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CRACCUM

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YOUTH IN OCCUPIED HOLLAND

BY ERIK SCHWIMMER

Correspondent of the Netherlands Indies Government Information Service.

One knows of the queer experiences of those who descend into the Lowlands with peculiar tourist equipment in those very small red eccentric cars with that streamlined glimmering surface and soaring speed. When they reach a hotel the porter asks: "Shall I bring it to the cloakroom or the sleeping compartments?" and when they move through a village the children throw with gravel and rotten potatoes.

This state of mind is a most unfortunate breeding ground for Nazi doctrine. It is a stressing of proportion and justice which is entirely alien to the belief in total efficiency and to stories about racial unities and the domination of the blood. Sense of proportion soon discovers the absurdity of the Nazi practice of altering, censoring and obliterating text books, banning popular literature and music, introducing new and unsupported theories on everything. Linked with that the sense for rationality and justice in the children was sensitive to unjust deeds, requisitions, robbery, done all around them, men carried away to Germany and Jewish teachers and pupils expelled from schools. These things evoke the indignation children feel for anything unfair, an indignation which has to utter itself in revenge or protest, unsubsidingly until the spirit is broken.

The result was a ruthless teasing of Quisling children in school, and on the streets, finally driving them to withdraw to one special class in all Dutch schools where they can be taught undisturbed, and only to appear on the streets in groups.

DAREDEVIL IN POLITICS

"It is the children who instigate the parents," a Nazi paper in Holland says, "If they are not 'anti' they will lose the respect of their children." With the older girls especially, a national consciousness and a revolt against common suffering fanned this tendency and many began to take a pride in insulting German soldiers and hawkers of Nazi newspapers, refusing their seats in trams when offered them, and being generally offensive. A German journalist complained that, as a substitute for daring in sports, Netherlands youths engaged in this form of passive resistance as a means of gaining respect amongst their friends. "They just want to play the daredevil in politics."

The older ones do not only play the daredevil as well the journalist knew. They are among the organisers of sabotage, the editors of underground papers, the passers-on of secret information to British agents. They are the ones who shot three Fascist leaders in the first fortnight of their appointment, they are cunning partisans now.

They have not always been cun-

ning. Lack of caution has caused more victims amongst the secret workers in Holland than in any other country. It was only after a long time that the straightforward Dutchman stopped telling his friends about his exploits, keeping secret documents any Russian or Spaniard would have burnt, and giving secret newspapers to anyone who gave a list of the right friends to introduce himself. Even last December, youths had to be warned not to draw up membership lists of their secret organisations.

YOUTH LEARN CAUTION

They harden slowly, and so does the student who, at first, did not wish to give up lectures for the rumours of a round-up, but who, with 6000 of his comrades picked up from universities, streets, even picture theatres, has grown wise to the fact that, when new measures are whispered of, he will do greater benefit to his studies by taking a holiday at an address where he is unknown, on the ground or below it.

Through newspaper and radio the Germans have tried various methods to give Dutch youth a Nazi education. They also established a Fascist-directed "Teachers' Guild" and boldly stated that, in future, teaching was only permitted to the "free men" of that guild. (The terminology in these institutions is deliberately as medieval as are the methods: it means to remind Dutchmen of the glorious time when they were supposed to be unspoilt Teutonic barbarians).

When "freemen" were not forthcoming, the Germans recognised that they had reaped the whirlwind and had to withdraw the measure.

PRESS GANGS AT WORK

It was then that the Germans took to cutting Dutch youth loose from its environment and so demoralising it into obedience. This most cruel and efficient method of Nazification was in its first stage conducted with delusive promises and only attracted traitors and desperados. The groups of youths despatched to Germany and the east were never larger than a few hundred, and this procedure was again ineffectual. So conscription and a slave hunt for adolescents started, which by means employed is only comparable with the depopulation of negro villages in Africa a century ago.

A compulsory labour service had to be introduced where boys and girls

from 18 to 25 had to serve for half a year. In this half year, it was hoped by stern means to make real militant Nazis of them in spite of the known influence and earnest warnings of parents and secret papers never to believe in anything that would be told them there.

Contrary to agreement many of these were clothed in green German uniforms and used for semi-military jobs. They had to salute German officers and were divided into battalions. Some cleared away the ruins of bombed cities. Food and conditions were very bad. Few came back to Holland.

For high school boys, such an elaborate and circumspect body as the "Labour Service" was not considered necessary. A few green uniforms just penetrate a school and load the contents in trucks; or they wait outside till school is over and pick the boys up as they move in groups along the street: the boys are put to work in some primitively built camp, and the world outside does not hear about them.

INHUMAN TREATMENT

The discipline in these camps is a sadistic drilling that can only serve to entirely demoralise the boys. One of the slightest punishments meted out is forcing them to move along the ground like frogs for a certain time, which period will be shortened if they persistently swear loudly during their punishment. This is supposed to kill in the children all feelings of decency and human dignity. Other disciplinary measures are making the youths climb trees or run long distances lying down at fixed intervals. The Dutch clergy have launched a terrific protest drive and the Germans had to give in. They did not want any publicity.

Children are no longer safe, between 50,000 and 80,000 youths are hiding from the secret police underground, in lonely farms, not communicating with anyone, not trusting anyone.

DUTCH YOUTH WILL STRIKE

Partly they are escaping the Labour Service, partly they belong to Dutch saboteur organisations. It is especially those students who escaped the razzias that are roaming the country now, in mortal danger, only waiting for the occupation to end and the time to strike. In this way, on the streets, in the labour camps, in imprisonment, concealed in dugouts along the country ways, Dutch youth is fighting and waiting.

Our money bought sardines from Lisbon and took them to Athens to feed starving students. More is needed. Give to Student Relief.

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IT'S A MATTER OF OPINION

The charge of disinterest in public affairs has often been levelled against University students, and the students in their turn deplore the lack of public interest in University affairs.

With the object of promoting better relations between the public and the University, a provisional committee was set up on Tuesday, June 22nd.

All faculties were represented and the meeting was convened by Arthur Lowe. Mr. Lowe stressed the fact that the University should take a greater interest in outside affairs—only then would the public take an interest in its University. The two great things needed in carrying out this scheme were co-operation and enthusiasm.

Portfolios were allotted, and believe us, you're going to hear more about this scheme.

It is proposed to select subjects of interest to the whole community and examine student opinion on those subjects.

FIRST MEETING

The first meeting of the convention will be held on Wednesday, July 14th, at 8 p.m. The subject, "Liquor Laws," with special reference to closing time, and the necessity for reform in questions relating to the liquor traffic.

A brief report stating the facts will be prepared and the rest of the evening will be spent in discussion.

This is a vital question—you must be there. We want your opinion.

STUDENTS!

Can you ignore this story of the suffering of youth in occupied territory? We must do all in our power to help them. We can. (1) Give generously to Student Relief; (2) Support the Students' Day of Work on July 24th. We enjoy liberty—let us work for liberty for other students and all mankind.

KIWI

Did you write for Rostrum?

No time?

Well mid-term break will soon be with us.

Relax and write for KIWI.

Last year KIWI was abandoned. Reasons:—Paper situation and lack of material. This year we must work to rescue our annual publication from oblivion.

KIWI wants your verse, short stories, articles, sketches. So clear your desk for action.

Prizes are offered for the best contributions in prose, verse and art.

Contributions close the last day of this term. Leave yours in the "Craccum" Box.

"Craccum" is still waiting for news of A.U.C. men or women overseas. Leave your contribution in the "Craccum" box.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Madam,—

May 1, through your columns, make two statements about the Special General Meeting. The first is with reference to Mr. Green's remark at the close of the meeting, that I had misled the voters. I stated on request that those who voted against the present amendment would still be able to support a further amendment—the inference being, apparently, that those who voted for it would not. My mistake lay in over-estimating the intelligence of the students; it seemed obvious that the way in which any student voted at this meeting could in no way affect his right to bring forward and vote on further amendments.

There was one unknown gentleman who accused me of doing something that "smacked strongly of Gestapo methods," when I asked voters to sign their papers so that their names could be checked from the list of financial members of the association. Had he ever voted at a Students' Association election, he would have known that a voting paper is invalid unless it has on it a number, corresponding to the voter's name on the list, and that the Returning Officer may, if he so desires, see how every student has voted. Nor is this peculiar to University elections; a "secret ballot" taken anywhere must have the voter's number on each ballot paper. And in this connection, a more pitiable travesty of a "secret ballot" can hardly have been seen than the one taken at this meeting; I regret to think that I have over-estimated not only the intelligence, but also the honesty of a section of the meeting.

Dorothea J. Morrell,
President, A.U.C.S.A.

ANTI-TRAMPING CLUB

Have you ever been harassed by interminable Tramp Club discussions?

Have your ears ever been assailed by the words: "I adore TRAMPING" IN SEASON AND OUT OF SEASON? Have you ever been driven nearly frantic by reminiscences of what Tramping Club did at Hunua or in the Waitakeres or up the Boohai? If so lend your support to Anti-Tramping Club.

The objects of the club are:—

1. Not to go tramping.
2. Not to talk about tramping.
3. To suppress wherever possible all talk about tramping.

Anyone can belong. All you have to do is to promote the aforesaid objects to the best of your ability and you will be furthering a noble cause.

C.Y.C.

Watch the notice boards for details of July and August lectures. The first meeting will be held on Tuesday, 6th July. Subject: "The Opportunities of Leisure—its Development and Control." Speaker, Rev. N. W. Wood.

COPY

Copy for the next issue must be left in the "Craccum" box by 6 p.m., Tuesday, July 6. Late copy will be discarded.

IS THIS WHAT YOU THOUGHT?

With regard to the Special General Meeting of the Students' Association, held on June 17th, it may only be said that it was both surprising and gratifying to have unearthed the existence of a lively interest in student affairs such as manifest in the numbers present.

There was no doubt that the issue was one of considerable moment to the student, but that so far a degree of ignorance and confusion as to the real issue, could be shown at a meeting is to be heartily deplored. The dogmatic logomachy over the time worn question of superiority of the male over the female or vice versa, the arguments for proportional representation implying the false premises of need for segregation of the sexes, are matters which insult the intelligence of the progressive and enlightened. Ignorance though deplorable may be excused. Of the whole evening only the meagre total of four speakers from the floor actually touched on the basic principle in question. That the motion was defeated, however, indicated that the majority of the voters, when clarified as to the real issue did exercise their vote honestly and without personal bias.

On the other hand, the certain minority in admitting that the principles on which they based their arguments were wrong and then voting for the wrong principle, shows a singular lack of consistency. This lack of consistency it is hoped was merely accidental. In some cases, however, this inconsistency was deliberate, and instead of the vote being an index to the rationality of the voters, it indicated rather a contest of prestige, in which the losers fared very poorly. This, in itself, is no serious offence to decent sensibilities, it merely shows a lack of understanding of fundamentals.

Again, of a certain minority, it might be said that they showed dishonesty to their conscience, subservience to egoistic cupidity and corrupt practices that even the politicians and racketeers of the wider world would admire. Dishonesty by double voting, unjustified and despicable references (all explicitly not so), to personalities, the lack of common politeness in some remarks to the chair are traits that the anthropoid apes of the hundredth millennium B.C. would not possess. They were, to say all, only DEVOID of intelligence and morality, but they were always sober and always recognised their superiors.

In the near future the real principle will again be in question; let the honest and unbiased be present in full force so that it might be said at least that the student is not to be condemned. Congratulation, however, seems yet to be far distant. L.C.L.

PAPER SHORTAGE

Complaints have been received concerning the size of "Craccum." We would like to point out that it was only after negotiations with the Controller in Wellington that the present size of "Craccum" was approved.

We are working under difficult conditions. Your co-operation is needed.

Space is precious—cut out unnecessary material.

STUDENT RELIEF—OUR WORK DAY (?)

The ? because we wonder if it will be OUR work day—what are you doing about it? Has the notice in the last "Craccum" spurred you on to volunteer your services? Some martyrs have come forward to join the noble army; but not enough to put us in the same category as the Southern colleges. They have enlisted in their thousands, tucked in their tails, rolled up their sleeves, spat on their hands, and after other preliminaries too numerous to particularise, they have waded in and done a great job for students overseas.

The dignitaries of our world—the popular, the brawny and the lovelies, all will be in this—there might not be work enough to go round, you never know, and you wouldn't like to be left out of this, so sign up now! Your name, address, time and least distasteful form of labour in a note to Malcolm Johnston, secretary of the Student Relief Committee.

CZECHS AND POLES

If you come to the International Relations Club meeting on July 12, you will not, like Joy Glover-Clark on a past occasion, realise with a shock that the gentleman was not speaking of that proud and oppressed nation Poland, but of something quite digressive—a saint named Paul. There will be several speakers on this occasion—representatives of the Czech Association, the W.E.A. and A.U.C., I.R.C. They and you will discuss Slovakia and the relations of these countries with Russia in a post-war world.

1d, 2d, 3d a week will do it. Oil for the lamps of China. Give to Student Relief.

made. Its verity was hotly contested, and Dr. Anschutz supported a final denial of such a rule.

But more involved in examination and more arguable in result, were the next eighteen pairs of drawings. They were colourless; they were pictures, in that they told a story or described a scene; and they varied immensely in technique and aim. For example, some were reproductions of Oriental prints of a typically flat, sensitive, line treatment, while others were purely pictorial landscapes containing all the elements of perspective and space, lacking in the former set. This made judgment difficult, and what appeared to be a desirable rule for one type became a condemnation of another. Much argument centred about the question of how far the "legibility" of a portrait, as such, should be sacrificed for the abstract pattern of the composition involved. How much should the completeness, the coherence of a human figure drawn in line be destroyed by the creation of a centre of interest was also raised.

But throughout all the preferred examples, Dr. Anschutz was able to demonstrate typical qualities of completeness, of unity, of sympathy in technique with the subject, and the final inevitable necessity of judging a picture in relation to the philosophy behind it.

I.B.R.

DR. ANSCHUTZ DISCUSSES ARTISTIC TASTE

Are there any rules or regulations governing our enjoyment of some pictorial compositions in preference to others? Can laws be formulated in regard to taste in art? How much is intuitive and how much learned or cultivated in our preference for one arrangement of shape and colours over another?

It was upon such provocative and endlessly arguable ground as this that Dr. Anschutz raised and led a lively discussion among the senior members of the Architectural Society recently.

As a solid basis for discussion, and to provide a means of determining any possible rules of taste, Dr. Anschutz used a set of 32 pairs of drawings, the two drawings in each pair differing only in some detail. Thus in deciding upon the preferred example in each case and examining the various reasons behind the choice certain typical rules were found to exist.

The first fourteen pairs to be considered were abstract arrangements of simple shapes in flat colour on a differently coloured background. These were examined by each member of the group and from the following discussion Dr. Anschutz abstracted any general reasons for preference of the better example in each pair.

Thus it was generally agreed that in such coloured compositions a predominance of one colour over the other or others was more pleasing than equality of colour values.

Then in considering the geometrical layout of the elements in the designs, that is, the pure organisation of the lines on the paper, regardless of their colour, certain other observations were typical. For instance, in a vertically shaped or framed area those arrangements having a predominance which the direction or sense of the of vertical elements gave more satisfaction, less indecision. Or those in elements lay in plainly contrasting angles were greatly preferred to those whose elements lay in parallel line lacking contrast. But, nevertheless, while preferring the interest created by diagonally opposed lines it was clear that one of those lines must unify the composition by its obvious dominance over the others. This was achieved in various designs by variation in size, shape or position in the area treated.

SHAPE OF THINGS

The shape of the elements in the designs and its effect on the success of the latter was then discussed. It was found that in compositions consisting of arrangements of various sized areas of colour and using two different simple shapes throughout the result was more pleasing where one of the shapes, the square for example, was more insistent, more clearly predominant over the other, perhaps the circle. But again the value of the presence of contrast was noted, in the use of widely different shapes in juxtaposition.

That there was a relationship between the purely mechanical balance of weights about the centre of gravity of a suspended body and the necessity for visual balance of masses about the centre of interest of a pictorial composition was the final proposal

WHAT DO WE THINK— IF ANYTHING?

The writer has been asked to prepare a report on Student opinion at Auckland. This is his/her provisional survey. If you disagree, write to the Editor of Craccum.

BRITISH BENEVOLENCE

For a kick-off—politics. Here the main current of opinion runs along true-blue British lines. As New Zealanders, we have a conscious pride in being more English than the English, and as Britishers we take pride in the achievements of our race in Africa, India and China. For it is obvious that we are divinely appointed to rule these heathen and to bring them the advantages of our religion and culture—not to mention our cotton shirts and sandshoes. Our system of indirect rule in West Africa is the most perfect instrument yet devised for safeguarding native interests (even if it does, by accident, manage at the same time to safeguard our dividends), while to India we have introduced the refinements of modern irrigation, administration and industry (for all of which the Indians are entirely and incomprehensibly ungrateful—poor devils that they are. Where, so we seem to ask, where would this backward and divided race be without our rule?)

NEW ZEALAND LEADS

As regards home affairs, apparently, we have to think of New Zealand as the home of liberty and democracy. We seem to believe that every item of our history—from the work of the stern rugged pioneers through the Education Act of 1877 to the Labour Party's social legislation—reveals a progressive spirit which places us in the forefront of civilisation. We have abolished poverty through Savage, and the unpleasantness of religion through Scrim, and are marching onward and upward relentlessly, purposefully. We are the most peace-loving of peoples, too—it is really only the inborn jealousy and malice of nations like Italy and Germany which impels them to such drastic measures in the face of the interferences which our tariffs, and the Imperial system of which they form a part, create in world trade.

WOMEN BEAUTIFUL ANGELS

In questions of morality, student opinion maintains a conventional decency for which it commends itself highly. The men believe that women are beautiful angels sent to be both solace and scivvy to the harassed males who bear the brunt of the world's toil. They are also somewhat dangerous in their effect on masculine equilibrium and are therefore to be treated rather distantly unless a man is prepared to be "serious." They may go for degrees—though it is certain that they will never do so well as the men. Nor is it right that they should, for, after all, woman's place is in the home.

COMFORT AND CONTRACEPTION

Religious questions, it appears, student opinion does not consider very deeply. A small minority is prepared to accept the sayings of an incoherent bundle of selected semetic literature as the unquestioned and unquestionable basis for the conduct

DRAMATIC CLUB JOTTINGS TALKS

Mr. Archie Fisher spoke to the club on June 3rd in Room 37. We must explain to those puzzled members who went to the Women's Common Room (place of meeting advertised), that that was not Mr. Fisher's talk but the S.C.M. We would also add that they missed a very nice bombing attack on the academic attitude to drama and an explanation of the live, emotional attitude of the sensitive person.

Mr. John Gordon, connected with all the best amateur acting in the town, has promised to speak on July 1.

PLAY READING

"Once In Your Life Time" was well cast, but would have gone with a better swing if more rehearsals had been possible. Mac Wallace put over the good simple George beautifully. June and Syn supplied the vim; they kept up the tempo with the help of Travis and Kathleen, who played their character parts well. Bob had the energy but not the dominating tone of a middle-aged producer. Better play-readings will come when the cast are more alert to pick up cues and can, by practising on their own, make the audience forget it is a reading. It is all too flat at present.

PUPPETS

Early in August, Mr. Goodwin has promised to present his puppets in the College Hall in a show comprising "The Tempest" and some smaller pieces.

IN REHEARSAL

"The Wind and the Rain," to be produced July 29th and 30th in the hall. Wanted by props.—barrel of beer and box of surgical bones. Gay Garland is practising Scotch. Dorothy and Godfrey love scenes, Rosalie an elegant tipsiness.

"The Man Who Wouldn't Go To Heaven," our contribution to the Student Relief Concert, July 22nd, has a large cast of contrasting characters. June Savage, Harriet, Norsy shouting for her dog as she comes through the pearly gates, Alton, Peter Dempsey, the Atheist who won't believe he's there, Keith Piper, Timothy Toto Newbiggin a lovely lunatic and lots of others.

BOB'S PLAY READING

On July 15, Mr. Robertson is NOT presenting "Burying The Dead." What he is presenting we do not yet know, but it will be drama!

of human affairs. A smaller minority accepts these with some "modernist" reservations, and some nice discriminations between myth and fact. But the bulk of student opinion tends to debunk the whole show, while retaining a wishy-washy faith in the goodness of human nature (at least of British human nature, certainly not German or Italian human nature, and only doubtfully, Russian), and in the ultimate decency of things. The very idea that we individually or collectively could be damned, the very suggestion that there is anything in our nature as men to prevent our attaining the perfect civilisation of comfort and contraception—these are scouted as notions not worth entertaining.

In fact, any true report seems to be driven to reiterate in varying terms that, in so far as we think at all, our thought is in a bad way!

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL DEBATES

The Debating Club's inter-departmental contests were carried a stage further when the Education Department met the Zoology and the Economics, the Latin a few nights ago. Clark opened for the Education Department with a forceful and well arranged argument in favour of Federal Union of the Allies, but his colleagues failed to press home their points. The Zoology Department was represented by three Freshers, Pauline Pole, Sheila Webb and Glen Nicholson, whose team work was excellent. Sheila Webb, in particular, seized on her opponents' argument and attacked it vigorously. A touch of humour lent colour to her speech. The Zoology Department was awarded 55 points, and the Education Department 54 by Prof. Davis, who gave a light but instructive summing up.

The Latin Department maintained, unsuccessfully, that "Religion is the Opium of the People." I. Moses, on the other hand, said that religion was twofold, inward and outward, and was a stimulus to oneself and to others. Jennie Allen (Economics), drew a distinction between religion as the opium of some of the people and religion as it affected the people as a whole. The Economics Department won by a substantial margin, and its representatives may prove hard to beat.

By the time you read this, another two debates will have been contested, and the competition will have reached the semi-finals—an interesting stage of any competition. The next few debates should be more evenly contested and more spirited in presentation. Joynt Scroll is not very far away, and the committee of the club will soon be weighing merits and demerits. We will most certainly be at the next function held by this active club.

merits, I will let well alone. But around the lamps at night collect a great variety of moths and insects anything from 4in. long down to pests half the size of ants. The moths are very pretty, mostly a rich brown with an orange underside.

Then, to add interest to life are a beautiful array of butter flies which abound in the many varied colours. Greens, blues, reds, orange and mottled specimens are to be readily seen every day, while a special blue with black edgings always catches the eye.

I accept no responsibility for the facts herein outlined, but any errors may be put down to the "exigencies of the service" and my poor grasp of the French language.

T. BASSETT.

NECAL

In penning this article, I take refuge in the fact that you require "short, snappy articles" of maximum interest. Well, interest wanes after a period in this place, but it may sound better on paper, so here goes.

The feeling here is largely Free French, but, not so obvious, there is a strong Vichy element which has been bolstered up by Japanese pre-war contacts. Still this is only of secondary importance.

New Caledonia has great mineral resources, of which nickel is most important economically. Pre-war this supply went mainly to France and Japan, but now Australia claims the largest portion. The island ranks second only to Canada in its supply of nickel, but also chromite, iron, cobalt, gypsum have been mined in different quantities.

Agriculturally the island presents a poor spectacle, appearing at first sight to grow only haioula trees and a tussock, but, so we are told, it has a valuable export trade in coffee and copra, neither of which appear in abundance to the casual soldier. Yet maize seems to do well and is cropped sometimes twice a year.

Of the animal world, by far the most plentiful are deer, which outnumber all the rest. Cattle are also grazed, but sheep cannot be reared, as the grass seed works into their skin, causing skin disease. The French on the whole are poor farmers, and no endeavour has been made to improve pastures or seriously to farm the available land. Yet in their favour it must be said that the climate and topography are against them. The rainy season is sunny February and March, but this has been known to fail with the subsequent draught, while on the other hand floods during this period have assumed gigantic proportions.

The population here consists of a small nucleus of French colonisers and administrators who live in various small villages of which all that can be said is that they are little better than a number of our own Maori pas. Homes of these French are not at all inviting, as no effort has been made to make them comfortable, which is not understandable.

Among others on the island are natives and indentured labourers. The first are very similar to the Australian aborigines, but not any more energetic. They go by the name of Kanakas. About equal in numbers are the Tonkinese and Javanese, the former from Indo-China and the latter from Java. The indentured labourers do all the manual work for a very small wage (about three or four francs a day, I believe), somewhere round about 130 francs a month.

General impressions improve the longer you stay here. At first there appeared to be an absolute dearth of bird and bush life, but of late we have noticed a large variety of birds in small numbers. Among these are swallows, parakeets, pigeons, humming birds, flying foxes, and an unknown, unseen individual which kicks up a row in the evenings. Now for the side of things which is foremost in all our minds—the insect world. The earth has no greater harbour for these pests than this New Caledonian isle—or so it seems to we uninitiated pig islanders. First place is taken by the mosquito, but as everyone must have heard by now of its relative

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GOSSIPAL TRUTH

Weren't those posters issued by the City Council a godsend for our irrepressible Willie.

Bright spots in the caf. lately: Beverley Whyte in battledress, plus one of Willie's posters on her back.

Two hungry members of Tramping Club doing the Oliver Twist act and odds, chops and rissoles, it worked!

Our little ray of sunshine—Joy Glover-Clark—having a quiet cup of tea—she talks, too.

We were so pleased to see Clem at the Stud. Ass. meeting. Have you ever heard of the bad penny? You know, the one that keeps turning up. Maybe some day someone will pension it off.

The sturdy lass you have seen swimming thru' the library with a purposeful look on her face is Gwen Barribal. Guess what the purpose is?

To create a stir become a lease-lend girl. Ask Elaine Hewitt for instructions.

We see the Hongis visited 36 pubs in Auckland—won't the Esplanade be sore?

Didn't you simply adore Ian Reynolds posters?—you know for Catholic Club's Coffee Evening. Gad, but the man's wicked these days!

We fail to see what was wrong with the smile of the young woman whom Mr. Holmes admonished with "Young woman, stop smiling at me."

It seems P.B.H. has a new car—well another car.

We are glad to see Alan Odell is back on the same straight line again after a rather erratic course in Wellington.

TROPICAL TOPICS

News from Tom Bassett, now a full lieutenant, serving with the N.Z.E.F. in New Caledonia:

I met Lin Adams the other day when I was on a course. He represented Auckland at swimming in about 1938. He is now a captain on staff work.

Ian Turbott is an intelligence officer, who is doing good work over here. Now a full lieutenant, and keen as possible.

John Hooper is at Base, just having been commissioned. His boss tells me he is doing excellent work there now. He was an A.U.C. rowing rep. from, I think, 1935 until 1940. N.Z.U. Blue 1939.

Jim Day has received his commission and has joined the Signal Corp. Vernon Rout has just arrived here, and seems to be without a job, but should be well employed shortly. He is playing football now and I hear that he is still up to his old standard.

Jim Rutherford, still on his old line, is the life of many a party! He prides himself on his game of deck tennis but we are all waiting to see him swimming in full equipment. He will be a real authority on the war in the Pacific when he returns to the Chair of History.

* * *

KIWI is your magazine—make it worthwhile. Leave your contribution in the "Craccum" box before the end of term.

* * *

Labourons pour la victoire! Student Day of Work, July 24.

S.C.M.

What is the S.C.M. doing just now? Next Sunday (July 4th), there is to be a Sunday tea in the Women's Common Room at 4.30. The speaker will be Dr. Elizabeth Cole, and her subject, "Men, Women and Christianity."

Devotionals are being held at new times—Wednesday, 3.30, in St. Paul's Lady Chapel and Thursday, 6.40, in Room 37.

The Study Circle at 7 p.m. on Thursdays in Room 37 is being lead this term by Rev. G. Naylor, Rev. Hames and Rev. Miller. In this study on Christian doctrine, these three men of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Anglican churches will put forward their views on the nature of God, The Church and the Sacraments. If you think these things are all nonsense we are prepared to argue with you.

Remember!

Student Work Day

Saturday July 24

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