



CRACCUM

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THE
JOURNAL
OF
AUCKLAND
UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE

STEADY PROGRESS

TWO EXEC. MEETINGS

How many students read the minutes of Exec. meetings?

The amount of work done by the Exec. in a typical meeting is amazing. On March 15, subjects covering the whole range of University interests were discussed; after keen debate motions were passed on almost every topic mentioned.

The chairman kept everybody alert, and insisted on side-issues being avoided, however tempting a vehicle they offered for wit and opinion. The whole meeting was salted with humour, which played no small part in keeping minds concentrated. We liked hearing another University College called a "joint," and its students referred to as "a lousy lot of bums." An almost silent Executive member, who happens to be engaged, showed a premature knowledge of the price of double beds!

New Furniture

Timidly the Chairman of the Women's House Committee requested a grant for new chair covers, curtains and a few new chairs for the Women's Common Room. A male member of the Exec. suggested that hessian would be cheaper, and told the meeting where it could be procured inexpensively. The grant was reduced to £20, after some practical discussion on materials. When the motion had been passed, a member found himself "almost afraid" to request £200 for the re-furnishing of the Men's Common Room.

Exhausted by former efforts, Exec. had little to say about the loan of the Men's Common Room to male students every Saturday evening. The opportunity to suggest that the men bring their own furniture was missed.

The meeting started punctually at seven, and at twelve minutes past eleven the company staggered, with stiffened limbs from their chairs.

Executive met again on Friday, March 23, at 7 p.m. In spite of the air of half-suppressed hilarity which seemed to run through the whole meeting, and which led to some humorous irrelevancies, we were again impressed by the amount of work performed by Executive in the time at their disposal.

Steady, if rather stereotyped, progress was made for some time, the first diversion occurring when a letter was read requesting that more drinking (water) facilities be set up in the College. Lively discussion followed this, and a number of would-be witty suggestions were interrupted by the president.

The problem of an A.U.C. representative for the World Youth Conference at London in August, was much discussed. It was suggested that the matter be left in the hands of Executive's corresponding member to contact Southern colleges for immediate action, but the corresponding member was more than cynical about the whole proposal. He stated in rather depressed tones that he neither liked the idea of overseas student conferences, nor the idea of getting in touch with Southern colleges, but added magnanimously that he would do it if required. A majority decided however, that the scheme was too

nebulous, and the matter was dropped until further information would be available.

Tournament

The meeting closed with the president proposing a motion of thanks to all those who helped with Tournament arrangements. Special mention was made of the students who spent one Thursday night in a queue for railway seats. This included, the president pointed out, students who had no connection with Tournament whatsoever. The motion was carried with enthusiasm. Judging from this, we thought that 'Varsity spirit, to use the hackneyed phrase, is increasing at last. Let us hope it goes on increasing, and does not slack once the excitement of Tournament is over.

DARRIE MCCARTHY.
NORA BAYLY

ALARMING RUMOURS

THE LATIN SYLLABUS

On March 28, Prof. Cooper convened a mass meeting of Auckland Secondary School headmasters, headmistresses and teachers of Latin. A similar conference was called last year, following the publication of the "Report on the Post-Primary School Curriculum," and after several months' consideration a series of critical, constructive comments were drawn up. Copies were sent to the Minister of Education, the Director of Education, all principals of Secondary Schools throughout the Dominion, and many other individuals and associations.

However, the School Certificate Syllabus for Latin, when published, was identical with the original report.

"Unwise and Impracticable"

The meeting had good reason to be horrified, and unanimously resolved

that the following communication be sent to the Minister of Education:—

"Alarmed by rumours and reports of imminent change, we ask the Minister of Education for an assurance that his Department is not about to impose on the schools a revolutionary syllabus in Latin of the sort proposed in the Post-Primary School Curriculum Report.

"We believe that we speak for a majority of Secondary School Headmasters, Headmistresses and teachers of Latin in asserting our conviction (a) that the proposed syllabus is both unwise and impracticable, being based on a grave misconception of the proper reasons for teaching Latin, (b) that to enforce such a syllabus would take most, if not all, the virtue out of the teaching of Latin, (c) that the general character of secondary education would in consequence be debased.

"Latin has a legitimate and important place in secondary education. We have no desire that Latin should be imposed as a compulsory subject upon all or upon any pupils. We do, however, assert the rights of those who have both the wish and the ability to learn it. We claim for these that they should be allowed to take such a course in Latin as will realise the true values of the subject, allow full scope for ability, and provide commensurate rewards for effort. The course proposed in the Post-Primary School Curriculum Report is not of this kind."

No Concessions Made

Prof. Cooper also made the following statement:—

"Letters came to me from all parts of the Dominion enthusiastically endorsing the criticism made last year. In July I had a note from the Department of Education saying that our criticism was 'now being considered carefully in view of the new regulations for post-primary instruction.' In October I received (from another quarter) a copy of a new School Certificate syllabus in Latin which had been drawn up. I was told, 'after due consideration had been given to all suggestions from schools and university.' This new syllabus was word for word the same as that proposed in the original report. Not the slightest concession had been made to our criticism, or to the criticism from other parts of the country.

Obscure Goings-on

"We who teach are perplexed and alarmed by the obscurity and arbitrary nature of what appears to be going on. We feel we must ask the Minister for an assurance that there will not suddenly be imposed upon the schools a syllabus which ignores the experience of centuries, defies the example of every other civilised country, and is utterly repugnant to the judgment of those in New Zealand who are qualified to judge.

"And we feel that the facts, as they are known to us, should be laid before the public. For the ultimate issue is whether the schools shall be free to give their pupils the best, or whether they shall be compelled to give them what, so far from being the best, is not worth teaching."

—J.E.M.

EXAMINATION FEES

N.Z.U.S.A. NEGOTIATIONS WITH UNIVERSITY SENATE

In the middle of 1944 the Senate of the University announced a change in its basis of Examination Fees, and the practical upshot was that the existing fees were considerably increased, in some cases, by over 30 per cent. Under the previous system the scale of fees payable varied with the different courses. In the B.A., B.Sc., B.Arch., B.H.Sc., B.E. Degrees, and in the Medical and Dental Intermediate Courses, the fees were one guinea a subject irrespective of the number of papers. In B.Com., LL.B. and Diploma Courses the fees were so much for each professional examination which included a varying number of subjects and papers. In Masters' Degrees a single covering fee was charged for the whole examination and a Graduation Fee of one guinea was required before any degree was conferred.

Effect of Change

In the new system all fees have been levied on the uniform basis in Bachelor and Diploma Courses of 17/- per paper. The Professional Medical and Dental Exams. are separately charged but have been also increased, as have the fees for Masters' Degrees. To offset these increases the Graduation Fees have been abolished.

The overall effect will be to increase considerably the income derived by the University from Examination fees. In all the common degrees the total cost to the student has been heavily increased, in M.A., 30 per cent, B.A. 47 per cent, M.Sc. 18 per cent, B.Sc., 29 per cent, LL.B. 15 per cent, B.Com. 35 per cent.

Grounds of Inquiry

N.Z.U.S.A.—the official body representing 4000 students—at once raised the question with the Director of Stabilisation as a probable breach of the Economic Stabilisation Emergency Regulations, and asked for an inquiry, on the following grounds:

1. Increase in total fees for the vast majority of students.
2. Consequent hardship to students whose own incomes are effectively stabilised.

3. That it was difficult to understand how the cost of conducting exams had increased.

4. That the increases were a probable breach of the Stabilisation Regulations.

It should be pointed out that a Senate statute does not come into force until it is approved by the Governor-General-in-Council. This approval was duly accorded the increases in fees, notwithstanding a possible breach of the Regulations.

Petition of Protest

Student protest at the increases was lodged in the form of a vigorous petition which was circulated throughout the six Colleges and finally contained over 2600 signatures. This was laid before the Executive Committee of the Senate on 28th June, 1944. Steps were also taken to place the matter before a number of trade and professional organisations which number students among their membership.

Test Case

Meanwhile action was precipitated by a member of the N.Z.U.S.A. Executive, Mr. D. S. Lagan, who as a test case applied to the Supreme Court for a Writ of Mandamus to compel the University to accept his fee on the old basis. This action is at present awaiting a fixture in Wellington, and there at present the matter rests. Unfortunately, in the opinion of legal members of A.U.C.S.A. Executive, based on the rather scanty information that has come to hand, the chances of success in this action are not strong.

The best approach seems to be by consultation of the Association with the Senate, and to this end a deputation was received by the Senate on January 22nd. The attitude of the Senate was quite cordial, and the deputation received good press notice in Wellington. The Senate, however, decided to take no action in the matter until the results of the present action are known.

QUESTIONS STUD. ASS. AFFAIRS

The Editor has received this Letter:—

Sir,—The following questions re Exec. and the management of Students' Affairs have cropped up at odd times and we would like some clear answers to them:—

(1) Why not have elections at beginning of each year? Then each member would be in office for the current year and resignations and co-options would be unnecessary. This would entail Non-Fresher Voting, but as it is now the Freshers have no representation for half the year and then, at the elections, vote almost blindly.

(2) How are co-options to Exec. made? Are these made on merit, previous Exec. election results, or on the basis of personal recommendation or personal friendship? As it is now OVER 50% OF THE PRESENT MEMBERS were not elected by the students whom they represent!

Is this democratic?

(3) In last year's Income and Expenditure Account, appears the item, Salaries and Wages, £200/4/-. (In the years 1939-44 this item was never less than £182). Who gets this and what he/she/they do to get it? It is obviously not caf. account (£661/18/2—1944 wages). It is equivalent to paying two people £4 per week for the 'Varsity year, and is 12% of the Students' Assn. fees. Surely too much to be glossed over in one entry.

Could we have an answer to these questions from the appropriate source?

Phil Allingham, Jack Dacre, Phil Gallaher, Ted Harvey, John Ronaldson, Bill Taylor, Nils Theilman.

The following has been submitted in answer to the points raised:—

Sir,—Before replying to the questions outlined above, the Exec. would like to express satisfaction that interest is at last being displayed concerning Students' Association matters and the business of Exec.

(1) Elections at the beginning of the Academic Year would have the following great drawbacks:

(a) There would be an entire lack of continuity from one year's administration to the next. Tournament arrangements, especially must be carried on over the vacation.

(b) The month of March, one of the most active of the year, would be occupied with nominations and elections. Not until Easter would the portfolio system be in effective operation.

(c) Under the present system newly elected office-holders have the long vacation in which to do a great deal of spade work in making their portfolios efficient, for example, Tournament and Revue Portfolios.

(d) March elections would mean the disfranchisement of Fresher voters, which is thoroughly undemocratic. As it is now, a Fresher who takes an alert interest in College affairs has ample opportunity to become an effective voter, or even a candidate, by August.

Resignations and co-options should be unnecessary if intending candidates would offer themselves only if reasonably certain that they will be able to put in a full year's service.

(2) The basis on which new members are co-opted to Exec. is that of personal merit and usually of fitness to hold a particular vacant portfolio.

Previous election results are disregarded because of the fact that any student may stand and many appear to want the "honour and glory" of a position on Exec. rather than a job in which he can be of real use to the student body as a whole.

The suggestion that members might co-opt people with whom they are personally friendly is nonsensical. Most members have closer friends

Craccum

Editor: R. I. F. PATTISON

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THE UNIVERSITY

In this issue of *Craccum*, we publish a plan for the establishment of a Central War Memorial University of New Zealand. This plan, supposing it were carried out, would mean that the existing system of University education in New Zealand would be completely revolutionised.

What is proposed is a resident university, modelled more or less on that of Oxford or Cambridge. Much has been said recently concerning the faults in the present system of University education, and the apathy towards student affairs. The welfare of students should claim attention outside the lecture room or laboratory.

It is intended that the lecture system should be altered. Instead of the lectures covering the whole syllabus—as they do in Stage I. for both Arts and Science—students will be required to work by themselves to a far greater extent. In this case the library facilities will have to be considerably enlarged, not only in proportion to the number of students, but in proportion to the amount of work that they would be expected to do. As the situation stands, there are not the facilities for a great deal of individual work. This tends to make the courses far more circumscribed than they should be.

The new University would seem to be breaking away from the form of instruction and to be returning to the method employed at the older universities. With the smaller classes for which there has been so much agitation there will be many more opportunities for discussion, particularly in the Arts faculty, bringing into University instruction an atmosphere which makes for a far closer understanding between lecturer and students.

The plan for the establishment of a completely new university is the foremost of its kind. Many other suggestions have been put forward recently—chief among which and perhaps the suggestion that A.U.C. be moved to Tamaki. This plan attempts to deal radically with the very real problem of University education in New Zealand. Oxford University has been described as a focus of culture, a school of character and a nursery of thought. It should be an aim to have something approximating to this in New Zealand.

ALLEGORY

(Dedicated to the Minister of Education in Anticipation of the New School Certificate Latin Syllabus.)

There was once a country of quiet, unsophisticated people who thought it was good that their children should learn to swim. And most of the children were taught swimming, and some were very fond of it. Then, one day, some men came along: "Why," they said, "do the children have to practise the strokes on dry land? Why all this artificial preparation? It is very tedious. You should let them go into the water straight away and let them learn quite naturally. They must have freedom to learn by natural methods."

So the men took the children to where the water was deep and dropped them in. The children disappeared under the water. After a while the parents—they were quiet, unsophisticated people—began to wonder what had happened to the children, and they asked the men for some explanation.

"Oh, well," the men replied, "you see, swimming never was much of a sport."

outside Exec. than they have on it. All of the 50% of Exec. members who are alleged to be undemocratically representing the students have been co-opted to replace members who have resigned in order to join the armed forces or to do work which they would not have had to do if it had not been for the war situation.

(3) As regards the £200/4/- this amount is made up as follows: (a) £143 to Business Manager; (b) £37 5/- to cleaners (payment to cleaners is made up as follows: £1 per cleaner for each week's work done as a subsidy from the Stud. Assn. to go with their wages paid by the College Council); (c) £13/19/- to the late Mr. Skyrme and Mr. McDonoughe for services rendered as Custodians around the Students' Block; (d) £6/6/- as an honorarium to the Auditor. All of the above accounts have been taken from the Auditor's books!

KIWI

KIWI is the annual magazine of the Auckland University College. Articles, short stories, poetry, humorous verse, sketches and lino-cuts are now required for this year's issue. The standard of the publication depends upon the amount of material received. Do your writing and sketching now, do not wait until the last moment. All contributions should be placed in the *Craccum* Box outside the door of the Executive Room.

For the general information of students, these matters are gone into at the Annual General Meeting of the Students' Association, this meeting being held in the last fortnight of the second term of each year.

KEITH L. PIPER,
Pres. A.U.C. Stud. Ass.

Work for Student Relief!

YOUTH

A NEW JOURNAL

The view of progressive young people, published by the New Zealand Young People's Clubs.

Since its inception some years ago, the Auckland Young People's Club has produced variously a wall-news-paper, occasional bulletins and a small paper, *CHALLENGE*, all intended to deal mainly with Y.P.C. activities. But their latest production *YOUTH* aims to be "a publication which can be referred to for a line-up on what young New Zealand is thinking." Young New Zealand, it appears from this issue, is doing some vigorous and original thinking.

The paper is particularly worth the notice of University students, and for two main reasons: it discusses questions of interest to all young people, and it presents them from a point of view not, as far as I know, well represented in academic circles.

People who taken an interest in civic affairs and local politics should read especially Herbert Roth's contribution "Let's Organise." It is a fair criticism of the proposals of the Auckland Metropolitan Youth Service, and besides indicating some of the weak points in the proposed scheme, makes concrete suggestions for improvement. It has a right to do so—the Young People's Club has for a long time been awake to the need for better Youth Services and has worked hard towards providing them.

You should be amused by the little review of "WE NEW ZEALANDERS." It does say something to the point, and it is refreshing to see Mr. Fairburn being gently patronised. The style of the review suggests that it comes from D. W. Ballantyne, one of whose short stories appears in the paper. There is another story by Frank McGorm. Both are rather structureless, but quite good reporting. I prefer Frank McGorm's—it seems a little less closely modelled on Frank Sargeson.

There are several articles worth reading for their general interest: a sound factual account of Rewi Alley and his work with the Chinese Co-operatives.

Of course an article on reconstruction, but an unusual one, a spirited defence of Jazz, and a discussion on Sex and Instinct by Dr. Alice Bush. These are good, though you might have found them in any other young people's paper.

But really worth-while reading of a type as you are not likely to find elsewhere, are the Editorial on Apprenticeship, and the Observations in Italy. Had you, for example, realised that the apprentice is a student too, and in the main an under-privileged one? Do you know or care about articles of apprenticeship, night schools, or the lack of skilled tradesmen? Are you interested to hear about young people who are personally affected by these things?

Observations in Italy is full of information, much of it the kind that is missed or minimised by Official War Correspondents. There is, for example, a lot of food for thought in the information that much tenure of land in Italy is practically feudal, and it throws some light on the Italian political set-up.

The best way to get an idea of Y.P.C. activities is to read the page headed Youth In Action. You will, incidentally, find Christchurch well represented there. The Christchurch Y.P.C. has a number of members in the University and Training College—there may be some connection between this and the useful work being done by their club. Be that as it may, *YOUTH* makes an appeal for contributions from "all young people with something on their minds" and one would like to see student groups represented there. If you can't find time to write for them, certainly benefit by reading what the rest of Young New Zealand has to say.

W.E.A.

OPEN FORUM

TO A LONELY FRESHER

Sir,—I was very upset to read in your columns a complaint by a Fresher that the old hands around the University are neglecting him. That night I wept buckets of sympathetic tears into my pillow. If the youth concerned will give me his name, I shall be delighted to make a war effort on his behalf, and leave a note for him in the Men's Common Room rack every alternate Friday, said note to read, "Hope you are feeling happier now."

Yours ever so sincerely,

DARRY MCCARTHY.

THE MEDICAL SYSTEM

Sir,—I was surprised, not to say horrified, when I read the following sentence in your article on the Medical Question in the last issue of Craccum:—

"... we must consider limiting the number of women who are admitted to the Medical School... we certainly should not admit more than 20 per cent."

I had thought that the old question of differentiation between the sexes was finally settled, that men and women were at last judged according to their merits and not to their fortunate or unfortunate combination of genes.

Can I have been mistaken?

It seems to me that the question of sex is utterly irrelevant. If entrance to the Medical School must be decided by a competitive examination, then no differentiation can be made, the best students must be admitted, quite irrespective of their sex.

Your statement that "few women continue to make full use of their extensive training," is based on the assumption that women regard marriage as a signal for retiring from the world of affairs to the seclusion of the kitchen.

This idea is at least twenty years out of date.

May I recommend to you a book called "Communism," by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, and suggest that one of the things for which this war is being fought, is the provision of equal freedom and opportunity for all, male and female, of whatever nationality.

J.M.

Sir,—Your editorial on the Medical Question is regrettably inadequate, and retrograde in at least one respect.

(1) Eighty to 100 students may have been efficient for New Zealand's requirements in the past, but if we are to change the present system, onerous to the doctor, and unsatisfactory to the patient, the number of trainees will have to be much larger—perhaps double.

(2) Your suggestion that an intending medical student can be dissuaded by an interview from following his or her course is feeble.

(3) It does seem a reasonable solution to the problem to cut down the number of women admitted (though only 10 per cent of A.U.C. Med. Intermediates this year are women), but this is why your suggestion is all the more dangerous. It is by no means inappropriate to recall that Hitler's rise to power brought practical exclusion of women from universities of any sort. The trend is, and will continue to be for women to practise as they bring up a family. Your statement that few women do so cannot be substantiated.

Sir, this whole problem affects everybody and I feel that your schemes are not energetic enough to absolve you from your own charge of criminal complacency.

D. AIREY.

((a) We advise you to compare the number of practising women doctors with the number of women who have attended the Medical School at any time, noting the proportion who marry before they complete the course.

(b) You have failed to propose any schemes at all.—Ed.)

"CRACCUM STINKS"

Sir,—I am disgusted at the puerile side-stepping affected in the editorial remarks on the commendable letter, published in your last issue, under the above heading.

You might at least have apologised for the unwarranted delay of M.S.S. on C.U.C.'s excellent plays, presented over two months ago. Their excellent performances were favourably commented upon by outstanding literary critics.

You have also evaded a direct answer to the point of proposal (2) i.e., that one reporter, at least, be appointed for each faculty. It cannot be denied that this was an excellent suggestion. Any improvement which will make Craccum more representative (and hence of greater interest to "minorities") should be rigorously applied.

Proposal four would also be a fruitful one if practised. Your weak comment might have been offset if you had concurrently published a request for material of the type suggested. Constructive criticism would be invaluable to several lecturers who, at present, are seriously unpopular, due entirely to their faulty presentation of lecture material. But they cannot improve until they are forcibly made aware of their shortcomings.

There have always been poor lectures in the college but, to my knowledge, Craccum has never done anything about them.

CUFFY.

Sir,—May I heartily endorse the attitude, if not the remarks, of those hardy souls who contributed the "Craccum Stinks" letter to your last issue? The only minor disappointment I felt was that the term was perhaps not forcible enough.

In all fairness to Mr. Haresnape, I must say that I find his "Willie's Wonderland" by no means the least readable of your articles, but I do think he is treading on dangerous ground indeed, when he even quotes references to war or war aims.

Ah, those so very funny B.Sc.S who made (I presume and readily believe) the "joke" about the Army. It was so typical of the attitude of a number of Science students to the war effort. An indignant howl will not avail them, for I personally have heard a number of them "plotting" their "essential subject courses." Perhaps after a period of actual Army service they may be more qualified to indulge in such screamingly funny witticisms. It is evidently not enough for them to be assisted and sheltered until they have completed their degree, they expect even then to be allowed to proceed unhindered on their self-centred little way. I have some suggestions, and for what they are worth, here they are:

(1) Less "Manpower," and more intellectual, well-written articles of broader significance. Surely the initial Editorial for 1945 should have been on a World Peace or at least War Theme! There is a world-wide revolution of vital importance going on about us, and to my mind, "Varsity opinion" should be represented on it. Let's have, then, some more weighty topics initiated and discussed in your journal, let's argue them through your pages, and present to the community and world our considered opinion.

(2) More "Varsity personalities"—news of those on Service was a good idea, and should surely be a permanent column.

(3) More articles, short stories and poetry, representing "Varsity literature and, if at all possible, some real 'Varsity humour of the stamp of the excellent "Hell Hath No Foeherer." There must be some wits left!

(4) Less and less of "R.A.S."!

C. H. WALSHAM.

(We suggest you read the initial editorial for 1945.—Ed.)

ON THE OTHER HAND

Sir,—May I compliment the staff of Craccum on the greatly improved paper now being published. I refer especially to the last issue, which is far above any I have seen in four years. The articles in it were outstanding in comparison with the ones we have come to expect from Craccum. I note particularly the editorial, "Hygiene and Ethics," "Board for Students," Book Reviews and the page Prose and Verse. One article, however, was not worth the paper it was printed on, and this was the account republished from the N.Z. Herald. There can be few students, who had not already read this with much interest. The Open Forum was bright, and may I congratulate you, Sir, on the bold way you stood up to a complaining group of ungrateful people, some of whom had helped to make Craccum notoriously rotten, and who had contributed much to the stamp, "run by and for a clique"?

I am rather disappointed with the large number of non-de-plumes and initials used for articles. It is a pity, for it seems to keep the paper just out of reach of the ordinary student. I am sure we would all like to know these people.

HARLAN C. THOMPSON.

FOOD PROBLEMS

Sir,—No doubt your reviewer will give us some views on "World of Plenty." There is one point about it in regard to A.U.C. that he may overlook.

The caf. That place where such things as well-planned lunches, good coffee, studied diets for hardworking students, plentiful supplies of fresh fruit, and vitamins are absolutely unheard of.

So in discussing the problem of food for the world let us also spend some time in discussing the problem of food for the students.

AYETOZEE.

CIRCULATION

Sir,—I have noticed that Craccum is always sold by women students of the University, never by men. Is it asking too much of some of the men for them to sit for an hour occasionally and relieve the women? Most women do not mind being asked to sell Craccum at the beginning of the year, but at the end, when every hour counts, we feel that the men should be willing to take their turn also. Let us see students of both sexes in the main entrance and near the Caf.

H. M. SPIERS.

HAMLET

Sir,—I must congratulate your reviewer on her unique contribution to the criticism of the Shakespeare Players. She mentions Hamlet himself but once and that with a touch of ridicule, indeed a record. She insures it further by a conclusion which is a truly excruciating bit of—was it verse?

I once before had reason to ask for a balanced dramatic critic, I repeat the request. Is this another scheme to start a controversy? Sir, it is not a legitimate method to use. It is discreditable for your paper to print highly prejudiced articles as the official review, for after all this is the official Journal of A.U.C., it is all that other Colleges hear about us. By all means print private opinion, let D. McC. say that she thinks Ophelia's interpretation to be the "most adult and satisfactory," but do not let that be the only report.

For me and for scores of other students the Players provided the greatest pleasure that we have ever derived from Shakespeare. Your reviewer did not give any impression of this.

Hamlet and Othello were the Big Events of the vacation. It was most ungenerous not to give more space to them in Craccum.

PAM KEY-JONES.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

D.J.B.—The matter will be referred to Exec.

J.A.R.—See next issue.

Sportsman.—Too obscure.

J.E.B.—Before publishing your letter we shall have to consult Mr. J. E. Blennerhasset, our legal adviser.

FILMS

Film Index—Order of Merit: Rabbit, Pig, Dog, Duck.

"THE SONG OF BERNADETTE"



Though rather over-emotional in places, the "Song of Bernadette" was notable for its photography, acting and atmosphere. Jennifer Jones played a difficult part with great restraint and simplicity, and of the supporting cast. Bernadette's mother was equally outstanding. The vision of the lady was shown with fine taste and here especially the photography was excellent.

"DOCUMENTARY FILMS"



Some of the best films I have seen for a long time were the four documentary films shown during the lunch hours in the Civic Theatre. The first of them, "The Nazis

Strike," I was not able to see, "Divide and Conquer" showed the invasion of the small countries of Europe, leading up to the evacuation of Dunkirk.

Even more deeply moving was the third film, "The Battle of Britain," which showed the war in Britain from Dunkirk until the air raids on London, Coventry and the coast towns, towards the end of 1940. It would be impossible to forget many of the pictures in these two films—Rotterdam after it had been bombed, refugees on the roads, and the great grave where Coventry's dead were buried.

The fourth film, "World of Plenty," did not deal specifically with the war, but with the production and distribution of food throughout the world before, during, and after the war.

"THE UNINVITED"



In "The Uninvited" I was a little disappointed. It was exciting, but not exciting enough. My flesh really crept only twice. But many things turned out to be trumpery affairs of flickering candles, sobbing in the silent watches of the night, mysterious perfumes and unseen hands. And it was a mistake to allow the ghost of Mary Meredith to materialise as a sort of misty octopus and make her funny instead of frightening. Miss Holloway was unbelievably sinister and certainly the last person to be managing a "retreat" for ladies of uncertain mental balance. Miss Bird, one of these ladies, was the brightest spot in the film.

The behaviour of the audience was always interesting. They squeaked and screamed and gasped and giggled and clutched each other in a way that made me think I ought to be more harrowed. But, as far as I am concerned, no picture with Ray Milland in it can be a failure.

"GOING MY WAY"



Bing Crosby as a Catholic priest, lends his usual "homeliness" to the whole film. The result is offensive to anyone possessing the slightest degree of good taste. This too-slick crooner fully deserves the Academy Award for the Worst Cast Player of the Year, while Fitzgerald gives the impression of having just strayed from the nearest Old Men's Home. In the whole of this sloppy melodrama there are only two bright spots—the real star of the film, Rise Stevens, whose singing is superb, and the song from which the film got its name.

Write for Kiwi articles, stories, verse.

TWO BOOKS ON EMPIRE

AN ARTICLE BY WILLIS AIREY

Among the many benefits that the publishers of Penguins have conferred on us, I would rate very high "Argument of Empire" (1943), by that somewhat impish Australian, now Oxford Professor, W. K. Hancock, and Leonard Barnes's Soviet Light on the Colonies (1944). Superficially the two books may seem to be opposed. This is a mistaken view; rather they supplement each other, the difference lying in their different purpose and emphasis. Hancock writes largely to debunk ill-informed criticism of the Empire and Commonwealth, such as comes from some Americans; but he does not dress wolves as sheep—except, perhaps, in the chapter on India, which, I feel, accepts too easily the official British view on the failure of the Cripps' mission, and must be infuriating even to such a naturally sweet-tempered man as Nehru. Barnes, on the other hand, writes primarily to debunk optimism and complacency among British people about conditions in the dependencies, and makes a damaging comparison with what has been achieved in the rapid economic, political and cultural development of formerly subject backward peoples.

Barnes has no counterpart to the first part of Hancock's Argument, which deals with the Commonwealth, mainly for the benefit of Americans; but in the latter part, Hancock sounds all the cautions that are more fully developed by Barnes. Both are urgent for a progressive policy carried out quickly, at least as compared with former British conceptions of speed in the colonial world; both see that this is linked with progressive, democratic policies at home, that native economic development is basic, and that British policy is related to developments in other countries.

Present Tendencies

As Hancock says, his book is very personal—"a book that will be myself thinking aloud." A quotation will summarise pretty well his thinking on the dependent empire. "Inequality, insecurity, waste, monopoly—it is against these four evils that popular idealism is nowadays in revolt. The revolt cannot make itself effective without governmental planning and action. Throughout the past half-century, the Governments of British colonies have been steadily enlarging their sphere of action. Nevertheless, they have moved far too slowly. . . . They have clung too long to the idea that it is their main task to maintain impartial justice, while private enterprise pushes forward the business of economic progress."

He notes with approval present tendencies towards more positive government action in the economic and social fields, as revealed in the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940; but "everything will depend on the energy with which the action is pursued in the years to come." While in general he seems to feel that his "side is passing from the defensive to the offensive," he realises the danger of contentment with slow progress. "I am not arguing in favour of going slow. I am arguing for speed. . . . When we plan, we must do it with a will; we must be alive to the urgency of our task and throw down a challenge to time." His programme "grows out of our own history. . . . It would be wrong for us to undervalue our past achievement. But it would be equally wrong for us to be satisfied with it. The unforgivable thing would be for us to get complacent or cynical or tired when our work is only half done. . . . Let us get ahead with our own history. It is still in the making."

Danger Points

Barnes lays more stress on the danger points that Hancock admits. His argument is worked out through the conversations of an imaginary Soviet expert with the teller of the story and others, such as a British

judge from Tanganyika and a highly placed railway official in Rhodesia, during a tour of various parts of British Africa, which Barnes knows well. He uses material from such authorities as Lord Hailey to show the limits imposed on native development by the prevalence of European capitalist interests. He makes a contrast between the small proportions of the more positive side of British policy and the speed of advance among comparably backward peoples in the U.S.S.R. "You must forgive a Soviet observer," says the Russian to the judge, "if he notices something a little prim in this British hesitancy and deliberation. As the pace of social progress in British colonies appears to him tardy beyond the dreams of snails, he cannot help smiling inwardly at your soul-searching fear of exceeding the speed limit."

This is connected with another contrast. Where British policy most uses native resources in administration, it works through the conservative upper strata of the native society, thereby even freeing chiefs from the partially democratic checks which the native society itself provides—Hancock notes the point, too. But the Soviet system appeals to the progressive elements among the rank and file who are willing to embrace new techniques for the economic, cultural, and political development of their own people, leading to the displacement of the old ruling caste. The former subject peoples in the U.S.S.R. that Barnes cites were certainly comparable in backwardness to the African peoples; but, at least in some parts, it is possible that differences of climate may involve a difference in response to the possibilities of economic advance—a point relevant to the Pacific dependencies.

A Permanent Peace

Barnes is clearly arguing the case for Socialism; "temporary escape from the problems of a world in crisis by the continuance of an exploiting imperialism, ultimately, for him, comes home to roost as Fascism. Hancock is not so clearly Socialist, though he is certainly anti-monopoly, anti-laissez-faire, anti-exploiting imperialism. But at the moment the difference is not important. Both would probably agree that for some time after the war much can be done without completely scrapping capitalism, provided the progressive, democratic forces set the pace. One final point neither of them, I think, makes explicitly. We cannot exterminate the Germans and the Japanese, nor can we permanently have peace merely by "keeping them down." Peace means that at some time they must be ready to live reasonably in a world community. But this further means that we must be able honestly to say to them that we are doing nothing to prevent this devoutly-to-be-wished consummation—that we can fairly say, "It's up to you." The survival of an imperialism that, while tempered with humanity, is preponderately based on profit-making interests external to the colonial peoples themselves, makes this impossible. For it does up, to a point, ease the pressure generated by the conflict between the monopoly tendencies of capitalism and a democracy of the common man. Only the Soviet people can say to the Germans: "We have no advantage over you but our own effort; we have no subject peoples." So this matter of empire is urgent if we wish to win the four freedoms and kill Fascism and the germs of new wars.

PROGNOSTICATIONS

Watch the notice-boards for signs of Club meetings.

Kiwi is the annual magazine of A.U.C.—Write for it. Leave contributions in the Craccum box.

SWOTTING

SOME USEFUL HINTS

Now for a few hints on that painful art, generally acquired by bitter experience, "swotting."

1. Review the requirements of your subjects in the A.U.C. and N.Z. University calendars. Note that the books suggested are, in the main, available at the library desk, and are meant to be referred to frequently.

2. Establish regular habits of work or "swot." With this end in view, find a seat in the library, well-lit and near the literature you will need. The seat you want will not, of course, always be vacant and if you are a frail eight-stoner, you won't want to be shifting a fourteen-stone husky by force. Let discretion be the better part of valour and find a seat in the same alcove, where the surroundings are so familiar they won't distract you.

Plan a regular time-table, which in the case of your being a full-time student, should bring you to your place of work or the library at the same hour each day with the same hours off for meals. If you are a part-time student, try as far as possible to get your regular place and times of work established at home.

Whatever the position as a full-time or part-time student, arrange your timetable to get you home and ready for the all important eight hours' sleep.

Intervals of Rest

3. Work for an hour, rest five minutes, not however being rigidly guided by the clock. It is more important to finish a section of your work than to make an artificial break at the end of each hour. Plan your work so that one unit will fill or just exceed an hour.

While resting, have a glance at the current magazine desk, or at books pertaining to your subject. If at home, drink a glass of milk or darn

a hole in a stocking. Be firm, make the five minutes break that and no more.

Have a Method

4. Work out a method of "swot" suited both to you and the subject you are studying. The method of precis is a very useful one, more useful in the study of some subjects than others, but applicable to most, e.g., with a subject such as Chemistry, where certain theories and principles have to be known, a precis of these and accounts of the work done on them are invaluable. In a literary subject, e.g., English, where one of the main objects is to build up a basis of discrimination, broader fields have to be covered and to precis all material would be a waste of time. In reading criticisms a precis of the main points is often valuable.

5. Review your lecture notes and reading frequently throughout the year. The factor of frequency can hardly be stressed too strongly.

When actually learning certain parts of your work which demand to be known well, individual capacity is again a deciding factor. Some people learn best by reading aloud a passage of work, some simply by relying on a good visual "memory."

Balance and Interest

6. Build up an interest in your subjects. If work is linked with interest, time will not rapidly destroy what you have learned.

Interest in your subjects is not always spontaneous, often having to be stimulated. This can be done by reviewing your subjects as a group and finding where they overlap, and, most of all, by getting on with the study of them. Nothing kills interest quicker than procrastination!

Start covering the syllabus, don't hope to rely on lecture notes alone. These should be merely a guide to further investigation on your part.

Try to live a harmoniously balanced life of work and play. Live a healthy life, getting regular meals, sleep, physical and mental relaxation. Here common sense should guide you. Go out—but don't become an old night-owl; work, but don't glue your nose to the grindstone. Join a club—but don't become the mainstay of several clubs to the detriment of your work.

Take advantage of the opportunity you are being given by keeping a well-balanced programme of work and relaxation. Your work should then pay the dividends you demand.

F. R. ADAMS.

TOURNAMENT SPIRIT

On behalf of the Executive, I should like to compliment the A.U.C. representatives at Easter Tournament, with particular reference to the haka party, for their excellent showing and fine college spirit. From comments by representatives of other colleges, the spirit of A.U.C. was much appreciated and even envied.

This is the type of favourable advertisement we want, let it be shown now to the public of Auckland as the public of Wellington saw and heard it.

These representatives have revived a worthwhile spirit of comradeship, it is now up to the students to continue throughout the winter, by joining and following the 'Varsity teams and showing the public that we are proud to belong to the A.U.C.

KEITH L. PIPER,
President Stud. Ass.

I.R.C.

For its first meeting of the year the club combined with Extra-Curricular to show, by courtesy of the Internal Marketing Division, the film "World of Plenty."

OBITUARY

We record with regret the death of two students of this college.

There is reason to believe that an accident on the stair-ladder in the library has accounted for the death of a student. A body was found during the recent titivation of the surface of the tennis court. The condition of the remains indicates that both accident and interment took place some time ago; identification was out of the question. The discovery at this juncture justifies the opinion that it was on the tennis court that a tumescence was least likely to be considered unusual. We attribute the hitherto unaccountable insistence on no speaking to a desire on the part of the library staff to pay respectful, if clandestine, tribute to the fallen. To our reporter, however, the Librarian intimated that she had no comment to make. In the remote event of a parent or relative not being reconciled to an unexplained bereavement, we advise that he approach the Librarian again with a view to pressing the point.

An unclaimed science text-book led to the discovery of the body of a female student on the floor of a room in the science block. The remains were so mangled as to render identification impossible. It is presumed that death was the result of being trampled underfoot at the exodus of a Stage I. science class. Evidence that the deceased's hand was firmly gripping her text-book has established for her the credit of dying at her post. The remains have been despatched to the Medical School at Otago for the last rites.

The Auckland Students' Association Executive Committee have asked us to advise that they have received £10 from the Medical School in full payment. The item will appear on the Balance Sheet under "Anonymous Donations."

A PLAN FOR A NEW UNIVERSITY OF N.Z.

WRITTEN BY JOHN NATHAN

CALENDAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF N.Z.

APPENDIX II.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY

In 1944, the condition of the University College was causing much comment and dissatisfaction. In spite of the war, the problem of accommodation was acute: the School of Medicine at Otago could accept only a limited number of students. In addition, the lecturing staff complained of the inadequacy of their salaries, and pointed out that, by reason of the overcrowded conditions, they were unable to do justice to their work. Many critics still objected that the College in Auckland was little better than a night school. Here, also, there was no provision for the accommodation of students. There was an agitation for the establishment at Auckland of another School of Medicine, and of a School of Engineering; by the end of the year, the College Council had bought a site at Tamaki on which to build a larger establishment with fuller facilities. Thus university affairs began to show prospects of improvement. It was, however, the approaching end of the war which precipitated those developments which were so completely to alter New Zealand Higher Education.

A War Memorial

Early in 1945 appeared an article which offered a solution to the problems of university education, and which at the same time included provision for what the country was beginning to seek, a worthy War Memorial. In short, the plan was to build at Nelson a University of New Zealand to replace the existing colleges. Nelson was selected because of its central position, celebrated climate, and cultured atmosphere; it had the additional advantage of stimulating no provincial jealousies. The author of the plan urged that unnecessary and fruitless duplication was going on in the dispersed colleges, that New Zealand was a small country, and that the continued existence of the four constituent colleges was the result of a prolonged policy of procrastination; that their history consisted of a series of shifts to adjust their capacity to the needs of the moment; that the move to Tamaki would be just another of these shifts; and that the time had come completely to reorganise and re-establish the university system in New Zealand.

"The concentration of the forces of the university will have the effect of removing the existing abuses. By building and organisation on a large scale it will be possible to provide an adequate and inexpensive system of accommodation. The change will enable the long overdue rise in the salaries of professors and lecturers to be made. Finally, a full university residential life will stimulate invaluable contacts between the rising young men and women of the whole Dominion."

In the plan, a preliminary estimate of the cost (based on that of the Cite Universitaire in Paris), indicated that a university for five thousand five hundred students could be built for £2,000,000. The building was to be financed by a Government subsidy on a £ for £ basis to supplement an estimated £1,000,000 of existing university assets. A budget was drawn up which showed that after the initial expenditure the annual cost to the country would be no greater than before.

Government Support

As at the time of the abolition of the provinces, initial opposition arose from local interests, conservatism, and general reluctance to change. However, those with an eye to the future soon adopted the plan. Their

number was large, particularly among the university community itself. The university authorities also received the project favourably. Articles and editorials appeared in the press. The idea of a National War Memorial in this form caught the imagination of the public. Until the end of the war, little was able to be done. But the college authorities demonstrated their favourable attitude by suspending operations on the sites they had recently bought. Various prominent men publicly professed their support of the project, and from both sides of the House members spoke in favour of its implementation. The following extract from Hansard is a typical expression of the feeling of the country on the subject:

"I think, Mr. Speaker, that we all realise that at the critical stage of this war our preservation was due to our fine young men. There seems, therefore, no better memorial for New Zealand to erect than this, which will not only provide the best in education for themselves and their successors, but, as is being done overseas, will be a more valuable asset to the country than the many useless and hardly decorative monuments which were built after the last war."

The end of the war shortly before the election in 1946, saw the country eager and anxious for the erection of the new university. Both parties went to the polls pledged to support it. In the budget of 1947, a grant was made of £1,000,000. In July, a National War Memorial Appeal brought another £1,400,000, each citizen having made it his or her object to raise £1. Thus the sacrifice of university assets was not necessary and they were therefore available for application to the needs of the new foundation. In December, building began on the plan of Messrs. Clay and Brickdust, an overseas firm, whose design was accepted by the judges of the architectural competition inaugurated in 1946. By June, 1948, the main buildings were complete, at a cost of £800,000, a sum £100,000 in excess of the estimate, but well provided for by the heavy subscription to the building funds. Scientific equipment and books were transferred from the old college. Applications from four thousand students for the opening year, 1950, had been received by the end of 1948; during the following year almost the full quota was reached.

Staff and Syllabus

In 1949, the final details of the staffing and syllabus were published. In most respects they resembled the original plan. There were fourteen Colleges, nine for men and five for women. At the head of each College was a Principal; the majority of the Principals appointed were Professors Emeriti of the old colleges. Two Resident Fellows lived in each College to advise the students and to supervise their courses. Each of the Professors and Lecturers was nominally attached to a College. In this and other ways they established social contacts with the students. Twenty-five Professors were appointed at a salary of £2000. There were one hundred Lecturers at an average salary of £1000. The courses differed substantially from those in the old colleges. Each student was obliged to take a three-year course in Arts or Science. This course might be taken in two years if the student was proceeding to a post-graduate degree. Professional degrees were of the latter type, and, with the exception of Medicine, were conferred after a two-year course. Thus a Bachelor of Arts of the new university was understood to have pursued a three-year course in Arts; a Bachelor of Laws to have covered the ground of the same Arts degree, and to have taken in addition a two-year course in Law. Thus every graduate of the University

of New Zealand was equipped with a general education in addition to any specialised knowledge. Fees for tuition were to be £5 per subject; for examination, £1/13/4 per subject. All students were expected to be in residence during the term. Practical experience, where necessary, was to be gained during the vacation, usually by arrangement between the University and appropriate firms. Facilities were also provided by which medical students might go during the vacation as assistants to hospitals all over the Dominion.

An important feature of the new system was the importance attached to social contacts among the whole university community. In the original plan this was particularly emphasised:

"Many observers have felt that New Zealand university institutions are most inadequate in their facilities for any but very limited social contacts. It is generally accepted that this is one of the most important functions that can be fulfilled by a university; in the new university it is essential that every such facility be available. In this will lie one of its chief merits."

Suffice it to add that in 1959 there were forty-five flourishing student organisations. There is in addition a varied and full sporting life to which inter-college rivalry gives a healthy stimulus.

Scholarships and Bursaries

The details published in 1949 gave also an account of the new government scheme for assistance to students. By 1942, many had claimed that the existing system was out of touch with the cost of living. Under it some two thousand five hundred students obtained an average of £16 each. By the new scheme, the same number obtained an average of £80 each. There were three types of government assistance, each tenable for four years. University Scholarships worth £105 annually were open, as before, to competitive examination. There were seventy-five available each year, where there had previously been 30. University Bursaries (£80) were awarded on the results of the scholarship examination at the discretion of the examiners. Four hundred and twenty-five were available each year. The third category consisted of University Allowances (£65) of which one hundred and twenty-five were available for award annually. A special board constituted by the University Senate awarded them to applicants who did not fall into the above categories and who could show to its satisfaction that they were suitable to receive a university education at the expense of the country, and that they would not be able to do so without assistance. The cost of a year's education was estimated at £98. In addition to the government scheme, many scholarships and exhibitions had been endowed by various districts in memory of their fallen. The Government's attitude to assistance to students was explained by the Minister of Education in a speech in 1951:

"It is not the intention of the Government to assist more than a fixed proportion (45 per cent) of students, for, while it believes that there should be assistance available for those suitable who would be unable to enjoy a university education without it, yet it believes that no good can be done by too much spoon-feeding. Higher Education is a valuable asset; if it were obtainable for nothing by all, it might soon be valued by all at nothing."

Official Opening

The transfer from the old to the new took place without incident after the official opening by the Governor-General in 1950. Students were given an equivalence for their previous work, so that a balanced community

was formed and a normal exodus took place at the end of the first year. It may be said without exaggeration that during the last ten years the University has fulfilled every expectation. It is particularly interesting to note that the prediction that the new system would cost no more than the old has been completely fulfilled. The following salient figures bear striking resemblance to those of the estimate in the original plan.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959

	£
To salaries	150,000
" Staff	100,000
" Administration	14,000
" Maintenance	26,000
" College Expenses	164,500
" Scholarships, etc	200,000
" College Salaries	30,000
" Miscellaneous	3,000
	£687,500
	£
By Tuition Fees	110,000
" Exam. Fees	36,000
" College Fees	330,000
" Income fr. Univ. Assets	30,000
" Income fr. Surplus Bldg. Fund	9,000
" Endowments	6,000
" Statutory Grant	126,000+
" Scholarships, etc. Grant	40,500+
	£687,500

+ = 1942 figure.

To conclude this account of the foundation of the new university, it seems appropriate to quote the following from the 1959 Presidential Address to the Senate of the University of New Zealand:

"No one, I think we may safely say, who has seen the ten years of achievement made by this university, could possibly envisage a return to the system that we knew in 1940. On the other hand, no one must under-rate the vision and foresight shown by those who had the courage and enthusiasm to break away from the old and substitute for it not only a centre of higher education equal to any in the world, but also a memorial which will permanently and constructively record the glorious sacrifices of New Zealanders in the last Great War."

ROSTRUM

Rostrum is the annual publication of the University of New Zealand. All the constituent colleges contribute material, each college taking its turn to appoint an editorial staff. This year, V.U.C. are editing Rostrum, and articles, poems, stories, sketches, line and wood-cuts, are all wanted. Leave your copy in the Craccum box by the beginning of the second term.

Are you chafing to further Student Relief? You may achieve this by applying for remunerative work on Work Day!

* * *

Man made God in his own image.

DB

LAGER

The Great Favourite

from the

WAITEMATA

MODEL BREWERY



CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

TIME AND T.S.E. LITERARY CLUB

"Time and T. S. Eliot" was the subject selected by Lieutenant John Reid for an address to the Literary Club on March 14. Those present were treated to some intensive intellectual stimulation which was in many respects a refreshing, though perhaps rather devastating, change for the student mind.

The speaker dealt with the content of Eliot's latest quartet of poems—"Easter Coker," "Burnt Norton," "The Dry Salvages," and "Little Gidding." He gave a comprehensive analysis of the poems and an enlightening explanation of the symbols and allusions contained in them. Mr. Reid claimed that these poems represented metaphysical poetry—not in the technical sense—comparable with the work of Lucretius and Dante, adding that English literature had produced nothing equally notable in this field. In our view, posterity is likely to endorse this verdict. The poem, considered in accordance with the author's intention as one whole, is certainly fit to rank with the greatest of our longer poems. In itself it justifies the hitherto dubious ideals of modern poetry.

Any excess of the fantastic suggested by the speaker's imaginative and sympathetic appreciation of the poems, was counter-balanced by a sustained fluency and an almost mechanically faultless choice of words.

"Leaving one still with the intolerable wrestle

With words and meanings,"

Mr. Reid finally descended from the elevated plane which characterised his speech, and concluded by expressing the hope that his words would induce someone who had not already done so to peruse the poems. Although he confined himself to the matter and not to the manner of Eliot's poems—a topic on to which some were disappointed not to be able to lure him—we feel that, if the Literary Club are fortunate enough to hear Mr. Reid again, he will have little difficulty in successfully justifying the poet.

FRENCH PLAY MOD. LANGS. CLUB

The presentation of a French play to an audience which, at the most, understands about half the dialogue involved, and laughs at the other half to be in good taste, contains a great many difficulties for the producer. He must choose a play that relies on expressive action and settings, with very little concern for character dialogue or stage craft. Hence the choice of a play like "Le Bureau Central des Idées."

If this play is representative of the modern trend in French drama, then the French theatre has fallen on evil days. The play was full of all the trite and conventional situations, that one expects to find in a second rate American production. The notion of a shark trading on people's eccentricities is not a new one for American commercialism. Here it was treated in a humorous manner, but we wonder just how often it really happens. American influence must be very profound on the French mind, as was evidenced in the dialogue where such phrases as "dans le sac" kept on occurring.

However, Professor Keys made the most of his meagre material, and the play became reasonably comprehensible to the audience. The parts were well acted, though they did not require any great efforts of interpretation.

Some of the minor characters showed a tendency to talk across the stage, rather than at the audience, but judging from the laughter around me the play was a comparative success.

ARCHAEOLOGY CLASSICAL SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the Classical Society this year, Mr. Sibson read a paper on the Mycenaean and Minoan civilisation.

Although contemporary inscriptions have been found in abundance, they have not yet been deciphered so that we have to rely solely on the evidence of archaeology for our knowledge of this period. Of this science, Heinrich Schlieman, born in Germany in 1822, is the pioneer. His excavations at Hissarlik, the site of ancient Troy, proved beyond doubt that he was right and the scholars wrong: Homer's "Odyssey" and "Iliad" had a basis in fact. More than this, Homer had faithfully described his world. Weapons, ornaments, traces of walls and buildings all tallied with Homer's account.

From Troy, Schlieman's instinct led him to Mycenae in the plane of Argos, Agamemnon's home. There excavation brought to light a wonderful array of gold cups, weapons and ornaments which far outshone the more barbaric treasure of King Priam at Troy. However, Schlieman had not discovered evidence of Agamemnon. Possibly the bee-hive tombs on the surface date from his time. At any rate, he had discovered a new, unsuspected period of Greek History, now called the Mycenaean Age and extending from 1600 B.C.—1100 B.C. The Homeric Age was three centuries later than this.

In Egypt was discovered in 1890 pottery of the same period and identical with Mycenaean. In 1898, Sir Arthur Evans set out to find the earlier civilisation and went to Knossos.

Under only a few feet of soil the palace of Minos began to come to light. It was enormous in size and elaborate in construction, obviously the work of skilled engineers and architects. Nothing so adequate as the drainage system was seen by Europe till the nineteenth century.

E.U.

When Dr. Koo addressed A.U.C. several years ago, he introduced us to the Chinese symbols for the word "Crisis," and to their meaning—"dangerous opportunity."

Again we have a visitor from China who has known that nation in some of its very real moments of crisis: the Rt. Rev. Frank Houghton, Bishop of West China and World Director of the China Inland Mission. He is to speak on the subject, "Crisis in China" at 8 o'clock on Thursday, April 12, in Room 19.

Bishop Houghton is a man in his early middle age, who has spent quite a considerable part of his life in the service of China. He first went there in 1920, three years after his ordination, but was evacuated together with many other missionaries during the disturbances of 1927. During the years that followed, though in England, he kept close contact with China as editorial secretary of the China Inland Mission, until his return in 1937. They have been fateful years for China since then, and he has made good use of his opportunities to observe the land and the people and the use they have made of their "dangerous opportunities." We are sure that Bishop Houghton will have something of genuine interest and value to tell us of "Crisis in China."

Lately returned to New Zealand is another man who has been able to observe at close quarters the reactions of men and women and nations during the years of world crisis. He is Mr. R. A. Laidlaw, who, as a worker for the past five years with the Armed Forces in England and Europe, has had unusual opportunities for contacting and understanding the attitudes and ideals of the people of Britain. Mr. Laidlaw will speak at a Sunday Tea in the Women's Common Room at 4.30 p.m., on April 15th.

IMMORTALITY S.C.M. LECTURES

The Rev. G. A. Naylor, chaplain to the S.C.M. in Auckland, has commenced a series of lectures, followed by questions and discussion, on the subject of Immortality. The aim is to give systematic teaching on the Christian view of the after-life, and to deal with such scientific objections as have been urged against it.

The following are some of the reasons why the doctrine of the after-life has dropped into the back-ground:

(1) The general growth of materialistic ideas and the rapid progress of the physical sciences has brought about a distrust of anything which cannot be weighed, measured or smelt.

(2) There has been a reaction against the distortions of the Christian doctrine. Crude, materialistic ideas of hell and heaven, and excessive dwelling on the rewards and punishments of the after-life have thrown the doctrine into disrepute.

(3) The concentration of attention on politico-economic questions, and the common belief that Christianity has been either reactionary or the opium of the people, have caused anything Christian to become suspect.

(4) Some schools of modern psychology have led many to think that the idea of an after-life is wishful thinking or even, in the case of the behaviourist school, that the mere idea of the survival of the spirit is fantastic. Mr. Naylor believes that these and other objections can be honestly disposed of. If you agree, his treatment of the subject will appeal to you. If you disagree, here is an opportunity to discuss the question.

Watch for notices of future meetings.

MILLIE'S WONDERLAND

KICKS TO: Willie.

PRAISE TO: Millie.

BY THE WAY: When Dr. Briggs doesn't want to be disturbed, he closes his door.

By the way, men, if you yearn to express yourself in song, in other words, if you sing TENOR, don't hide your light under a bushel, bring it to Music Club instead. Wednesday nights, 7-8 p.m.

You are invited to join the GRIFFIN PRESS PUBLICATIONS CLUB

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Members receive advance notice of our publications and a liberal discount on all purchases.

New Titles:

"Live Rounds," by "Caliban." Humorous Verses of Army Life (Illus.) Price: 1/6 (Members 1/-). Postage 2d.

"The Secret Years," by J. C. Reid. Poetry and Satire of Distinction. Price: 5/- (Members 4/-). Postage 3d. Also Available:

"Brown Man's Burden" (Finlayson). 7/6 (6/-). Post 4d.

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On Our Vacation

By R.A.S.

(Continued from last issue)

We took the road back to the office, for variety as well as for surety. On the way we passed three small churches. The nearness of the front to the back conjured up a horrible vision of the preacher in the pulpit resting his chin on the stomach in the back pew during the sermon. The fact that a group of people could remain devout under such cramped conditions says much for Christianity.

Soon we arrived back at the railway lines, picked up our gear and made for the office. One of us felt rather squeamish because we had not reported earlier, but the other two talked him out of it, assuring him that as we were being paid for the whole day anyway the later we started work the better. The office accepted us rather casually, as if it were the most everyday occurrence for three University students laden with the basic commodities to report for work. A nice friendly girl took down name, address and phone number. She did not proffer hers in exchange. Then after a quick peek at our dole and ration books she told us we were now M.B.W.'s. This set of hieroglyphics we later discovered meant Male Basic Workers. The friendly young thing then gave us what she termed a mattress. We were rather sceptical about its deflated condition until she assured us that once full of straw it was extremely comfortable. Later experience prompts me to call that young lady a liar.

We were driven to our quarters in a little Ford truck. The driver was a reticent gentleman with a collar and tie. His silence was not due to snobbishness, but to the fact that he was smoking a pipe—at least that is what we prefer to think. We had not progressed more than five hundred yards before we saw our first vegetable paddock, with row upon row of the sweetest little onion plants. Field after field passed, some of cabbage, some of carrots and some very noticeably of onions.

Our quarters were rather aptly named Mocre's Mess. The establishment comprised a broken-down farm house, four Army huts and an out-house which was shower room cum washing-up room cum lavatory. Three of the huts were occupied, so we settled for the fourth. Each hut was equipped with a door, a table, three beds, electric light and a large ash-tray about eight feet by twelve. As we sat taking all this in specimen number two appeared. This was one Richard Bunting, known as Dick, who with his good wife, attempted to satisfy our dietary requirements. He could be termed a cook. He was most definitely not a bottle-washer, with the result that the milk we took each day to the fields generally turned sour before lunch time. When he grinned, we saw that Dick had an advantage over specimen number one. He had one tooth. After a little social chit-chat he trotted away to prepare us some lunch. The bread, jam and cheese made rather a meagre meal but we enjoyed it. After lunch we fought our way back through the summer growth around the huts and settled in more comfortably. We made our beds, unpacked our kit-bags, pinned up our pin-up girls, and did all the other private little things a young man has to do when he moves to new digs. This was rather exhausting so we snoozed off.

We were wakened by an infernal clattering and yelling. Then nine bodies hurled into our hut. Nine little Freshers, one redhead, one platinum blonde and seven indiscriminate brunettes stood and stared at us. Then the questions poured over us—Got anything to eat? When did you get here? Got any cigarettes? What did you come here for? Not even any tobacco?

(To be continued)

EASTER TOURNAMENT, 1945

Our haka party on top! That's how loyal Aucklanders will remember Tournament, 1945, in which the laurels were mainly divided between Canterbury and Otago. However, in addition to shouting the other colleges more or less down, our boys proved they were the best fighters. (Use of the word "boxers" would not fit every case).

Otago made a great effort to retain the Tournament Shield, but on Tuesday afternoon the Canterbury tennis team turned the scale, and the result of the last final gave Canterbury the Shield by half a point. We weren't at any stage the likely winners of the Wooden Spoon and Victoria completed its role as host college by taking this emblem of dubious value.

The haka party did not win through without a tough struggle with "the boys from up the hill" who met us at the train, complete in green blouses and yellow skirts, but our repertoire was greater than theirs.

Alas, where is Hori? Object of a pitched battle after Monday's athletics, this noble bird was rent asunder with cattish ferocity and only scraps remain. The haka boys were not the same at the tennis the following day, but the clash of events, with the drinking horn in process at Barrett's, had more than a little to do with this. Some of the boys had more than a little, too. There was compensation for the loss of Hori in the appropriation at the Tournament Ball and the carrying home of the Canterbury mascot.

The drinking horn was won in good time by Otago, whose representatives showed good technique and the minimum effort for the maximum result, and in this (unofficial) event the Aucklanders, none of whom had ever practised before, went a good way to taking (ahem!) whatever booby prize is provided.

Actual Tournament Shield points, which take no account of either the horn contest or the tug-of-war, both won by Otago, were: Canterbury 23½, Otago 22½, Auckland 15½, Victoria 9½.

BLOOD AND GORE

Since this is a parochial account, in that it is written from the Auckland angle, it is fitting to start with the boxing comment. Until Waldegrave had the bad luck to strike the Canterbury strong man and representative Rugby forward, A. D. McKenzie, in the last preliminary bout, Aucklanders had qualified for all the finals, Worth by a streetful of science and most of the others by force.

Only two of the seven finals on Monday night went the full distance of four two-minute rounds. Aucklanders won four of the six finals in which they were engaged, the shortest bout being that in which Revington twice spilled R. Oliver (Victoria) before the referee halted it in the first round.

Best K.O. of the evening came from the gloves of Worth, a body punch putting his opponent right out in the second round. Worth did not have much time to qualify for his award of the most scientific boxer, since his preliminary ended in the first round, on a t.k.o. decision. There was no one to touch him for all-round ability. The most impressive of the other winners were McKenzie, who seemed to hit like a thunderbolt, and the Aucklanders, Brown and Holmes.

Boxing results were:—

Bantamweight.—B. Sutton-Smith (V.U.C.) 8.10, beat M. F. Soper (O.U.) 8.9, on points; C. Worth (A.U.C.) 8.9, beat R. F. Furness (C.U.C.) 8.10, by first-round t.k.o.; final, Worth beat Sutton-Smith by second round t.k.o.

Featherweight.—C. Orr (A.U.C.) 9.0½, beat K. M. Ewen (O.U.) 9.0, on points; A. W. Young (V.U.C.) 8.13½, beat J. C. Muir (C.U.C.) 9.0, on points; final, Young beat Orr on points.

Lightweight.—J. F. Hadfield

(C.U.C.) 9.10, beat E. T. Watts (V.U.C.) 9.6, by first round t.k.o.; W. E. Brown (A.U.C.) 9.5, beat H. R. Gibson (O.U.) 9.10½, on points; final, Brown beat Hadfield on points.

Welterweight.—D. R. Armstrong (O.U.) 10.3, beat B. M. O'Connor (V.U.C.) 10.3, by second round t.k.o.; J. Holmes (A.U.C.) 10.6, beat D. J. Rugg (C.U.C.) 10.3, on points; final, Holmes beat Armstrong by third round t.k.o.

Middleweight.—R. L. Oliver (V.U.C.) 11.1, beat R. P. Daney (C.U.C.) 10.10, on points; E. D. Revington (A.U.C.) 10.13, beat H. B. Rainey (O.U.) 11.1, by second round t.k.o.; final, Revington beat Oliver by first round t.k.o.

Light-Heavyweight.—R. J. M. Fletcher (A.U.C.) 11.9, beat H. C. Faulke (V.U.C.) 11.7, on points; J. M. Foreman (O.U.) 11.6, beat M. J. Glue (C.U.C.) 11.6, on points; final, Foreman beat Fletcher by second-round t.k.o.

Heavyweight.—A. D. McKenzie (C.U.C.) 13.7, beat C. F. Waldegrave (A.U.C.) 12.10, by second round t.k.o. final, McKenzie beat R. Mara (O.U.) 13.12, by first round k.o.

CLOSE ATHLETIC TUSSLE

Athletics was where we showed up next best. Five of the 19 championships went to Aucklanders, one less than to Canterbury competitors. Otago won the Shield by a single point from the former two teams only by virtue of numerous second placings.

Tossman's clear-cut defeat of Greville over the 440 yards hurdles in 58 4-5s, two-fifths of a second better time than when Greville won the national title a few weeks back, was unexpected. Tossman was the only 1941 champion to retain his title. A.U.C. delegate Wilkins, after getting away badly in the 120 hurdles and pulling out of the race, overtook Collinson in the lead in the 220 event, the other Auckland being forced into third place.

First and third placings in the broad jump went to Aucklanders, Neesham recording the best jump of his career to win with 21ft. 9in., Kay jumped 19ft. 5in. to get third, behind Peterson, who later won the 100 yards sprint for Otago.

Greville ran two solid 880's on Monday afternoon, first in winning the individual 880 title, and later to give Auckland victory in the relay in which Canterbury was not a starter. Three times previously champion javelin thrower, and holder of the university record of 171ft. 11in., Gillespie made no bones about winning the title a fourth time. Against a steady breeze he recorded 156ft.

This breeze militated against fast times, and no records were broken or equalled.

PROVINCIAL TRADITION

With six first placings in ten events Otago University swimmers cleaned up the three colleges just as surely as Otago provincial teams have done for a couple of years Otago secured 15 points. Auckland's second position was due to the double success, in 100 yards freestyle and backstroke, of Williams, and Marie Pasalich's swim over in the women's breaststroke. Miss Pasalich broke the university record of 1.32 1-5s, she set at the 1941 tournament, but her time in the Thorndon baths, open air and cold, fresh water, was three seconds outside her New Zealand record.

J. Fraser (Otago), set a new record for the 50 yards women's freestyle, when she won her heat in 30 4-5s, with the Victoria swimmer, P. Cummins, second, but in the final at night the placings were reversed, and the time 32s. Miss Fraser thus lost this title, but retained her 100 yards title in 75 4-5s, slower time than when she won in 1941.

Despite the discomfiture accompanying such an action, it was

scarcely likely that the evening would pass without any spectator emulating the swimmers, and sure enough, towards the end, an exuberant Otago supporter took a neat-header from the diving board, fully clothed, and swam the 33 1-3 yards to the other end in good style. A former dental student, his name was E. de Berry.

CANTERBURY TOPS ROWING

Finishing smoothly four lengths ahead of Otago, the Canterbury eight retained the Hebblerley Shield in the boat race at Oriental Bay on Saturday afternoon. Third, one and a-half lengths behind Otago, Auckland had held a slight lead at one early stage, but did not threaten the leaders near the finish of the one and a-quarter mile race. The course was reduced from two miles on account of choppy water near the original starting place. It is ten years since Auckland won this event.

JEAN WALLACE'S DRIVING

Hard-hitting Jean McL. Wallace was possibly the outstanding tennis player at the tournament, and her powerful driving gave her a comparatively easy win in the women's singles final over a steady Canterbury girl, I. Kitson. When it came to the women's doubles final the story was different, the Kitson sisters keeping the ball away from Miss Wallace as much as possible. Her partner, Winsome Denne, had a hard match, and the Canterbury pair, who combined effectively and were clever at the net, won in straight sets.

Canterbury had to win both this match, which concluded second to last, and the final of the combined doubles against Otago if they were to take the Tennis Cup and Tournament Shield. Result of the combined doubles final was seldom in doubt, Miss Pepler and Seldon winning their first set, 6-1, and the second, 6-3.

Auckland's second title was won earlier by Dempsey and Wright, who gave Canterbury a setback as the southerners strove to overtake Otago's Tournament points. Smiler (Victoria), men's singles champion, was an A.U.C. student until last year. Keith Piper had the misfortune to strain his racquet before match play started, and was eliminated in the first round of the combined and men's doubles.

Apart from finals, results are given only where Aucklanders are concerned.

I.C.I. SHIELD GOES SOUTH

The miniature rifle shooting was an event in which South Island teams filled the first two places. Canterbury men had the first and third highest individual scores, Caldwell, who tied for fourth with an aggregate of 266, being the most successful Auckland. Collinson shot well in the deliberate practises, scoring 92 and 93, but scored only 60 in the 90 seconds rapid on account of a faulty telescope. Collinson tied with Ballantyne (O.U.), for top place in the deliberate practises.

Teams' scores were:—C.U.C. 1068, O.U. 1060, A.U.C. 1028, V.U.C. 951. The rapid practice is referred to second in the following table of Aucklanders' scores:—B. J. Caldwell 88, 83, 95 (266); E. T. Giles, 88, 88, 86 (262); P. B. Fox, 90, 74, 91 (255); H. Collinson, 92, 60, 93 (245).

The trophy at stake was the I.C.I. Shield, not the Haslam Shield.

SEARCH FOR EXCUSES

"Our girls were ladies," said a mere male, when asked his opinion of Auckland's triple basketball defeat. What he meant was difficult to understand, but excuses must be found, if it means calling in the detective force. Otago had a particularly fine combination, which defeated our team, 33-10. The game with Canterbury we lost 17-12, and that with Victoria, 16-7. Otago was unbeaten, Victoria lost only to Otago, while Canterbury's sole victory was at our expense. Two of the Auckland team, F. Adams and M. Parsons, had been recommended for blues when the team arrived home, while mention should also be made of the Wee Champs, who desire to remain anonymous.

THANKS VICTORIA

Truthfully we can say that Victoria put on a very good show, and all members of the party were grateful to their hosts and friendly rivals. At short notice the Wellington folk organised a first-class Tournament.

CRACCUM STAFF

Editor: R. I. F. Pattison.

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Literary Editor: Judith Child.

Art: Kathleen Olds.

Sports: Joan Billington, W. Wilkins.

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might have
meant
a blonde —
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SPORTS

BOXING CLUB

The A.G.M. was recently held and the election of officers was as follows:—

President: A. P. Postlewaite.
Club Captain: J. Holmes.
Sec.-Treas.: E. D. Revington.
Committee: C. Waldegrave, R. Fletcher, C. Orr.

A very successful tournament was held in the fire brigade gym. in the presence of approximately 150 people, who thoroughly enjoyed the evening's sport.

The successful competitors were:—
Heavyweight: C. Waldegrave.
Light-Heavyweight: J. Enwright.
Middleweight: E. D. Revington.
Welterweight: J. Holmes.
Lightweight: W. Brown.
Bantamweight: C. Orr.
Featherweight: C. Worth.

We wish to thank sincerely members of the A.B.A. for their kind help as officials at the tournament. Without their interest A.U.C. boxing would be much the poorer.

HARRIER CLUB

There are, naturally, other runs during the year such as the Wartime Champs., the Great Eastern and One-hunga-Auckland in which we enter teams, together with Social runs from the homes of club members and patrons. Due to poor attendances, we have not done as well as we might have done, so here is a chance for new members to show themselves. We later send a team to Dunedin for the Winter Tournament, so BE IN, BOYS!

ERNESTINE

I was very disappointed to see that an incident having the makings of a really good feud failed to come up to expectations when the last issue of Craccum was published. I refer to the letter signed by Miss Hoodless and others and the reply by the Editor. If either had had any righteous indignation in their make-ups they would have torn each others eyes out, but no, Aunt Alice tells me she saw them walking to church together last Sunday in an aura of sanctity, discussing the Ethics of Editorship, How to Create a Stir, or Something. Let this be a lesson to all you girls. Never trust a man, for if you do he will reveal to the public the twaddle you write to him, the muck you talk to him and the length of time you can kiss him.

I understand this must be a revelation to most of you because I know how discreet you are about your boy friends. It is not in the nature of girls to gossip either about each other or about the half-witted swains, but men! "At every word a reputation dies." The subject of gossip is one which easily annoys me, and although I may make some coy observation linking two people's names it is never for the purpose of being malicious.

ERNESTINE.

* * *

Write for Rostrum this year!

* * *

The sickle moon bows her comely head when my love goes lightly by.
HINDU PROVERB.

MUSIC RECITALS

NEW PROGRAMMES

The Committee of the Music Club has arranged a series of recorded recitals, which are being given in the College Hall every Thursday.

Starting at 1.20 p.m., they last for approximately half an hour, and they are well worth going to. The programmes for the coming week are posted every Wednesday on the notice-boards outside the Women's Common Room, and in the Science Block. All staff, students and members of the public are cordially invited.

The programmes for April 12 until the end of the first term are as follows:—

APRIL 12

Spanish and American Music.

1. The Three-Cornered Hat Suite—Falla.
2. Motet for four male voices—Vittoria.
3. Solo from "King's Henchman"—"Nay, Marcus, lay him down"—Deems Taylor.
4. Piano Concerto in D Minor—Macdowell.

APRIL 19.

Norwegian and Czech Music.

1. Vitava, Symphonic Poem. Smetana.
2. Holberg Suite—Grieg.

APRIL 26

Finnish and Italian Music

1. Finlandia, Tone Poem—Sibelius.
2. Swan of Tuonela—Sibelius.
3. Motet for eight voices, Hodie Christus Natus Est.—Palestrina.
4. Violin Concerto in C Major—Vivaldi.

MAY 3

Music by Bach.

1. Toccata and Fugue in D Minor.
2. Concerto in A Minor for Harp, Flute, Violin and Orchestra.
3. Duet, with chorus, from the St. Matthew's Passion—"Behold, my Saviour now is taken."

* * *

Draw for Rostrum this year!

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MATH. SOCIETY

The A.G.M. of the Mathematical Society was held on Thursday, March 15, when the following officers were elected:—

President: Professor H. G. Forder.
Vice-Presidents: Miss N. Marsh and Mr. A. W. Tills.

Student Chairman: J. C. Burns.

Secretary: F. Foulkes.

Committee: B. I. Hayman, I. A. Williamson, Miss M. Luke.

The next meeting of the society will take place at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, April 17, in Room 48, when Mr. J. H. Clarke will give a lecture on "Combinatorial Analysis."



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