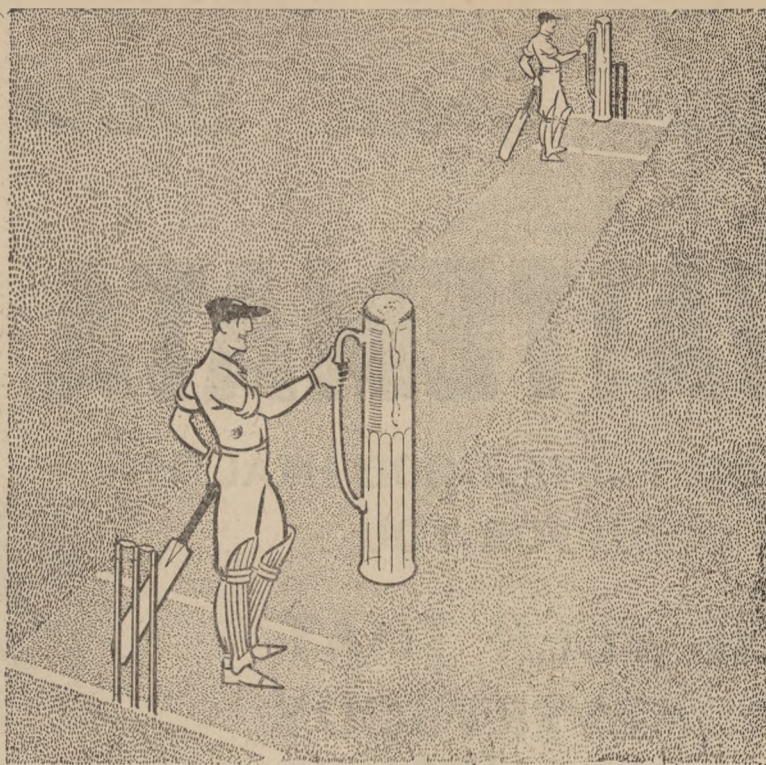
MANUFACTURING TAILOR

18 LOWER VINCENT STREET

Just Behind St. Matthew's Church.

TELEPHONE 45-745

EST. 1909



THE LONG HANDLE

Last Saturday all hands from the Loving Care Bottlery assembled at the cricket ground. Major Burr-Cantle, with his back to the field, recalled how he took 36 off one over in the famous Army versus Poona Potspurs game in '84. Inkson, the Scratchetary, said that he could knock back the long hops and was brilliant in the cover pint position. Sandy, the Storeman, argued it was best to use the long handle when going for a dip, which made Trixie the Typiste say she just adored swimming. At which juncture they adjourned to the Cricketers' Arms for a bottle of afternoon tea.

TIM: A long-'un is a pleasant change from a wrong-'un, messmate.

RU: Yes, the long handle answers this call for brighter cricket.

TIM: Watch me glide this one gaily down the gully.

RU: Praise be for Cricketers' Consolation, Batsmen's Bonhomie, Umpires' Umbrosia. Timaru, the grandest full toss in the world.

Genial
TIMARU

THE FRIENDLIEST DRINK IN THE WORLD

Bottled with loving care by John Reid & Co., Ltd. Anzac Ave., Auckland.

FOR FINER FURNISHINGS

consult the furnishing
specialists . . .

ANDREWS & CLARK

QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

Today's Great Drink

WAITEMATA

GOOD TASTE, GOOD HEALTH
IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

THE BEER THAT
EVERYBODY
WANTS!



USE

"DAISY" PURE COFFEE

OR

"DAISY" COFFEE AND CHICORY

Finest Teas and Coffee are always available. You can obtain any kind desired, including Dargelling, Assam and China Teas—Mocha, Costa Rica and all fine grade Coffee—Largest assortment and highest grade Coffee in N.Z.

S. L. P. RIMMER Ltd.

PHONE 40-543

Manufacturers of "Daisy" Peanut Butter, Coffee
Essence, Jelly Crystals, Teas and Coffees.