



CRACCUM

THE
JOURNAL
OF
AUCKLAND
UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE

Vol. 19, No. 6—Price Threepence.

Wed., June 8, 1945.

BRIDGE OR TUNNEL? CROSSING THE HARBOUR

Every now and then for the past half century or more, there have been agitators for improved transport facilities between the city and the North Shore Boroughs, but it was not until 1929 that the project was examined by a commission of experts. However, as the experts, in almost every case, were marine engineers, the findings arrived at were mainly nautical considerations. Five sites were suggested and most favour given to that from St. Mary's Bay to Stokes Point, Northcote. The recommendation of the Commission was for a bridge on concrete piers of 4740 feet in length, 40ft. roadway, 6-foot footpaths on either side, a central span in steel of 800ft., with a clearance above high water of 135ft., the balance graded to each shore at a grade of 1 in 15. Estimated cost of this structure and causeways to Stanley Bay would to-day be approximately 2½ millions, the total length covering 3½ miles.

It was suggested by the Commission that improved ferry facilities would be quite competent to deal with all probable traffic for 20 years, that was, up to 1950, although it was considered that these findings might be reviewed in 1940. However, it has since been shown that in 1929 the number of cars transported was 284,690, but nine years later in 1938, 534,423 were transported. An increase of almost 100 per cent in nine years instead of the 20 per cent predicted.

This briefly was the report of the Commission. But there are at least three other means of crossing the harbour, that suggested by the Commission, or a low-level bridge or a tunnel.

Advantage of Bridge

A low-level bridge with maximum clearance of 60 feet seems very logical. This would allow the passage of all ordinary pleasure craft up and down the harbour, and also all likely vessels going to Chelsea sugar works. After all, very few sailing vessels continue a commercial career these days, and even if in subsequent years wharves were built further down the harbour, with the modern practice of lowering the superstructure, and stream-lining, most vessels would be able to proceed uninterrupted.

In any case, provision would be made to have the centre a swing span with an opening of two 115 feet spans which would permit any vessel to sail through at any tide. Although the Harbour Board originally suggested an 800 foot opening, the present proposed opening is 5ft. wider than the Panama Canal, and this seems to have functioned admirably. The width of Queen Street opposite the C.P.O., will give an indication of the proposed width of opening span.

The raising of the span, passage of vessels through, and the lowering of the span would not take more than 10 minutes, and at correctly arranged times when minimum traffic is flowing, would cause no inconvenience. Even at maximum flow of traffic, estimated many years in the future, no more than 400 vehicles would be stationary during the period. Actually 10 minutes is probably a maximum, because overseas swing bridges work much faster. For example, Darling harbour bridge, Sydney, has an opening of 117ft. 7in. and opens in 20 seconds. Lower Bridge, 4½ mins. Newcastle 7 mins. for whole operation of opening and closing. The construction of the low-level case would be

concrete with central swing span of steel. Width 40ft. with two 6ft. footpaths, maximum grade 1 in 63 and greatest depth of rock, 120 feet. Estimated cost about £1,500,000 for bridge and causeways as in high-level scheme.

Making a Tunnel

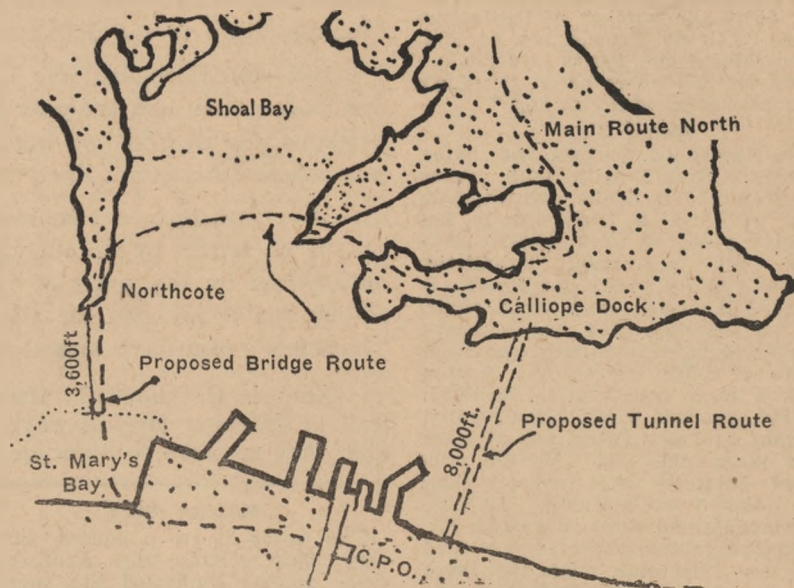
A tunnel from Devonport ferry vehicular wharf to about Calliope Dock would, including approaches be 8,250 feet long and cost £4,000,000. Mersey Tunnel cost £7,000,000, Holburn Tunnel £8,400,000. Owing to cost the original commission dismissed the idea but there are several factors in favour. First, it would not interfere in any way with shipping, would be immune to hostile attack, and would not obstruct aerial navigation. Secondly, most of the material for the construction can be obtained locally. However, contrary to public opinion, its working costs would, principally on account of the necessity for ample ventilation, be very heavy. In New York it was found that the upkeep of the Holburn Tunnel was 3/8 times higher than the Camden Bridge, although the initial costs and traffic capacities were practically the same.

Bridges High and Low

As for the high-level bridge suggested by the Commission, it is difficult to see any benefit that could be derived from its erection apart from the fact that overseas ships could pass under without slowing up the traffic over the bridge. As already stated, to-day's trend in modern ship architecture is to reduce the height and introduce stream-lining, therefore the 60 feet of the low-level type should be sufficient. Aesthetically, the high level would be an eyesore, certainly not a structure capable of harmonising with the scenery of one of the most attractive harbours in the world. The design would require a 1 in 15 grade to the apex 135 feet above high water and then down the other side and the cost of £2,500,000 as not comparable with the £1,500,000 of the low-level type. It would be highly vulnerable to damage, expensive in maintenance and renewal, a menace to aircraft and cause an unnecessary waste of power in ascending the 1 in 15 grade for 25 chains each end.

The low-level bridge, on the other hand, would be aesthetically in harmony with the surrounding harbour, and cause very little inconvenience to traffic across the bridge or down

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PROPOSED ROUTES, Bridge and Tunnel are shown in this diagram.

POST WAR AVIATION EMPIRE PROSPECTS

It has become increasingly more evident that even now aviation is playing an extremely important part in the civilian world. After the war, when things return to near-normal, it is certain that aviation will play a leading role in every-day life. To enumerate here its possibilities is unnecessary, but let us consider the pros and cons of post-war aviation.

STATE CONTROL OR STATE SUBSIDIES

Probably the most important question is whether the leading world air companies should be privately owned, State-controlled or State-subsidised. Although most people are against State interference in matters such as these, State control or State subsidising of airways solves or tends to lessen, certain difficulties met by the private company. Many private companies will have to make sure that a good profit is made to cover all the annually recurring expenses such as insurance and general maintenance. To do this, private companies either offer inferior services for standard charges or increase their charges for standard service. If there were State interest in such matters the financial difficulties experienced would be largely offset by Government subsidies, and so better and cheaper services could be offered. In connection with this control or subsidisation of the airways the question would arise as to whether the industry as a whole, or only certain companies, would be subsidised. That, unfortunately, is largely a matter of politics.

LIMITATION OF ROUTES

The next most important question that arises is whether Empire Airways should limit themselves to Empire-wide routes, such as the British Overseas Airways Corporation's (B.O.A.C.), all-red Empire route, or strike out with world-wide routes. Up to the present time, it has been considered desirable that Empire companies keep to routes within the Empire, while foreign companies

adopt the same idea with regard to their own territories. It would appear that the main outcome of the recent Aviation Conferences is on this one-nation-one-route idea. The main advantage is that only one company or Government would be responsible for a particular section or area and thus be able to maintain and improve the services over that section better than if two or three companies were competing for leadership. Economically, too, this idea is sound, for it means less foreign control of industries and finance inside the Empire. Inter-urban routes could be run by smaller companies which could be privately owned on account of the smaller risk involved, or run as controlled-companies of large parent organisations.

FREIGHT TRANSPORT

So far we have considered civil flying only from the "passenger" point of view.

The question of aviation as the means of freight transport now arises. Regular air mail services will be, of course, restored to normal after the war. To enable fast services to be run, mail and freight planes will run primarily as such with disregard to passenger traffic. In dealing with freight transport we must still remember that an aircraft cannot carry much compared with a railway truck or trucks of similar size. Even the Short, Stirling and Boeing Superfort have small load capacities compared with normal freight loads such as carried by railway or similar transport. And then, again, cost must be considered, so that for some time still the main bulk of freight will have to be transported either by land or sea. When readily perishable goods, like oranges, bananas and grapes, or things such as orchids and other climatic flowers, are being handled, aerial transport offers unlimited possibilities. Think of Jamaican oranges picked on Friday night and in London for Saturday morning's breakfast?

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EXEC. MEETING SOLDIERS AND SWING

The Craccum reporter was spared the first session of the Exec. meeting on April 23 as Exec. was conducting a very hush-hush conference on their attitude towards the Press, i.e., Craccum. However, the Press was permitted to enter in the course of a digression from the correspondence then under discussion. Mr. Haresnape was advocating for 600 at Grad. Ball, but Mr. Piper more sanguinely thought that 400 fruit salads might be about the Caf's limit. Mr. Haresnape reported compassionately that Mrs. Odd has more reason for moaning than anyone he knows. Various members advocated limiting the attendance at Grad. Ball. In future, they decided, it might be a good thing to hire the Town Hall and hold the ceremony in the Concert Chamber. This would mean cutting down the number of invitations issued to Grads' friends, but, as Mrs. Piper pointed out, five is rather a lot, anyway. He personally "couldn't raise five even with the dog!"

Swing Club

Mr. Haresnape grasped the Swing Club constitution with both hands and presented it boldly and unblushingly to Exec.—a truly legally impressive piece of work, almost fool-proof and extremely optimistic. To make things really democratic, it provided magnanimously for a chairman, a secretary and one ordinary member to have apparently unlimited tenure of office (which Mr. Morton disliked in a conservative fashion). Mr. Haresnape in justification pointed out that he knew swing was at least 50-60 years old. Mr. Mackie submitted helpfully that negroes had been doing it for centuries. As various emendations were suggested, Mr. Haresnape pointed out in an aggrieved tone that "the club might be there for years." This apparently was what the other members feared; they generously allowed that the constitution was "a wonderful piece of engineering, to safeguard three members." Mr. Haresnape pointed out that dozens, in fact hundreds, if not thousands, of people had signed Swing Club's notice, but Exec. answered almost in chorus, "Students are suckers for signatures"—in fact, Mr. Morton admitted signing it himself. Discussion became somewhat unintelligible, or at least confused, went on for some time, and achieved nothing. Consequently there was loud applause when Mr. Mackie announced that Mr. Morton "had the crux." The quorum of the A.G.M. is to consist of 15; a committee of four is to become "annually available for re-election." Mr. Jones complained that the constitution was sadly lacking in whereases and hereinbefores.

Bookstall

Miss Stanton reported that in future people who handed in books to Bookstall would be given warning that if money was not collected by a certain date it would be confiscated.

Annual General Meeting

Mr. Mackie made an impassioned plea to the holders of portfolios to have their reports in by July 2.

Lighting and Advertising

The Secretary was authorised to purchase half a dozen high-power bulbs to replace lights in the Main Hall and W.C.R. Exec. was very discouraged by the lack of co-operation shown by the council in the provision of better lighting.

It was decided to send a protest to the Registrar regarding lack of space for club advertisements and suggesting that a notice board of some suitable material, e.g., cork be erected in place of the old one in the Main Hall. In fact, Exec. would like to see altogether more notice boards brightening up the College. Mr. Wilkins pointed out that the Arts block ended and the Students' block began at the fourth flagstone, where, in a somewhat dim past, it had been possible to see a thistle raising its head. Finally, it was moved, and of course seconded, that the Registrar be asked to see about erecting more notice boards.

Craccum

Editor: R. I. F. PATTISON

Vol. 19, No. 6.

June 8, 1945.

A WAR ENDS

Although the European war ended a month ago, it would be ridiculous to claim that peace has followed. Most of the battlefronts are quiet, but the tiring work of restoration and education has to be carried out before there is international unity. Although we have not seen the concord we hoped for after V-E Day, we must not be deterred from endeavours to increase friendship among nations as well as efficiency within the State. It is shameful to turn from the tiring business ahead to the pleasures of escapism.

But—the European war is over. The returning serviceman is almost forgotten and the year 1965 is almost forgotten. The armchair prophets who enthused so vaguely about the New Order, have lapsed into inactive dejection, since they see few signs of it.

It is time, then, for students to test their mental strength: there can be no return to the old ways. It is time to replace the spirit of nationalism by the spirit of internationalism, because "everyone is responsible to all men for all men and for everything," and many "harmless" men have caused catastrophies through their apathy.

Now, in the moments after a war ends, students must give the lead in shunning careless ways, and, where international unity is the aim, they must be ruthless idealists.

Kitchen Staff

The words "move a motion" come very easily to Exec. lips. Another of these actions confirmed the suggestion that the kitchen staff be paid over the holidays—unless they volunteered to remain payless. Mr. Mackie would hate to risk the students coming back to find no kitchen staff. Mr. Piper and Mr. Mackie decided to arrange the interview while Mrs. Odd was at the bank.

At this stage a raucous cry, "Who swiped my ruddy petty cash?" indicated Mr. Mackie's desire to introduce a new subject.

Rehabilitation Bursaries

Quite a lot of discussion took place about Rehabilitation Bursaries. Mr. Mackie announced that the Minister's policy was all right but it was not being carried out effectively. Miss Keane also discovered a crux, and announced judiciously, "Decentralisation is what is wanted." In many cases bursaries have been cancelled after a year; bursaries have been refused apparently on the assumption that one degree is as good as another; no distinction had been made between men who had served at home for 12 months and those who had been overseas five years. Exec. was horribly depressed by its extreme youth and decided very soberly that something (undefined) must be done forthwith.

Winter Tournament

The next important matter discussed was Winter Tournament. This comes after the present Exec.'s tenure of office, but it was decided that in future it might be a good thing to combine the portfolios of Easter and Winter Tournaments and run both on a delegate system. The assistant secretary was discovered wrapt in thought, and the President indulged in some rather awful puns. Miss Stanton announced that she might be resigning in the next term. In this case it might be an idea to get a good woman assistant secretary. "Are there any good women in the College?" All members promised to look out for a likely woman, then proceeded into committee and so became unreportable.

The last memorable incident was Mr. Burns' collision with the tree. This should afford ample evidence of the state of Exec. members after five to six hours of concentrated thought and of many motions.



YOUTH ACTS WORLD YOUTH CONFERENCE

Provisional Date: August 29th-
September 6th, 1945, London.

This is a Youth Conference to discuss the problems and desires of democratic young people from all parts of the world, and the responsibility that they bear in helping to secure peace and build up a better world.

It will be a Conference of fellowship, discussion and common purpose. We hope that it will increase the mutual understanding and co-operation of the young people of all lands and help the young generation to fulfil its responsibilities in the community. New Zealand has been invited to send five representatives.

Proposed agenda:

Part I.—Youth's Fight for Freedom and a Better World.

Two Plenary Sessions forming a symposium:

Five speakers dealing with one of the following subjects each.

(a) Responsibility of young people and the part they have played in the War of Liberation.

(b) Why did the war come about?

(c) What does Fascism mean?

(d) The Future of the United Nations.

(e) How can we develop our Democracy?

Two Sessions in Commissions on Special Obstacles to our aims:—For example, Racism; persecution of religion and opinion; Nazi corruption of German youth; colonial or semi-colonial countries; backward economies.

Part II.—Your Rebuilds. Relief and Rehabilitation.

One Plenary Session:

(a) Experiences under Fascist occupation.

(b) Needs for recovery; physical reconstruction; education, including education in citizenship; eradication of Fascist ideology.

One Session in Commissions.—How the world brotherhood of youth can help to give material aid, medical aid; spiritual aid, etc.

Reporting back of Commissions of Parts I. and II.

Part II.—Builders and Citizens of the New World.

One Plenary Session—Needs of Youth.

Creative employment, full family life and background; liberal education, recreation, health, social security, training and participation of young people in national life, education for internationalism.

One Session in Commissions studying the above problems.

Part IV.—World Youth Co-operation and the World Youth Council.

Two Plenary Sessions:

(i) Report on work of the World Youth Council.

(b) Needs of world youth unity, co-operation and understanding.

One Session in Commissions: Methods and machinery to build up stronger ties of fellowship between the young people of the world. For example—Travel, educational exchanges, international correspondence, conferences, camps, sports.

Reporting Back on Commissions of Parts III. and IV.

After Conference.—Visits by delegates to youth clubs, camps, places of interest, etc., as guests of British organisations.

Plenary Sessions will be addressed by different delegates covering as wide a range of countries as possible.

Commissions will consist of delegates interested in the special problems discussed by each commission, but each commission shall have as wide a range of countries and opinions as possible.

Special Commissions will be formed and conducted according to the requirements of the delegates.

BRIDGE OR TUNNEL?

(Continued from page 1.)

harbour. Hindrances to aerial navigation would be almost negligible and the maintenance costs would obviously be very reasonable, as the great bulk of the structure would be in reinforced concrete.

Nevertheless, no discussion on this matter of vital importance to the advance of Auckland will build the bridge: the public as a whole will have to pay for its erection and therefore are entitled to know all about it in advance. It is obvious how necessary it is, and although nothing can be done immediately concerning actual construction, surely a move could be made towards purchasing the site, drawing up blueprints and generally lessening the time for the final completion. All students must be interested in this scheme if they have any pride in the welfare of their city, and through them the rest of the populace could be enthused. When a start is made, let it be a scheme which is thoroughly understood by the public and definitely what they want, not a scheme prepared by a few and brought to the notice when all arrangements have been carried out to their finality.

—Keith Piper.

"I CONTRIBUTED"

Since my youth I was devoted to the pursuits of literature, and my mind had always been stronger than my body, I did not court the labours of a camp, in which any common person would have been of more service than myself, but resorted to that employment in which my exertions were likely to be of most avail. Thus, with the better part of my frame I contributed as much as possible to the good of my country and to the success of the glorious cause in which we were engaged; and I thought that if God willed the success of such glorious achievements, it was equally agreeable to His will that there should be others by whom those achievements should be recorded with dignity and elegance; and that the truth which had been defended by arms should also be defended by reason; which is the best and only legitimate means of defending it.

—JOHN MILTON.

OPEN FORUM

BIG MAN McCARTHY

Sir,—If Miss McCarthy is capable of writing the letter she did, she needs no one to protect her from me. I should suggest, however, that Miss McCarthy translate my remarks from the masculine to the feminine gender; and if it's any help: singlets correspond to lingerie; or perhaps, singlets-with-lace would do. . . . I am told that they can still be of wool.

Harlan C. Thompson.

[Miss McCarthy, just this once, is left speechless.—Ed.]

ON PSEUDONYMS

Sir,—How about making it compulsory for students who write trash for *Craccum* and for those who write to Open Forum to sign their names beneath their letters, etc. If they believe in what they write they should not be ashamed of seeing their names in print.

I refer particularly to the little soul who signed himself "Disgusted" in the issue of May 27.

—John Bolt.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Sir,—In the last issue of "Salient" I note the report that at the N.Z.U.S.A. Annual Conference the opinion was expressed that "as admission to the Medical School is on a competitive basis, British subjects should be given preference over aliens." I wish to express through your columns my whole-hearted disagreement with this opinion.

Limitation of admission to University courses by making "pass" examinations competitive is a regrettable necessity, and a reflection on the vision of the University. But granted the necessity, selection of students should still be made in rational manner, and should still aim at selection of those likely to contribute most to the community. We have no other criterion than that provided by examinations. No satisfactory test of future professional integrity has yet been evolved.

The primary functions of a University are, to my mind, the advancement of knowledge and of education. The University does not teach in order that its students shall make money, nor should it discriminate concerning those whom it is willing to teach in order to give advantage, money and opportunity to one section of the community rather than to another. The only standards which the University should consider in dealing with admission of students are recognised and definable standards of intellectual attainment and integrity. Discrimination of the type suggested, which, as the Jews know to their cost, are an essential part of Fascist ideology, have no place in a democratic State, and should be opposed by every section of the University.

Student opinion in New Zealand has a reputation for progressive thought. In this matter, however, it appears that even the University Senate is more liberal than the N.Z.U.S.A. I trust that the views of the student body do not support the N.Z.U.S.A.'s opinion.

—P. B. D. de la Mare.

RE CHURCH COMPLAINTS

Sir,—In the last issue of "Craccum" your correspondent "Whiskey" saw fit to level some rather scathing criticism at the Church, from, and in, which so many anxious hearts have found solace in the years of strain and stress.

In his last paragraph he states that "there is a large section of the population which makes any occasion an excuse for celebration."

This is, in my estimation, a shallow and unworthy viewpoint, even for those whose aim in life is apparently nothing better than a continual round of forced gaiety and self-satisfaction; but when he goes on to say that on V-E Day this large section wished to express their joy by toasting each other he brings the whole self-centred letter to a nauseating climax. Surely, the first reaction to

the news of victory in Europe should have been one of humble thanksgiving, and grateful remembrance of those by whose sacrifices we remain free.

What right have we at home, when many of our best young lives have been lost, and when an even greater number will carry to their graves the marks of this hell on earth, to sit round and toast each other?

If the people of to-day are so shallow that they care nothing for those who stood between us and terrible danger, and for those who have been starved and impoverished, the least they could do would be to keep their puerile sentiments to themselves and not use them as a form of attack on the spiritual aspirations of others, as represented by the Church.

—"Pierre."

FILM REVIEWS

Sir,—With regard to the film reviews in "Craccum," Your correspondents who object to them on the ground that they do not agree with the views of C. A. Lejeune and the critic for "Time," do not seem to realise the value of a film review, which lies in the stimulation of the critical faculties of the reader. A review is merely the record of one person's reaction to a film, if it is intelligent the fact that it may differ from another person's reaction is immaterial.

I am surprised that a student of the N.Z. University should advocate what is, in effect, intellectual dishonesty.

—Judith M. de la Mare.

"MADAME CURIE"

Sir,—It was a pity that you did not get a science student to review "Madame Curie." It is obvious that J.S. is completely ignorant of the scientific aspect of this film when she states "the search for radium is told clearly and simply" and "This is an excellent narrative film." The story of radium as depicted was grossly inaccurate and the spirit of scientific enquiry falsely shown. A film of a life story should stick to facts; but even allowing deviations from this, as was done in no small manner, there is still no excuse for the non-scientific representation of research. Science and accuracy are synonymous terms and unless science can be portrayed, accurately simplified, it is a virtual menace to general education.

May I suggest that J.S. read "Madame Curie," by Eve Curie, and note in particular the extract below; then she may be in a position to criticise wisely.

"The layman forms a theatrical—and wholly false—idea of the research worker and of his discoveries. 'The moment of discovery' does not always exist: the scientist's work is too tenuous, too divided, for the certainty of success to crackle out suddenly in the midst of his laborious toil like a flash of lightning, dazzling him by its fire. Marie . . . perhaps never experienced the sudden intoxication of triumph."

—Science Student.

Copy for "Kiwi" closes on August 1. Stories, articles, verse and sketches are wanted.

Beer at its Best



LION ALE

Brewed at the LION BREWERY

EDUCATION FALLACIES

By PROFESSOR ANDERSEN

A certain amount of apologetic literature is beginning to make its appearance in defence of the educational New Order—accrediting and the new post-primary curriculum—in order to allay the fears of university people and others. Something of the kind might well have been expected. To gain for accrediting the support of persons with some interest in academic standards, it had been promised that once the "domination of the schools by the university" had been removed and the mass of "unsuitable" candidates for entrance diverted to other courses, the "academic child" could and would be catered for on his own special lines, and entrance standards would rise. So the opposition was brought off and the new education circus was left supreme in the Senate. But when "Matriculation" had been killed, and the new syllabus produced, there was the devil to pay. It was found that now the "academic child" would be put through a common "core" of "cultural" and "social" studies and activities along with everybody else for a substantial part of his school-time in the first three years of his course. The fact that this would reduce the time available for the irreplaceable initial grounding in the disciplinary subjects is a part only of the gravity of the betrayal. For the approach to the disciplines is now to be made within the context of alien method and spirit. Apologies, then, are on the order of the day. Red herrings are in firm demand on the local fish market.

Sugaring the Pill

First, we are being told that, whatever be the fortunes of the new alternative school courses, the university at least is in the clear. Those pupils only who have been found naturally suitable will be assigned to the "academic" course, and to be eligible for accrediting or the alternative examination. The naturally "unsuitable" will have been cut off at the source.

Now, of course, there is no doubt that if you let the new eds. state the entrance problem in their own congenial terms, they will have no difficulty in showing that all is well. But the university's complaint has only been in the most incidental way that people without the necessary "brains" have been getting through "matric." That is only a possible secondary inference in some cases. The substantial complaint has been that the candidates have not had the necessary grounding, and are "unsuitable" in that sense. The university is certainly not committed to those theories of "intelligence"—testing and "non-transference of training" on the strength of which the new psychologists of the Education Department are proceeding to reduce the rising generation to a system of Aristotelian slavery. What the university critics point out is that the preparation of even those candidates who "have the brains," on any reckoning, has been seriously defective, and is now going to be sabotaged, at its critical initial stage, in the interests of effortless "culture." On this point the authorities are adamant. They refuse to take any notice of constructive criticism directed to saving the disciplines from the ravages of the "core," or show their contempt for such criticism by apparently allotting the task of patchwork amendment in details of the courses to unqualified outsiders presumably of the proper educational ideology.

Another Sop

Another red herring is the argument that after all the new syllabus will only be taught to the extent that the teachers find it teachable. This is to keep the long-suffering public and parents quiet. The practical upshot of the "core," we are told, will be just a bit more teaching of harmless history and geography.

This is the argument from professional conservatism in its most unfair

and objectionable form. The teacher who has scholarly standards, and believes in them will be put on the defensive all along the line, exposed to the constant nagging of inspectors demanding a "social science" approach. (This has already begun). He will see charlatans who can't teach promoted over his head, and appointed to inspectorships where they needn't teach but only criticise. Yet the public is invited to stand aside and put its reliance upon the negative endurance of the man whom the public itself is exposing to this bombardment. The facts in question are an argument not for public complacency but for public revolt.

Besides, the argument from professional conservatism fails to realise that there is such a thing as the last straw. When contrary pressure is unremittingly applied, collapse is something more than a possibility. But is it not disgraceful that the scholarly teacher should be forced into such a position of "conservatism"? Normally he has abundant ideas of progress in his own direction, which it is in the vital interest of the community should not be crushed underfoot by departmental hoodlums. And who should uphold him if not the university?

In any case, what evidence is there that the teachers upon whose "conservatism" our appeasers would have us rely for the total value of our scholastic output are anything but a small minority. Perusal of examination scripts might suggest that there is a much larger number so thoroughly seized of those dogmas of "the inevitability of socialism" and the like, upon which the "social studies" curriculum appears to be predicted, that it would never so much as occur to them that in imparting such an "attitude" they are engaged in propaganda at all. How many have any critical doubts about the current slick contrast between a past age of "laissez-faire" and a present of "social security"? Or about the dogma that what civilisation means to us is the creation of "the industrial revolution"? How many can entertain the possibility that man has always had machines and that there has always been mass production. How many could see anything to question in the proposition that the purpose of State-education is to designate the point now reached in "social evolution," so that incipient citizens may see what is inevitably "the next step"? How many have any doubt that history and geography are somehow "explained" when you classify them under the head of organism and environment, or "Man and His World"?

New Syllabus Exclusive to N.Z.

Finally the apologists urge that the syllabus is exclusive to New Zealand conditions, and must not be judged by the inapplicable standards of alien regimes. Again long experience of "New Zealand writing" and similar phenomena forewarns that when you begin to hear a lot about the claims of an indigenous culture you should at once get ready for an advocacy of some palpable importation—European proletarianism or what not. The New Education, in its typical emphasis on non-intellectual "activities," self-expression and so on, has obviously been drawn up with a view to the needs of highly urbanized and specialised communities. In New Zealand perforce versatility is the rule from the cradle to the grave. Labour-unionists sometimes prate of "one man, one job," but they paint their houses and concrete their paths like any farmer, doctor or lawyer. Surely there is enough for the schools of New Zealand to do without staging an inferior duplication of what everyone is doing already.

INVEST IN THE VICTORY LOAN.

HARBOUR POLLUTION? CLASSICAL CORNER

AUCKLAND AND SUBURBAN DRAINAGE LEAGUE

In stating the League's objections to the Brown's Island sewage scheme, it should be clearly understood from the very start that all the League is asking for is "a temporary stay of proceedings of the Brown's Island scheme, and the setting up of a special commission of qualified people to examine the possibility of all modern alternative schemes." Should it then be found that the Brown's Island scheme is the only feasible scheme, our League would be prepared to stand or fall by the recommendations of the Commission.

The "Auckland Metropolitan Drainage Act" was passed into law towards the end of 1944. Under this Act the Auckland Metropolitan Drainage Board was charged with the task of erecting a sewage pumping station on Brown's Island with the outfall into the harbour north of the island.

The Board's engineer estimates that the total quantity of sewage pumped will be thirty million gallons daily in normal circumstances. This is considerably in excess of the total now pumped from the present Orakei outfall, but the Brown's Island outfall will also include all the trades waste from Westfield and sewage from other areas which are not at present connected. During periods of heavy rainfall the Board's engineer estimates that the total discharge will reach up to 90,000,000 gallons per day.

It is proposed to erect on the island huge tanks capable of handling up to 30,000,000 gallons daily. The methods of treatment proposed are the sedimentation process—that is, a method whereby the sewage is allowed to settle—the heavier solids settling in the tanks, the liquids being allowed to flow into the harbour through a grating, plus a certain amount of chlorination which will assist in removing the obnoxious smell. The treatment proposed, however, will only cope with 30,000,000 gallons per day; any flow in excess of this will be poured into the harbour untreated. As it is anticipated that in wet weather the flow will be up to 90,000,000 gallons per day, it is obvious that 60,000,000 gallons will be totally untreated.

No Sterilising Proposed!

No chemical treatment whatever is provided for sterilising, etc., therefore such disease bacteria as typhoid, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, ear, eye, nose and throat diseases, which are present in sewage will flow into the Waitemata with the liquids. Conscious of this danger, the British Medical Association has passed a resolution strongly condemning the Brown's Island scheme and demanding further investigation.

As the plant will be capable of dealing with only 30,000,000 gallons daily, any excess over that quantity will have to be let go without treatment, except that it will pass through a grating. The Board's engineer and the chairman of the Board claim that the liquid flowing into the channel as the result of this sedimentation treatment will be clear, clean, inoffensive and become innocuous in a short time. But the fact that the sewage will be pouring into the harbour 24 hours per day every day means that there will always be live bacteria in a dangerous form present in the water.

Float tests, apparently taken under conditions favouring a preconceived conclusion, indicate that the clear fluid will not drift ashore but will travel back and forth near the island. A perusal of the engineer's reports to the Board discloses that, as far as can be ascertained, no tests were taken with a STRONG N.E. or N.W. wind blowing towards the mainland.

Finally, when the sludge has settled it will be moved out on to drying beds to dry. Later, barges will be employed to carry the sludge out to sea, where it will be discharged.

Assumptions From the Above

In spite of the soothing assurances of the Board's engineer, the public will probably object to using the waters or beaches anywhere near the outfall, in which case the use of a great part of the Waitemata Harbour will be lost to the city for all time.

When first proposed in 1931 the Brown's Island scheme was expected to provide for the normal expansion of Auckland's population for 40 years—i.e., up to 1970. Since then, however, the rate of population increase in the city has grown considerably and it is probable that the Brown's Island scheme will not be sufficient for longer than, say, 1965. As it is hardly possible for the station to be erected for several years, it appears that the whole thing will only be another temporary expedient and the city will be faced within 20 years with the problem of providing still another drainage scheme with the consequent loss of the £1,500,000 which will have been expended on Brown's Island—another "dead horse" saddled on to the city's ratepayers!!!

Two Alternative Schemes

One wonders why the two obvious alternative schemes have not been investigated in detail. The first of these is the possibility of discharge into the Tasman Sea at some convenient spot where it will be carried out to sea by strong outgoing currents, with no danger of polluting waters or beaches in the vicinity. Although as far as is known no survey or detailed examination has been made, the Board's engineer tells us that the additional cost will be £1,000,000, and he blandly tells us that we cannot afford this extra £1,000,000.

However, the second alternative, utilisation, appears much more promising and should certainly be investigated before proceeding with any other. Utilisation appeals for several reasons. First, it will prevent pollution of the harbour. Secondly, it will produce revenue to offset the annual charges of sewage disposal services. Thirdly, it will preserve a most valuable natural fertiliser instead of wasting it on the bed of the sea and infecting our fish. Fourthly, it will assist in preserving and building up our exhausted pasture lands. Fifthly, it will assist in building up our internal economy in two ways: (a) By keeping money in the country which would otherwise have to be sent out to pay for the importation of artificial manures; (b) through preserving our good pasture lands and rebuilding our exhausted land it will assist in maintaining the productivity of the land on which the economic welfare of the whole country depends.

To examine the possibilities of utilisation appears the essence of forethought and prudence. Both the Brown's Island and the Tasman Sea proposals involve, besides heavy capital expenditure, increasingly heavy annual charges with no counter-balancing revenue.

Utilisation, on the other hand, offers every possibility of a handsome annual revenue (possibly sufficient to cover the annual cost of the whole sewage disposal services) plus the advantages of the retention of a valuable natural fertiliser which may be of inestimable value to our primary producing industries.

In the face of the evidence already available regarding the possibilities of utilisation, and the grave dangers inherent in the Brown's Island scheme, a danger endorsed by the B.M.A. and prominent bacteriological chemists, it appears nothing short of criminal folly to proceed with the dangerous Brown's Island project without first having some independent fully qualified body investigate the possibilities of all modern alternatives—especially utilisation.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that the engineer's reports are

TOSCANINI

INTERPRETATIONS

From 1YA recently Arturo Toscanini conducted the N.B.C. orchestra in Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony. Here was an opportunity to compare this performance with Toscanini's recording of the same work with the B.B.C. orchestra. This is an all too rare pleasure—the chance to compare interpretations of music by the same conductor with different orchestras. On the whole the American concert was disappointing. It seemed toneless and dull compared with the vivacity and delightful charm imparted to the symphony by the B.B.C. orchestra. In fact Toscanini made his best records of Beethoven while he was in England before the war. The First, Fourth and Sixth symphonies are all played superlatively by the B.B.C. men. On the other hand, after once hearing from 1YX a German recording by Weingartner and the Vienna Philharmonic of the Seventh, I prefer to differ from general opinion and place Toscanini's performance with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in second place.

BETTERING BEETHOVEN

Have you ever thought that the "Choral" Symphony is just a little too long and that it would be fine sport to chop a bit out? By judicious pruning we could get the dashed thing into a sixty-minute programme instead of having an extra ten minutes over. Anyhow, Beethoven probably didn't know when to stop. This, I gather, is the line of thought that prompted American technicians to slaughter the last movement of Bruno Walter's performance with the New York Philharmonic. A more grisly piece of musical emasculation I have yet to imagine. Mind you, the cut was cleverly and efficiently done, but whether that is any compensation is another matter. It is hard enough to hear the Ninth at any time and particularly difficult to chase up alternative interpretations to the local release, Stokowski.

MUSIC RECITALS EVERY THURSDAY

Please note that owing to the length of many of the compositions requested, the time of the recital has been extended to 45 minutes, beginning in the hall at 1.10 p.m.

The following are the programmes arranged for the second term:

JUNE 7

1. Soprano and Alto duet, Christe Eleison from Mass in B Minor—Bach.
2. Symphony No. 4 in E Minor—Brahms.

JUNE 14

1. Kyrie and Gloria from Mass in B Minor—Bach.
2. Peer Gynt Suite—Greig.
3. Rio Grande—Constant Lambert.

JUNE 21

1. Symphony No. 5—the Classical—Shostakovich.

JUNE 28

1. Laudamus te and Gratias from Mass in B Minor—Bach.
2. Ave Coelorum Domina and Ave Verum—Josquin des Pres.
3. La Cathedrale Engloutie—Debussy.
4. Symphony No. 39. K543 in E Flat Major—Mozart.

JULY 12

1. Belshazzar's Feast—William Watton.

based on evidence he obtained in 1930, i.e., 15 years ago! Since then there have been great advances made in the science of sewage treatment. Our League desires this latest information thoroughly investigated. Hence our immediate objective—stay the Brown's Island scheme, set up an independent body and investigate all possible modern alternatives!!!

1YA ORCHESTRA

Harry Luscombe played the well-known Mozart A major piano concerto (K.488) from 1YA on a recent Friday night. His comrades-at-arms were the members of the Studio Orchestra. It was therefore with some misgivings that I listened to the broadcast. I have experienced the Studio Orchestra in the past and know only too well how devastating it can be to the ear—at times even "Murder, he said." My most pleasant surprise on this occasion was to find them listenable, and not such a handicap to Mr. Luscombe as I had feared. The strings in particular were quite pleasing and revealed a depth hitherto absent. In fact the whole orchestra seemed to be larger and have more cohesion. The clarinet stalwart deserves special mention—he performed well. It is to be hoped that this is an indication of even better things to come from the 1YA orchestra and that their standard will continue to improve. Auckland has long been in need of a good symphony orchestra.

Then there is 1YA's early morning announcer who doctored us with Rossini's "Semi-Remedy" Overture.

THE BACH FAMILY

Station 3YL has once again laid itself open to attack by outraged Bach addicts. Some weeks ago 3YL published a programme which included the playing of J. S. Bach's "Magnificat." This was altogether an admirable thing, except for the unfortunate fact that the music was written by Carl Philip Emmanuel Bach. A happy little storm in a teacup arose and 3YL defended itself by asserting that anyway the record label simply said "Bach." After all, a programme organiser was not expected to be omniscient and know that there was quite a family of the fellows.

JULY 19

1. The Comus Ballet Suite—Purcell.
2. The Lark Ascending—Vaughan Williams.
3. The Enigma Variations—Elgar.

JULY 26

1. Domine Deus from Mass in B Minor—Bach.
2. Symphony No. 6 in B Minor—the Pathétique—Tchaikowsky.

AUGUST 2

1. Qui Tollis and Qui Sedes, alto choruses from Mass in B Minor—Bach.
2. Piano Concerto in A Minor—Greig.
3. Double Violin Concerto in D Minor—Bach.

AUGUST 9

1. Water Music Suite—Handel.
2. Horn Trio—Brahms.

Too long have we felt that the world of the future is being moulded by men of the past.—World Youth Council.

DB

LAGER

The Great Favourite

from the

WAITEMATA

MODEL BREWERY



ORIGIN OF "CRACCUM"

We have received urgent requests from several eminent members of A.U.C. regarding the origin of the word "Craccum." Having within our midst no authority on etymology, we have delved into the annals of the dim and ancient past and have emerged, begrimed but triumphant, with a treatise on this all-engrossing subject, dated April 30, 1931. Although the levity of this *Anciente Documente* is to be deplored by our earnest generation, it may help some Seeker of Truth in his search for the Fundamental Thing.

A very large crowd of students and graduates were present at the College Hall on Saturday evening last to hear the discussion, convened by the old English Text Society, on the origin of the term "craccum."

Professor Egerton, who presided, in opening, stressed the great importance of this question to the literary and scientific world as a whole. He had, he said, good reason to believe that John Galsworthy, in his next series of the *Forsyte Saga*, would devote a whole chapter to it, and it was common knowledge that a former student's free passage had been awarded to him solely in order that he might proceed to Oxford to engage in research work on the word. The professor said there were many theories on the subject, none of them very satisfactory. His own opinion was that "craccum" was an old Norse corruption of the Finnish verb *KRIKJAN*, "to write badly," through Middle Icelandic. This would take the dative absolute in UM and in the course of centuries Boyle's Law had operated (as the temperature in Iceland remained fairly constant) on the tonic vowel and we now had the modern form. He thought the word had been brought to New Zealand during the first Danish invasion of 1875, though he wished his audience to understand that this was only a tentative date. Most of the English I. students showed by their applause that they agreed with the professor.

The first speaker was Mr. J. M. Bertram, who asked leave to differ from the professor. He had been to Dannevirke, where the Danish inroads took place, and had searched the library, the post office and the Town Hall but had found no textual evidence of either the words "Craccum" or "krikum." Furthermore, he HAD heard the word, "craccum" spoken in Dannevirke, but as it was used by a spectator at a football match he did not connect it at all with the point at issue. His theory was that the word was a Polynesian corruption of the English "crack them," referring no doubt to jokes. A roar of scornful laughter greeted this suggestion, and Mr. Bertram, to prove his argument, was saying that he and the Registrar were at a

native village in Suva last year, when Mr. O'Shea rose to a point of order and asked that his name be left out. On the chairman's upholding the point Mr. Bertram declined to continue.

The next speaker was Miss Fotheringham, who said she thought the word was a scientific combination of the Greek root 2pr2 with the Latin inflexion "um." Mr. Costello, however, objected to this, but as Mr. Blaklock, the only other person in the College who knew any Greek, was absent, the chair ruled Miss Fotheringham's suggestion out of order.

Mr. Sullivan then rose and said that he wished to support Professor Egerton's theory, but ribald cries of "crawler" and "going for first-class terms" caused him to sit down in some confusion.

Miss D'Esterre said she thought "craccum" was an Australian swear word, but as she was not an authority on bad language she could bring no further evidence. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Brodie both offered to help Miss D'Esterre, and Mr. Monro offered to lend her Mr. Costello's unexpurgated edition of *Aristophanes*. This provoked considerable irrelevant argument, Mr. Yockney claiming, in the face of fierce opposition from Mr. Costello, that Balzac's *Contes Drolatiques* were superior to *Aristophanes*, and order was not restored until Mr. Nigel Wilson, who had just arrived to take somebody home, asked leave to speak.

Mr. Wilson said he had once seen the same letters as in the word "craccum" over a door in the old College, but he could not for the life of him remember what they represented. The information was at once acted upon, and at Miss Conlan's suggestion cafeteria chits were distributed and the audience requested to try and decipher the jumble. Miss Chambers' theory that the letters A.U.C. would certainly come first was at once accepted, but the puzzle was what to make of the remaining four. At this stage, however, Mr. Skyrme switched off the lights and the meeting broke up in disorder.

DRAMA

"NIGHT MUST FALL"

Although I enjoyed the performance of Emelyn Williams' play by the Kiwi Dramatic Company at His Majesty's Theatre recently, my strongest impression was peculiar. It was as if I was watching a robot going through its tricks with a great deal of competence, but with little dramatic achievement. The whole had no heart in it, no blood pumping through it to give it life and warmth. The only reason I can think of why this should be so is that the actors were so intent on perfecting their own individual characterisations that they had no thought of blending as a group: of sacrificing their own significance to bring unity and harmony to the whole.

The play was well-produced. The dialogue was smooth and pick-up on cues was slick and competent. Settings were good, especially the effect of the prologue. Credit is due to the stage manager for a good job of work.

Ewen Solon as Danny impressed me as an extremely competent technician, commercially-adapted, a man who acts with his head and not from his heart. His handling of the dialect, so essential to the character of the Welsh murderer, was largely responsible for his technical success.

His "faint" was good dramatic stage movement. However, personal experience of Mr. Solon's acting has convinced me that he can "turn his emotion on" as easily as a housewife turns on a tap. If he intends to succeed in his intention of acting professionally abroad he must possess not only technical competence, but a desire for dramatic sincerity.

Despite extreme self-confidence Les Holt was uncomfortable on stage. His movements were stilted because he was always aware of seeming stage properties and conventions. He made me feel as if he was an ornament to the stage rather than a bore.

When in fear of being alone in the house, there was a little too much method in the old lady's madness. On the first rise from the wheelchair she stimulated old age by stalking with body slightly forward in the approved manner. Then she could have been an old lady. During her sprints to the four corners of the stage she became the young woman she undoubtedly was.

The lady of the Cook gave a hearty piece of characterisation unfortunately marred by her over-consciousness of audience-appreciation. In several places she acted "at" the audience rather than "with" it.

The companion-secretary was as refined and as modest as companion-secretaries invariably are. She also had a very fine stage voice.

Although not excellent in all re-

OLD STUDENTS

Perce Smallfield writes enthusiastically from London of the symphony orchestra concerts he's managed to work in along with his Navy training.

The Navy has also given Tony Laity a pretty good time. He crammed into a New York leave a vast amount of sight-seeing as well as plenty of dancing, ice-skating and skiing. He had a good look at Washington D.C., and is now further south learning all about the Fleet Air Arm. We hope some of our more recent contributors to the senior service get their share of fun. Wally Wilkins, Barry Spring, and Dick Fletcher have all been seen to throw natty little salutes out of sailors' uniforms.

Alan Smith, D.F.C., has been reported safe in England. He was taken prisoner when his Typhoon was shot down on the last flight of his final tour of operations.

Tony Alison enjoyed his trip through Venice amid showers of flowers and local enthusiasm for the Kiwis until an over-large olive branch caught him in the eye. He understands the intentions were kind. We haven't heard details from Bruce Smith, Graham Pulham, Ken Cantlay or Bob Jessop, but guess they got a kick out of the final chase in Italy. Hereward Wake is still an Army Post Office number. There seems to be some doubt as to his destination since European events have moved so fast.

Congratulations to Lt. L. W. Colmore Williams, who has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in action in Italy. Further good news from England tells that Capt. E. N. Blow is now safe. He was wounded and taken prisoner in Greece. Paul Day now discharged from the Army, is on the staff of Waitaki High School. He hopes to leave later in the year to take up his Post-graduate Scholarship at Oxford.

Joan Hay is a shorthand-typist on R.N.Z.A.F. Station Taieri, near Dunedin. Her academic activities at present are confined to speculations on the future of helicopters.

Jean Livingstone is stationed in the Met. Office at Lauthala Bay, Suva; she keeps up her botanical interests by collecting orchids which she presses under her mattress in the Waaf barracks.

(Readers are asked to forward more news of former students.)

INVEST IN THE VICTORY LOAN.

spects, the performance of this company is an indication that local players can do as well, if not better than, visiting overseas companies.

"MUSIC AT NIGHT"

For their first production of the year the Auckland Repertory Theatre presented this experimental play by J. B. Priestley. The idea was simple: a talented young composer plays for the first time a symphony he has composed in the salon of the wife of a member of Parliament. A number of pseudo-intellectuals are present to hear and pass judgment. While the music is playing the author attempts to present the thoughts of the audience, and their relation to each other.

Although the experiment is an interesting one it was not very successful as far as the stage is concerned. Thought processes have not the logical continuity given them by the author. Thought (more especially that occasioned by music) is erratically repetitive and has a disjointed sequence rather than logical continuity. The characters were of a rather stock variety, e.g., the "sweatshop" baron who rises to fortune over the body of his murdered friend; and the Lady of fortune, who suffers pangs of remorse because she was once a well-bred girl playing happily in the ancestral orchard with her equally well-bred brother and sister.

The young man who took the part

REVEALING SURVEY STUDENT QUIZ

We had heard enough about the ignorance of University students. The time had come to act. We ourselves do not believe that students are illiterate, and proved it by a survey.

Confidently we approached members of the History III. class and asked them to tell us what they knew about General Jan Kosieski. The first four students questioned, to our surprise and discomfort, had not heard of him. The fifth, however, knew that he played an important part in the siege of Warsaw. Later on in the day we found someone who discoursed at great length on the General's strategy, patriotism and personal habits. This young lady (noisy though she is in speech and footsteps) has redeemed the flagging scholastic stock of her class, and for this profusely we thank her.

Our next move was over to the Science block where, amongst aromas, fossils and bright rocks, we eventually detected botany students of some standing. Three of them did not know anything about the sub-species *Papilionchaelia*, but a small, fresh-faced boy illuminated our darkness. From his lips poured a string of Latin-cum-Greek words which humbled and impressed us. After this we assumed, in the manner of American statisticians, that only three-quarters of Science students deserve the libelous adjectives hurled at them from the opponents of the new education.

Like detectives on the skulk, we slunk around the library looking for dreamy-eyed persons engrossed in ruled note-paper. Two or three of these were sufficiently obliging to answer our queries, but of them only one had studied Mozart's younger brother whose fugues and songs, she informed us, have some of the delicacy of detail and strength of outline of the works of the great Wolfgang. Our researches amongst musicians, however, foreshortened by the advent of a librarian in a blue dress.

Chastened, we retired to the back tennis court to think, and realised that in no sphere as yet had we 100 per cent success. Attention would be diverted to the young, for out of the mouths of babes and adolescents come words to startle the staid. Our theory was right. The first 12 English I. students we approached knew perfectly well that Queen Victoria had written "In Memoriam."

Write for "Kiwi."

of the young musician is a promising newcomer, who would do well to avoid the error of paying more attention to his vowels than to the development of his character. That was rather a general fault of the caste. The rather dull dialogue was enunciated a little too perfectly.

You know, I am sure that the regular attenders at A.R.T.'s shows must always feel perfectly at home. For there are always so many of the usual important people on stage. Occasionally a younger player is "given a chance," probably to prevent the members of the society becoming too aware of this fact. But some of us are not bluffed.

—R.A.S.



BOOK REVIEWS

FULL EMPLOYMENT

Full Employment in a Free Society. By Sir William Beveridge. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. 21s.

"The Policy for full Employment is a policy to be carried through by democratic action, of public authorities, central and local, responsible ultimately to the voters, and of voluntary associations and private citizens consciously co-operating for a common purpose which they understand and approve. The proposals in this report preserve absolutely all the essential liberties which are more precious than full employment itself. They respect and are designed to preserve many other liberties and institutions which, though not equally essential, are deeply rooted in Britain" (p. 36).

"The economic problem is that of doing deliberately in peace that which we are forced to do in war—of creating a community in which men and women have value. The psychological and political problem is that of persuading the people that this can be done. They need no persuading that it ought to be done" (p. 121).

"Though there remain some unsolved problems, the conditions without which mass unemployment cannot be prevented are known and the main lines for remedial action are clear. Finally, the experience of the two wars have shown that it is possible to have a human society in which every man's effort is wanted and none need stand idle and unpaid" (p. 249).

Those three statements give in the writer's own words the theme of the book. In an age of vague murmurings about a "world safe for democracy" and other such equally disembodied, but desirable, ends, a volume of 413 closely printed pages reorganising certain ends to be desirable and proceeding to a careful and detailed account of means comes as shock. Beveridge outlines clearly and definitely the road Britain must take if she would attain those ends the world has recognised as desirable—freedom from want, freedom from fear, and a third has frequently discussed—freedom—freedom from idleness. The economist, the politician and the man in the street must be equally impressed by Sir William's knowledge of fact, his careful and logical analysis of these facts, and his interpretation of them in the light of current economic theory. All must be impressed by the clarity and sincerity with which he puts forward his proposals.

This book is indeed perhaps the greatest contribution to date to the tremendous volume of publications in current, social and economic problems—great because of its carefulness and sincerity—great because it fills an insistent demand for something. The writer does not depart one hair's breadth from the realisation that men and women are ends in themselves.

While recognising the fundamental right of British citizens to freedom of choice, Beveridge has the courage to propose an extension of government control to a field as yet untouched in time of peace, namely the field of investment. He places adequate total outlay as the first essential for full employment, and points out that "the State cannot escape ultimate responsibility for the general direction of outlay by reference to social priorities." It is perfectly obvious that the State alone has sufficient knowledge to direct outlay intelligently. The Beveridge plan, therefore, in essence depends on the intelligent selection of central and local governments, a clear statement by public opinion of desirable ends—in this case full employment—and the placing in the hands of these governing bodies the power to carry out a construction policy. The argument that by doing so the rights of the individual are restricted is invalid. The persons who wilfully and consistently break traffic

regulations are without social conscience. Those who will not submit to direction and control to the extent necessary to preserve the freedom of all individuals in the community are equally lacking in conscience.

Sir William's angle of approach is diametrically opposed to that of the British Government, which has fallen more nearly into line with two other recent publications on the subject, one by the Nuffield College, and the other by Lever and Unilever Limited. This difference is adequately expressed by Sir William himself: "Within the limits set by its social philosophy, the White Paper is a sincere attempt to deal with the disease of unemployment. . . . Its practical proposals are inadequate, not only through deficient diagnosis, but even more because action is inhibited by a sense of values that is wrong in two respects: of treating private enterprise as sacrosanct . . . and of treating budgetary equilibrium as of equal importance with full employment. . . . The time calls for total war against unemployment and other social evils, not for a war with inhibitions."

ARMY VERSES

Live Rounds. By Caliban. Griffin Press. 1/6.

Live Rounds, by Caliban, is described as Verses of Army Life. The book is refreshingly illustrated in the Punch manner. To say any more is, in that seldom-quoted phrase, "to break a butterfly upon a wheel." These lines "conjured up by Caliban in his cups," have to be read to be believed and to be enjoyed must be read aloud, with all the verve which the author has characteristically employed in writing them. One or two we are asked to sing: for example, The Subalterns' Serenade, in which budding officers are advised. Don't let your freedom slip, For the sake of a single, single, single Single, shining pip.

It would be interesting to know whether Caliban has ever written a revue—he seems to have been born for it, especially in Receipt for a Sergeant.

The beauty of Karloff and Halsey's bravado,

The side-splitting tortures of Gilbert's Mikado,

The voice of "our Gracie" and Tauber-a touch of him,

Little of Lovelock, but not very much of him.

Perhaps the slickest poem in the collection is Poise will be Poise, one of the perennial cracks at B.B.C. announcers. The sturdiest is certainly A Song of the Glass, from which it is evident that Caliban has drunk deeply of the Chesterton-Belloc spirit.

What cheer in the mournful, embittered and scornful.

Oh, why-was-I-bornful sad songs of to-day?

But again, these verses are not to be written about, but to be read. The final and most searching criticism is contributed by a certain Colonel Bluphy-Gadsyre, in his Preface, "I gather they are in rhyme, which is dashed clever when you think of it, of the Johnnie who wrote them."

—J.M.C.

CANADIAN POETS

An Anthology of Canadian Poetry (English). Compiled by Ralph Gustafson. Pelican Books. 1/6.

These poems of a maturing dominion are set out with the express object, not representing all Canadian poetry past and present, but of contributing vital poetry to the present time. Of the 54 poets who have something to say to us, over two-thirds are graduates or students of the Canadian universities. Thirty-eight are still living, representing two generations. About a score of the authors are worth re-reading, and several have added something of value to English literature.

The quality of Canadianism is, as stated by the compiler, not stressed, most of the pieces having international and real appeal. But one striking

SOME RECENT FILMS

SINCE YOU WENT AWAY



Before we see this picture, we must be prepared for demonstrativeness. Americans weep and laugh more readily than we do, and the amount of emotion in the film should not be regarded with distaste. The Hiltons in their material position, are not a typical American family, but in their endeavours to keep a home together in the absence in Service of its head, they resemble every other family which has sent men to war. Humour, tragedy, and humdrum events alternate in the film in much the same way they do in life; the length of "Since You Went Away" provides plenty of time for detail and elaboration. Although in many ways the beautiful mother and lovely daughters are too good to be true, they have serious faults. Mrs. Hilton (Claudette Colbert) is unaware for a long time of her selfishness and Jane (Jennifer Jones) is stubborn, occasionally stupid, and, once, incredibly snobbish. ("He's not even an officer!") Tony, "the eternal also-ran", will be, to the feminine of the audience, the most engaging character in the story, if one can call a story the attempt at relating what happens to a family marking time until the end of the war. William, the Corporal grandson of the fierce retired Colonel, is a misfit in the Army; the performance of this part by Robert Walker is one of the most original and noteworthy for months.

The best acting in the film is during the dialogues between Jane and William, although one wonders if because of "Since You Went Away" the title of Hollywood's first lady will be transferred to Claudette Colbert, whose merits were for years obscured by a run of second-rate films. The extras seem to have been chosen with special care: almost all of them are

ing feature is the wealth of crisp colouring in the poems of both generations.

In a green place lanced through With amber and gold and blue.

When the colour-tones are softened their very pastel qualities become evident:

And far beyond the pale blue-misted hills,

The rose and purple evening dreams away.

The most satisfying artist is Bliss Carman, who was already famous when he died in 1929. His poems have a consistent surety of touch that the younger poets have yet to maintain. Only D. C. Scott, of the older generation, has the same enduring quality of poetry. The compiler, Ralph Gustafson, and Dorothy Livesay show a similarity of technique and sharing of ideas that is to be expected of two contemporaries educated at the Canadian University and abroad. Annie Dalton gives full and coherent expression. One cannot help comparing her "To the young man Jesus" with the profoundly religious Palome of Marjorie Pickthall. The latter shows a deep appreciation of T. S. Eliot's technique and an even profounder application of it to the theme of Love. Miss Pickthall uses the Seven Words from the Cross in a most interesting composition.

The most sensitive poem in the book is "I Doubt a Lovely Thing is Read," by Neil Tracy, a blind poet. Strangely enough, the only other poet who approaches him in originality of feeling is W. W. E. Ross, an industrial chemist.

I would recommend any reader interested in this anthology to start with The Yak, by Virna Sheard. I have completely fallen in love with this humorous poem, which reminds me, I don't know why, of O'Neill's "Marco Millions."

—R.T.R.

memorable. Particular mention ought to be made of Gladys, portrayed by an unknown newcomer, adolescent terrified and ugly friend of the younger daughter, Brig. This latter is a difficult part played with ease and charm by "our" almost adult Shirley. Other outstanding extras are the police constable who has been lonely on the road since petrol rationing came in, a chubby young pilot, a merchant sailor who hates the sea, a marine alternately farewelling two girls in the same pathetic manner, the grandmother of an Army nurse, an immigrant who finds that Mrs. Hilton represents all she believed America to be, and a sailor who picks an argument with William because no one has spoken to him since he came to town. These subtle and human touches are what really show the feeling of a great nation in the midst of a war not of its seeking.

"MARRIAGE IS A PRIVATE AFFAIR"

Grading: Dog.

The sort of person to need reminding that Marriage is a Private Affair needs a far more pointed incentive than this silly film. The story is hardly worthy of mention, but Lana Turner, as always, looks extremely seductive even as a housewife. Some of the dialogue, apparently inserted in a tired script by an under-underwriter on the make, is rather snappy. We liked: Mother: "Haven't I been telling you for three years not to disturb your father while he's reading paper?" Adult daughter:—"No, you've only been married to him for two years." In addition, we were surprised and incredulous to find, with John Hodiak, that the ability to cook sometimes "goes with" curves. James Craig seemed rather embarrassed by his idiotic part, but he was even more than usually glamorous as an Army pilot. Your critic is going to write him some fan mail. D. McC.

"THE YELLOW CANARY"



"The Yellow Canary" is yet another English spy melodrama. We recognise many well-worn situations—the violent anti-Nazi who is inevitably unmasked as a fanatical disciple of Hitler, and vice-versa—but the Director has managed his plot better than the average, so that the film does have an appearance of probability for longer than usual. The old situations are approached from a different angle and competent supporting players help to lift the film above the level of mediocrity. The stars (Anna Neagle and Richard Greene) make the best of their parts, Miss Neagle especially relishing the change to an unsympathetic role. It is unfortunate that the Director seems to have lost interest after working the plot up to its climax. The final scene is dreadful. E.R.

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CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

POST-WAR SECURITY I.R.C.

On Monday, April 23, Mr. McRae, Secretary of the Auckland Communist Party, gave an interesting and instructive talk to members of the International Relations Club. Choosing as his subject "Security in International Relations in the Post-War World," Mr. McRae stressed the need for the continuance of unity among the nations of the world after the war. He pointed out that in New Zealand particularly the secret of progress is the development of the greatest possible unity among the common peoples, and quoted the case of Russia as an example of a country where much has been achieved by the unity of the people and their selfless devotion to a common cause.

Throughout the whole world this war has brought about a closer coming together, not only of nations but also of people within nations. Suffering has taught them a lesson, and we must see to it that this unity is not thrown aside, but is followed up to the exclusion of reaction and Fascism.

Above all, Mr. McRae concluded, we must struggle against the evils of Fascism, for it was Fascism which had contributed largely to the outbreak of the present war.

Lively discussion followed Mr. McRae's talk, terminated by the rather premature appearance of supper. It is a salient point, and worthy of note, that of Mr. McRae's audience, 80 per cent consisted of Arts students.

MORAL TALES LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY

On Tuesday, May 22, in the Women's Common Room, L. P. Leary, Esq., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, spoke to the Law Students' Society before a large and appreciative audience and a fire.

Mr. Leary availed himself of the "carte blanche" afforded by Professor Davis, to select from his experience a number of varied anecdotes, each of which had a moral that Mr. Leary did not fail to point after adorning the tale with his celebrated wit. Among other statements, Mr. Leary affirmed that it was criminal for anyone at a university to take away religious faith from a student without offering a valid substitute; and that New Zealanders should face their responsibilities by substantially increasing the birth-rate. In reference to advocacy, Mr. Leary said that before a jury an appearance of virtue was more than its own reward.

The speaker made reference to the drama, in which field he has had considerable experience and success. Mr. Leary ought to be well-known in this college as author of first-class revues, which placed the histrionic talents of its students high in the esteem of the citizens of Auckland.

Mr. Leary paid the law students the compliment of treating them seriously. The fact that he was able to do this and, at the same time, fully maintain the interest of his audience, possibly explains why he is one of Auckland's leading barristers. It is indeed a rare pleasure for a serious speech not to degenerate into a sermon.

HUNUA HOLIDAY FIELD CLUB

The Herald train which left Auckland at 3.45 a.m. on May 8, not only carried the news of peace in Europe but also 21 members of Field Club bound for four days' holiday in the Hunuas. The sun smiled on our first afternoon at Te Hapua hut, but about the sun's conduct on subsequent days the less said now the better. We said plenty then—but it's an ill wind that blows no good and we learned many things during a game of "coffee pots" on the day we didn't venture out. Of the many confessions made those of Doc. Briggs were especially instructive!!

Trips were made to two manganese mines, some falls and Kehukohunui. A pig caught on the latter trip unfortunately had to be abandoned when the track (?) home became precipitous and one of the outleading lights nearly departed to play his little tonette in a higher stratum. Luckily all he got was a rakish cut over one eye and a sore head. In the rainy forests, botanists collected many fine filmy ferns, while in the streams zoologists excited by a prominent planarian farmer turned up stones to reveal all sorts of wogs. Geologists found their interests in the mines. During all our excursions Doc. Briggs gave us a new slant on the bush, showing us plants with special chemical properties useful to man. In his presidential address he will speak about this interesting subject.

An innovation was a portable wireless—a robust radio which emerged still working after many incidents which would have "finished" a more delicate one.

AN IRISH CANON E.U.

In a short time Auckland is to be visited by Canon T. C. Hammond, M.A., of Sydney. Canon Hammond is in the course of a tour of N.Z. Universities and Training Colleges.

The Canon is an outstanding personality. Principal of Moore Theological College, Sydney, he is one of the foremost exponents of the Christian faith in this part of the world. He is a most able speaker, as well as a profound scholar, being a gold medalist in Philosophy at Trinity College, Dublin.

He is well-known in theological circles as the author of a trilogy, "In Understanding Be Men," "Perfect Freedom" and "Reasoning Faith," with introductions to Christian doctrine, ethics and apologetics respectively.

Though he now resides in Australia, he is very fond of "Auld Ireland." The Canon tells with great gusto the story of a violent open-air meeting, which concluded with the venerable gentleman suspended in mid-air, his shoulders and arms being held by husky Irish policemen, and his feet in the clutches of an Irish crowd.

Canon Hammond will be holding several meetings in the College.

Wednesday, June 13, 1 p.m., Room 2.—The Canon will speak on the subject "Has God Revealed Himself?"

Thursday, June 14, 8 p.m., Room 2.—"Heckling Meeting." Students are invited to put to Canon Hammond any questions relative to the Christian Faith.

Sunday, June 17, 4.30.—Women's Common Room.

Canon Hammond's mid-day address is the first of a series of lunch-hour

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meetings which will continue on subsequent Mondays, under the general title, "Reasoning Faith." Other topics in the series will include "God: A Reality," "The Person of Christ," "The Problem of Evil," "Why the Cross?"

TWO MEETINGS ENGINEERING SOCIETY

The Engineering Society began its activities this year with the Annual General Meeting, held on March 23. About fifty student engineers attended this meeting. A short account of the last year's proceedings was read by the chairman, Mr. I. A. Williamson, and the meeting then proceeded with the election of officers.

President: Professor Leech.

Student Chairman: Mr. I. A. Williamson.

Secretary: Mr. A. T. Polglase.

Treasurer: Mr. E. Lowe.

Intermediate Representative: Mr. Perret.

First Professional Representative: Mr. E. R. N. Johnson.

Second Professional Representative: Mr. W. B. Kerr Hislop.

Evening Student Representative: Mr. W. Mansell.

Professor Leech, who had been away from College in the Army since 1941, then gave a very interesting account of a few of the activities of the Engineering School in assisting the war effort.

On Wednesday, 18, an excursion to the Naval Base was attended by about thirty students. Mr. Pugh, electrical engineer of the Base, conducted the party round the workshops, and later showed the mechanical engineers over a cruiser berthed at the dock.

BILINGUAL SKETCHES

The Modern Languages Club in many respects justified its title on Thursday, May 3, by presenting a series of sketches in different modern languages. The same matter was produced in pairs of languages: English and German, French and Spanish. The items were the work of the students alone, without the immediate aid of the staff. This marks the students' coming-of-age, and is gratifying as such. The standard was decidedly encouraging, so much so that the club is envisaging the prospect of producing tri-lingual versions of Shakespeare. Even if they do overleap themselves, there will be supper afterwards.

NOTE

Miss June Savage did not write the reviews of the "Song of Bernadette" and "Going My Way," published in Craccum, April 11.

SEX AND HEALTH EXTRA-CURRICULAR

"Sex and Health" was the topic for two lectures given by Mr. Douglas Robb to male students on April 11 and 18. The subjects chosen for each period were (1) General Hygiene and (2) Sex Hygiene, while a typed sheet with particular reference to diet was also distributed.

The first lecture considered the three basic impulses in whose particular satisfaction or repressions is bound up the intricate shades of individual personality. These are the three S's—self (preservation and maintenance of the "ego"), sex (procreation of one's kind), and society. The varying predominance of each was then revealed in a progressive sex-history of the individual: the essential sex-relationships between mother and child from conception to weaning; the early school period of steady and undisturbed development, the young 'ego' being perfectly content in what should be an atmosphere of security; the physical and mental upheaval of adolescence; ultimate maturity of the female from 17 to 20, of the male in the early 20's; early adult life, with the stress of self maintenance; marriage and family responsibilities, with all three necessities working together; and from then until old age with increasing emphasis on social relationships.

It is interesting to note that the more vigorous climate of northern Europe produces races of later maturity and of consequently larger stature than in the south. For the same reason, men are generally taller than women.

Mr. Robb next tackled the sexual problems of the student, who finds himself fully equipped for normal married life, but with many years of hard work before he can hope to maintain a family on his own earnings. He is not as fortunate as the young farmer who has the capacity to earn as soon as he escapes from school. There are four methods by which the student may bridge this necessary but somewhat unnatural postponement of the normal sexual relationships: (1) repression or continence (putting the impulse on ice temporarily); (2) early marriage (generally impracticable); (3) sexual adventuring outside marriage (submitting both parties to possible disease and unintentional parenthood); and (4) self-abuse or masturbation.

Also mentioned were the abnormal personalities laying too much stress on but one of the basic impulses. Such lack of balance is usually the result of arrested development, either wilful or accidental.

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might have
meant
a blonde —
But nowadays

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SPORTS

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

The following officers were elected at a Saturday practice:—

Club Captain: J. Billington.

Secretary: E. Myers.

Treasurer: M. Ambler.

Committee: M. Robinson, E. Shove, P. Housby, J. Winter.

Owing to the vacation when few Intermediate players had a game, the teams have taken some time to settle down. However, there will now be three teams playing regularly. The season looks promising as both Intermediates have had a win and the Seniors 2 wins, but unfortunately lost to Eden, the leading team. As yet the Senior team has not worked up any combination, the forwards being especially individual players, with not nearly enough dash or aggressive tactics. Ball control is also weak and this showed up to a bad disadvantage against Eden.

MEN'S HOCKEY

As the results of many games are unprintable, the only things worthy of note are:—

(1) The undaunted spirit of those players who think you don't have to be fit to play hockey.

(2) The number of games lost because players would not expend 3d in cash for a book of rules, and half an hour to read it.

(3) The very humble request of the team captains to all players to give notice of any inability to play.

SOCCER CLUB

This year, in deference to the wishes of a considerable number of students to play the round ball game under the College colours, the Auckland University Association Football Club has been revived. It was apparent from the initial meeting that a team would definitely be fielded. Unfortunately the difficulty has since become one of giving all the players offering a game this year. The Club sincerely thanks Dave Grace and Wally Wilkins, who made contacts in Wellington, on its behalf and were at all times willing to help it along. Jimmy Neesham also gave of his remaining civilian hours in the office of secretary.

The XI. is playing in the Senior Second Division competition, and for so young and newly-formed a team has given a good account of itself. Stalwarts have been: Ian Brown (Captain), Athol Tills (Vice-captain), Vic Sundram, Merv. Hancock, Morrie Smith, Ian Kemp, Dave MacLean, Merv. Rosser, Sadig-Kaya, Peter Isles, John May and more recently, Jack Stevens and Don Boaden. The team is fortunate in having Peter Isle's services in goal as he impresses as one of Auckland's best, while Sadig-Kaya too, is a wing above the average, but it is difficult competently to criticise at this stage. The call at the moment, however, does seem to be for first-time shots and determined play from the centre and inside forwards. The opportunities have too often been there, but gone begging for want of a bit of battling. Nevertheless, the keenness of all players is very evident this alone auguring well for a good season. Results so far have been:—v. Training College, lost 2-5; v. Eastern Suburbs, drew 3-3; v. Ardmore, drew 1-1; v. Onehunga, lost 1-3.

CATHOLICITY OF TASTE

We submit advance information of the intention of the Modern Languages Club to produce "Le Voyage de M. Perichon" this term, for student relief. We do this because of the necessity for stressing, before rather than after the event, our concern at the particularism of students in respect of extra-curricular activities. That only French students should attend plays in French is disappointing. The more circulation in this College of students with different immediate interests the better. Quite apart from the English synopsis provided, it would be encouraging to see a large attendance of students from other departments only to show that catholicity of taste which should characterise the product of higher education. Any attempt to appreciate and value a foreign culture is a step towards international understanding and Wilke's "One World."

Copy for the next issue closes on Monday, June 18, at 6 p.m.

M.S.S. must be either typewritten (double spacing), or written legibly—on one side of the paper only.

The opinions expressed in articles and reviews are not necessarily those of the editorial staff.

Copy for Rostrum must be in by June 12.

LAW STUDENTS

For some time law students have been disturbed by the inequality of the standards required for a pass in Latin I. at different colleges. This subject is compulsory for all law students. Lately the matter has been brought into the foreground by a letter to the Dean of the Faculty of Law. This letter states facts which unmistakably indicate an anomaly.

It is understood that the Faculty of Law has met to discuss the points raised. Since their proceedings were in committee their resolutions cannot be published. If, however, any student wishes to submit further evidence which may influence the Professorial Board in making any decision on the matter, he would be well advised to do so as soon as possible. —J.A.N.

POST-WAR AVIATION

(Continued from page 1.)

POST-WAR MARKET: PLANES AND MEN

It has been said lately that Great Britain has either disregarded, or has not had time for development of aircraft for the post-war aviation market, whilst America, on the other hand, has been devoting a certain amount of time and technical skill towards research for better post-war aircraft. In truth this is correct, but no new American civil liner has yet made an appearance since the 1940 edition of the Douglas type airliner—although such military types as the Dakota, Hudson and Liberator could be adapted for use. On the other hand, Britain has produced the Avro York, a civil version of the Lancaster called the Lancastrian, and the little known Handley Page Hertfordshire. All these, except the Lancastrian, have been especially designed for civilian uses, so that in tangible form Britain still leads.

When this present struggle finally ceases a large number of aircraft

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will become available from the Air Forces. These planes would be suitable for private and small company ownership. It is expected that a number of ex-Air Force pilots will buy up these planes with the idea of going into commercial flying. As the main airlines will naturally be run by the larger concerns, these men will have to content themselves with town to town services, light freight delivery service runs and a certain amount of hire-charter flying. There should be nothing to prevent these smaller concerns doing well, if the owners are prepared to work together so as to prevent inter-company feuds.

JET PROPULSION

In conclusion, mention must be made of jet propulsion. As far as commercial aviation is concerned, jet propulsion as yet has no possibilities. This is mainly on account of the large jet power unit which would be required to power the large modern day air liner. Leading designers estimate that the present internal combustion engine is good for another ten to fifteen years, or perhaps longer. By then, there may have been time to investigate fully, and to test, jet propulsion.

—Charles W. Salmon.

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