

Prof. Arden



CRACCUM

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STUDENTS ON COUNCIL

STUDENT REPRESENTATION

The College Council received the Students' deputation on June 18. Mr. Piper read the following letter and presented a report on the schemes of the other Colleges:—

It is my privilege as the representative of the Students of the Auckland University College to present to you a report on Student Representation on the College Council.

From records available it appears that the last request for Student Representation on the College Council was in 1937-38, and the result of this deputation, "that permission be granted on condition that the representative have a Master's Degree." This stipulation naturally vetoed any attempt at representation because in the majority of cases a student on obtaining a Master's Degree leaves the College and is divorced from student activities. In any case the graduated student has representation on the College Council through the Court of Convocation representatives.

At present the Student body have no knowledge of the problems of administration of the body which controls their Association, and it is felt by the Executive of the Students' Association that, in rendering the Student's point of view in many decisions pertaining to Student affairs, that they could be of valuable service to the College Council.

At the present time, we believe, data is being compiled for the new building project at Tamaki. A great proportion of the building area will be for the use of students, therefore it appears very logical that student opinion on these basic requirements is most necessary. Only with the co-operation of all the individual groups, it is felt, can the final scheme be satisfactory from all points of view.

The Executive do not ask that their representative vote on any matters, only sit in on all discussions relevant to student affairs and voice student opinions. Should this matter be given due consideration by the Council, the suggestion from the Students' Association Executive is that the President in office each year be the representative for that year.

Finally, it might be mentioned that all the other Colleges have a similar form of representation on their respective Councils, and from all reports this arrangement works admirably. Therefore, the Executive of the Students' Association sincerely trust that the Council will give careful and favourable consideration to the advantages of the requested representation and grant our request.

STUDENT REPRESENTATION AT OTHER COLLEGES

I.—CANTERBURY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Post of Students' Representative was inaugurated in August, 1943, at the suggestion of the Council, and not as the result of any recent student agitation. The Students' Representative may speak, but has no vote since the Act has not been formally amended to recognise his position. The Student Representative actually sits not with the Council, but with the College Committee. This is but a technical point since the Council controls, besides the University College,

the Secondary Schools, Public Library and Museum. This Council meets once a month as the College Committee to deal with University affairs only. Then the following week, as the College Council, it approves its own recommendations. Consequently, the students' interests lie in the activities of the College Committee.

The Students' Representative may be asked to absent himself from the meeting if the Chairman should consider it advisable. To date this expediency has not once been adopted. The Students' Representative has been allowed to remain present at all discussions of Staff appointment and salaries, for example; as it is assumed that in these matters he will be as discreet and trustworthy as any other member of the Council.

The Students' Representative has adopted the practice of communicating all his observations and reports to the Executive by letter, which is considered more reliable and discreet than word-of-mouth communications. The appointment of Representative, with or without Executive status, is made annually by the Executive on nominations (three) from the general student body. The representative must be a student member of the College Students' Association, but need not necessarily be a graduate.

II.—OTAGO UNIVERSITY

A proposal has recently been sponsored by the District Court of Convocation to provide for student representation as of right; and this scheme was approved by the Council of the University. The present Council consists of 16 members; and the necessary legislation is now being prepared to amend the existing Act to provide for five additional members:—

(1) One additional Court of Convocational Representative (five in all).

(2) The Principal or Vice-Chancellor whom it is now proposed to appoint for Otago University.

(3) One Member elected by the teaching staff not on Professorial Board.

(4) One Member to represent the Students, being a graduate of O.U. of at least two years' standing, appointed by O.U.S.A. Executive.

III.—VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

One Students' Representative is appointed with power to vote. Appointed from the student body by the Executive of the V.U.C.S.A.

Some discussion and questioning of the deputation then took place. Whether it was desirable for the Students' Representative to be a graduate, etc. Mr. Cocker said that it had already been proposed that the suggestions of Students regarding Tamaki be invited. It was also pointed out that efforts to amend the Act to allow for Student Representation had been made but these had been interrupted by the war.

The deputation then left, and all that we know now is that the matter has been deferred. However, the impression that was given at the meeting was favourable.

ACHTUNG!

STUDENT RELIEF

Preparations are now under way for the second work day organised by the Student Relief Committee this year. July 21 is the auspicious occasion, and students are asked to co-operate to make this effort the greatest success possible.

This year A.U.C. Student Relief aims at raising £750. Of this amount £120 has already been realised. With the College year half gone and £630 still to be obtained, Student Relief Committee has cogitated at length, producing as a result an attractive programme for the raising of funds. Proceeds from the French play on June 28, 29 will go towards Student Relief, as will those of a concert presented by the Dramatic and Music Clubs on July 13. Also, in July, Professor Sewell is reading the play "The Way of the World," at which a collection will be taken. Students are asked to support these functions. A good evening's entertainment is worth a generous contribution towards Student Relief.

History of the Movement

World Student Relief is designed to meet the needs of students as students—to keep them studying despite the hazards of war. First organised in 1923, the movement was the result of investigations made by two English students who reported on the conditions under which fellow-students were studying in post-war Europe, the result of which was the organisation of World Student Relief. Inaugurated in England, the movement soon became international, spreading to America, Australia, Canada, China, France, Great Britain, India, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. After some years' support of the movement lapsed somewhat, but was renewed with enthusiasm at the outbreak of the European war in 1939.

Distribution of Funds

Student Relief is intended primarily as a means for helping students of Europe and China, but in actual fact any needy student may receive aid, whatever his nationality. All money received is sent to Geneva, from where it is sent in the form of goods, which are personally delivered to students by representatives of the organisation. Much has been done to help students in prisoner of war camps. These students have been visited by travelling secretaries of Student Relief and have been sent parcels of the books and materials they require in order to further their studies. Some of these student prisoners of war have even obtained University degrees as a result of the help given them by Student Relief.

RETURNED SERVICEMEN

We can't help those who won't help themselves! Why not turn up at your meetings—all 140 of you? Don't miss the next one—this FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

WANTED

Wanted for the Publications Committee: An Assistant-Secretary, male or female, able to type. Will anyone interested get in touch with the Editor through the letter rack or the Craccum box.



Work Day

A.U.C.'s first work day this year was held on April 14, as a result of which £90 was raised. Work day gave an opportunity to all students, large and small, earnest and not-so-earnest, to forget the grave mental cares of this world and wield a spade, axe, broom or duster with the best. Apparently many students did determine, no doubt after some stern self-examination, that a period spent in the open air would have beneficial effects in stimulating mental processes, for the response to last work day was most gratifying. Student Relief Committee wishes to thank all those students who volunteered their services for work day last term and expresses its regret that work could not be found for all those who offered. The Committee points out that more men students are required, and emphasises the extreme importance of students reporting to their work, once they have undertaken to do it. Failure to turn up at appointed jobs reflects not on the student personally, but on the College as a whole. Although this has occurred only in a very few instances during previous work days, Student Relief Committee would urge students to prevent it from happening at all, by reading instructions carefully, noticing times stated, and not forgetting the date of work day.

Therefore, students, support Student Relief. Be a collector, support all functions in aid of the funds, and, above all, particularly men students, don't forget—

WORK DAY, JULY 21.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP

Copy for "Kiwi"—your magazine, closes on August 1. So far your response to the appeal for contributions has been negligible. Don't let it be said that there was no "Kiwi" in 1945 because students in that year had no interest in producing a magazine of their own. Contributions of every type will be welcome—essays, short stories, articles, poems—and "Art" suitable for reproduction. Remember—copy closes on August 1. This year please don't let "Kiwi" die.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF STUD. ASS.

As a result of a petition signed by five members of the Executive, a Special General Meeting was held on June 14 in Room 19. The meeting was called for the purpose of amending certain clauses of the Constitution relevant to the subject of elections.

The cumulative effect of the seven motions passed is that the Returning Officer's duties at the annual elections are now clearly stated. The Returning Officer is given a definite authority to delegate his functions to deputy-Returning Officers; wider discretionary powers are given to the Returning Officer with regard to informal votes; and several ambiguous clauses which have caused difficulties in the voting procedure of past years are now cleared up.

Further, for purposes of publication and for facility in the printing of voting papers, the closing date of nominations is now set at seven days before the annual elections instead of three days as previously.

It is more than interesting to note that this meeting was scheduled for June 7, but had to be abandoned for want of a quorum.

MORE FRESHER IMPRESSIONS

A few months have elapsed since I wrote my "Fresher Impressions" that was so successfully hacked by the editorial staff as to leave only little more than the conjunctions. Still, it was enough to excite at least one of the vacant faces I complained of then. Time has done little to improve my impressions, and the following is offered for what it is worth.

I like sitting on decks when there is a clear sky and a warm wind, but I object strongly to sitting on the floor of the Intermediate Physics lecture rooms. For there not only is the floor dirty, but the air of these rooms after half an hour is foul, even filthy, for lack of ventilation. There is a row of windows that are there, but don't open. Apparently 'Varsity is not to blame for lack of space, but instead of waiting to be helped it could help conditions itself. I had this matter of ventilation taken up, and was assured that during the term vacation the windows would be altered so that they could let in more fresh air than is available from the few that now open. But nothing has been done. The students still come, and they still pay, and "young gentlemen" safely in a seat by virtue of getting there half an hour early, still watch women students sitting on the floor in the aisle. One mentioned to me that after all they were physiologically better equipped for sitting on floors, but then he wasn't a Fresher.

Craccum itself is a flat. It shies off anything controversial.

Lecturers.—I have to cope with five of them. Out of that five there is only one who welcomes a question on the work he is doing. The others don't give a chance for a question to be asked, or merely use the phrase "Any questions?" as a sort of oratorical break. If they hear a reply somewhere, they either look hurt or produce the stock come-back, "I'm not going to waste time over that . . ." But whose time is it, and who's paying for it? If the function of a lecturer is to gabble notes, why not issue the complete notes as a printed set in the first lecture. After all, in the physics lecture at least about three-quarters of the time is spent in taking notes. These could all be issued, and the time saved devoted to examining points of particular difficulty. But issue the Lecturers' notes? Never. It might do away with the need for a lecturer! And then the whole false system would come tumbling down. But something better could soon be found—more of a tutorial system. But if I want that how I have to pay extra. Knowledge at so much an ounce! How much a pound of Culture? Current Ceiling Price, please. See the Registrar.

But there are a lot of other things. Too many things. Pretty little Degree

Craccum

Editor: R. I. F. PATTISON

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A SUCCESSFUL MEETING!

It is apparent to those seven persons who, with the Executive, were present at the Special General Meeting of the Students' Association called for June 7 that students have the wrong attitude to the affairs of the Association. Out of a membership of 1500, seven members are sufficiently interested to attend a meeting called by the Executive to further the interests of the Association. The Executive has come in for a great deal of criticism this year in connection with the amounts paid in grants to affiliated clubs and societies. The sum of £390 has been granted, a sum well in excess of amounts paid in past years, to further student activities in the College. Yet when the Executive asks for some co-operation from the students, the students are not interested. It appears that the Executive would be quite justified in withholding grants if such lack of co-operation exists.

Surely it is realised that in the co-operation between all sections depends the success of the University. The future of this University does not bear contemplation if students are merely "out for what they can get," and are not prepared to give something to the well-being of the whole.

The Annual General Meeting of the Students' Association is to be held on August 1. Do not let it be said that this meeting, too, had to be abandoned for want of a quorum.

THE YOUTH CONFERENCE

In November, 1942, an International Youth Conference was held and there was formed an organisation which possesses magnificent potentialities—the World Youth Council. This year, on January 1, an invitation was sent to the youth of the free world to attend a conference at London from August 29 to September 6. Accordingly, the New Zealand Federation of Young People's Clubs contacted the Minister of Internal Affairs about sending New Zealand's five representatives, and the reply was received that all available accommodation space is needed for war purposes. Although this is now a valid excuse, there should be no bar to future endeavours. The Council will doubtless make plans without our country's direct contribution, but it is disappointing not to be sending our chosen delegates from the youth clubs and universities of New Zealand.

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS

Notice is hereby given that the election of President and Secretary will be held on Wednesday, July 25, 1945. Nominations must be in the hands of the Secretary by Wednesday, July 18, 1945.

Notice is hereby given that the election of eleven members of the Executive Committee will be held on Wednesday, August 1, 1945. Nominations must be in the hands of the Secretary by Wednesday, July 25, 1945.

Nomination forms may be obtained from the Executive Room on and after Monday, July 9, 1945.

J. C. BURNS,
Returning Officer,
A.U.C.S.A.

WORK FOR STUDENT RELIEF ON JULY 21.

Gowns for sale in the rack. Mere symbols of so much swot, despite the system. Three pounds ten, good as new! Next, please. Coffee evening! What Fun! Do you know what the Prof. said? No he didn't . . . Really! I heard, yes I did. Ye Gods!

—OMAN.



DR. CANBY INTERVIEWED

Two reporters from Craccum interviewed Dr. Canby prior to his departure from New Zealand. Dr. Canby said he was especially impressed by the friendliness of the New Zealand and Australian peoples. In this he thought that they resembled the American attitude of frankness rather than the reticence of the English. This, he was quick to add, was meant in no spirit of unfriendly comparison—the cold English approach he thought in a large measure due to reticence.

In reply to a question on the influence of the war on trends in American literature, Dr. Canby asserted emphatically that to say war forms a trend was "poppycock." War accelerates a trend, and may provide a fresh impetus—for instance, the years immediately after the last war showed a remarkable burst of literary energy—but a trend itself is not determined by any war. It would be several years before the influence of this war would become apparent—as yet its only result was the excellent work of the large number of young war correspondents.

The American degree in English apparently is similar to the New Zealand course in respect to the first year, its object being to teach students how to read and write English properly. But specialisation to a much greater extent follows. For instance, no student must study the origins of languages unless he wishes to major in that particular branch. Dr. Canby was very enthusiastic in supporting the idea of the exchanging of students between countries.

New Zealand literature, he admitted, was not well known in America, although the Book of the Month Club, of which he is chairman, had chosen two Australian novels for its wide circulation.

In reply to a question as to the desirability of co-education, he thought that it should be the logical result of a democratic educational system. Dr. Canby's interest in the problems of youth, literature and education was apparent in his friendly and unassuming manner.

SPAIN TO-DAY

MODERN LANGUAGES CLUB

"Spain in the 'Thirties" was the subject of an address by Mr. Droscher to the Modern Languages Club on Thursday, June 14. Only some 20 people were present to hear a particularly interesting and convincing account of a country from which reports have for a long time been stifled by considerations of world politics.

First, Mr. Droscher gave an account of life in a Spanish village and enumerated the principal social, economic and religious characteristics. He said that, compared with New Zealand, there was much less economic restlessness; and that the Spanish method of spending a Sunday had attractions not to be found in New Zealand. The cruelty and ruthlessness of the police towards the lower classes was a striking feature of rural life. Then Mr. Droscher read some Spanish poetry, of which the limpid quality has a beauty apparent even to those ignorant of the language. Finally, the speaker summed up the issues in the civil war. He pointed out that 4 per cent of the population owned 60 per cent of the land, and that conditions were still feudal in respect to the large estates. Younger sons of the landowners went into the Army or the Church; thus the reactionaries had the support of these two powerful classes. Against such a combination the republicans might have been able to fight successfully, but the intervention of Germany and Italy put an end to their chances. Mr. Droscher expressed the opinion that, in the long run, an armed seizure of control by the republicans would be less painful than political pressure from outside Powers.

GROWTH OF A REPUBLIC

The attention of students is drawn to a publication by the Czechoslovak Association. In "A Mere Twenty Years" Maximilian Rosenfeld has told the story of the Czechoslovak Republic since it gained independence after the Great War. In the foreword Professor Belshaw notices the significance of the fact that a book on Czechoslovakia should be published in so remote a country as New Zealand. He points out that the end of the war means the beginning of a new task—"to understand and live in peace with men in distant places." The author himself ends with a plea for international co-operation. One way of co-operating for us in N.Z. would be to purchase this book. The proceeds from its sale will be used by the Czechoslovak Red Cross. The reading of it should assist materially in bringing New Zealanders to an understanding and an appreciation of the ideals of a people not unlike our own.

* * *

There are two tragedies in life. One is not to get your heart's desire. The other is to get it.—Shaw.

OPEN FORUM

BIG MAN McCARTHY

Sir,—In one of your recent issues, Darry McCarthy exercised a little snobbery in relation to my article "Fresher Impressions." I do hope that Darry read the original version of the article before it was thoroughly "chopped" and watered down by someone on the critic staff. The guts of the article was left out, merely the trimmings saw print.

Darry in thick sarcasm offered sympathy from the students who were not freshers. Surely, Darry, you don't imagine I want sympathy from the students of this 'Varsity. I was a fresher at a far greater University than this one some five or six years ago, and in the meantime have been trotting around seven oceans, a good few seas, and a few more countries on a little job that possibly wouldn't amuse you.

But I was more interested in your offer of making a little war effort on my behalf. Your war effort, I notice, Darry, was to leave notes of consolation in the rack for me. I have casually looked for them, but you have fallen down on this self-imposed war effort. Now I suggest you make a real one. Join one of the Services, Darry, and then perhaps in five years' time you will be allowed to trot back here and resume your valuable duties as Secretary of Craccum. I will always be interested to hear how you get along, Darry, and if you like will only be too pleased to post you little letters of consolation—from a Fresher.

—Oman.

[This is the first war during which it is possible for a girl to be offered a white feather because her frivolity is misinterpreted. However, Waaf McCarthy, somewhat diffidently invites "Oman," at his convenience, to view her four Service stripes.—Ed.]

STUDENT RELIEF

Sir,—The members of the Student Relief Committee would like to express appreciation to all those members of the College who volunteered for "work day" last term. The response was good, especially from women students, and the Committee regrets that sufficient jobs were not available for all of these. Those who were not allotted jobs were naturally disappointed that they were thus unable to make the contribution they had hoped to the Student Relief Fund.

On July 21 another "work day" will be held, and we hope that the response from members of the College will be as good as it was last term. We hope that we shall have more offers from men students, as we were unable to fill all the jobs suitable only for men last term.

Students will appreciate the fact that considerable organisation is involved in the smooth running of "work day," and the Committee asks for co-operation in this matter. It helps very much if students fill in the forms fully and accurately and if they make sure to call at the College Office to collect their directions in good time. One or two students failed to do this on last "work day." It is also very important that students should go to the jobs allotted to them. Failure to do this disappoints the public, and as a result the reputation of the College suffers as, of course, does the Student Relief Fund.

Last year A.U.C. raised £552 for Student Relief, and it is hoped that a larger sum can be raised this year. The need is more urgent than ever now that the countries of Europe have been freed, for greater opportunities are open to help students.

Members of the College can help, not only by volunteering for work, but also by making small weekly contributions if they feel they can do so.

H. R. Rodwell, Chairman,
M. H. Johnston, Secretary,
Auckland University College
Student Relief Committee.

TRAMPING CLUB ACTIVITIES

Sir,—Many Club members have recently brought to my notice the fact that in the last two issues of Craccum there has been no mention of Tramping Club activities.

I would like to point out, however, that this has not been due to negligence on the part of Club officials, as on each occasion a write-up was handed in.

I would ask, therefore, that in future we receive as fair a consideration as is given to other clubs.

G. B. Noonan,
Hon. Sec., A.U.C.T.C.

[The Editor regrets the omission. As he bent over to place a log on the Exec. room fire, the manuscript slipped from his pocket and was quickly consumed by the flames.]

NEW UNIVERSITY

Sir,—Some weeks ago an account of the deliberations of the A.U.C. Council on the subject of the new University Buildings at Tamaki was published in the Press.

The most disturbing feature was the following statement:—

"The holding of a competition was rejected, as no guarantee of what work would be involved could be given, while it was also felt that the winner of a competition might design an appealing exterior but be unable to plan a satisfactory interior. It would be difficult to secure an outstanding architect from overseas at the present time."

It is strange that the Council saw fit to publish this statement, which is a vote of no-confidence in the Architectural Profession in N.Z. and in the graduates of the Architectural Faculty of A.U.C., apart from being virtually a vote of no-confidence in the Council itself.

The Royal Institute of British Architects recognises the ability of the architectural graduates of A.U.C., but not so the Council—a somewhat disturbing discovery for architectural students.

The reasons for not holding a competition are unconvincing in the extreme, especially in view of the magnitude of the undertaking, and I fail to see that the Council is now assured of the best possible solution to their problem.

—Astrazal.

'VARSITY BLUES

Sir,—Recently there appeared in Craccum a lengthy article entitled "Varsity Blues," which explained how simple it was to obtain a little recognition for excellence in sport.

Great pains were taken to explain fully the conditions under which "Blues" are awarded, but how many students realised that freshers were not eligible for "Blues"? Last year Craccum discussed at some length what became known as "student apathy," but apparently members of the Blues Committee never read Craccum.

In one breath students were being implored to participate in sport, and in the next being told they were not recognised even if they did. "Blues" have not been awarded for several years, and as it is almost definite that they will be awarded this year, the time is opportune for a complete revision of the conditions governing their award.

Apparently even a player having the ability to represent the city in which he or she lives is still not good enough to gain recognition from the college which he or she attends. If a player is worthy of wearing the 'Varsity jersey throughout the year, and is also worthy of representing 'Varsity at Tournament, surely he is entitled to a 'Varsity Blue providing his standard of play is sufficiently high.

Can someone enlighten me on this point? Please do not reply that freshers come to University with the sole object of gaining a 'Varsity Blue and then leave. One objection is that

last year it was not definite whether Winter Tournament would be held; and, further, how many full-time students like myself would undertake the expense of approximately six months' University education with the sole object of wearing a scarf which even their fellow students don't recognise?

—Egalite.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Sir,—In the last issue of Craccum there appeared an article concerning the admission of aliens to the Medical School, in which the writer endeavoured to make out a case for equality of opportunity for alien students. While agreeing with his remarks concerning the examination system, I still think that some measure of preference for British subjects is justified, if only for a limited number of years, for the following reasons:

First, an overwhelming majority of the British subjects in this country have spent the best years of their lives under military direction of some kind, with resulting loss of opportunity.

Secondly, there has been a marked influx of aliens into this country during the last ten years, and although they have adequately discharged their duties in the land of their adoption during the war, their responsibilities have not been of the same gruelling and all-embracing nature as those of our own nationals.

Lastly, although a University certainly does not teach in order that its students may make money, the students who attend the "learned pile" hope to turn their knowledge to sufficient financial advantage to earn a living in their chosen professions. To allow aliens unrestricted admission to the Medical School at the present time appears to me to savour of lack of consideration for our own subjects, but for whom the University would now be under entirely foreign control. In any case, brains and ability will ultimately rise to the top, and as there must be many vacant positions there should be ample scope for any alien who may be temporarily debarred from entering the Medical School.

—J. L. Stevens.

THE NEW EDUCATION

Sir,—In his article on "Education Fallacies," Professor Anderson charges "the new psychologists of the Education Department" with "proceeding to reduce the rising generation to a system of Aristotelian slavery."

This would seem to indicate: (a) That a system of Aristotelian slavery is a distinct possibility; (b) that such a system of slavery may be a consequence of a definite type of education; (c) that, granted slavery as Aristotle saw it does exist, it is something we would do well to avoid.

Now the Aristotelian doctrine rests on the assumption that men are divided by Nature into two classes, master and slave, characterised by distinct capacities for virtue.

On this ground, which Aristotle took for granted, his theory has now fallen into disrepute; for since we hold there is no such division, the relation of master and slave does not arise; i.e., his views on slavery are inapplicable.

Nevertheless, granting the existence of the system of Aristotelian slavery, his characterisation of the slave nature was an intrinsically different type from that of the free citizen.

Further, if such a relation could be established as Aristotle visualised it, then his original view would be legitimised, and, in the circumstances, the relation would be quite justifiable.

I would be interested to hear how these two points of view are reconciled.

—D. Clark.

[Quite.—Ed.]

* * *

Copy for the next issue closes on Monday, July 2, at 6 p.m.

MSS. 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.

REHABILITATION STAFFING CONDITIONS

In his address at the Graduation ceremony Mr. W. H. Cocker included the following remarks:—

The return to civilian life of men who have served in the Forces will create serious problems in University administration. The Government has made generous provision for bursaries for servicemen who desire to resume or commence University studies on their discharge. Last year there were at the College 65 holders of rehabilitation bursaries; this year the number has increased to 140. When full demobilisation takes place the number will no doubt reach a very much higher figure. The Council has given special consideration to the needs of these students. Many of them, especially those who began their University studies before the war, and have had their work interrupted, would benefit greatly by refresher courses and individual tuition or supervision. Under present staffing conditions it is not possible to provide this assistance and the Council has made representations to the Rehabilitation Board for a special grant for additional staff for this purpose. During the next few years one of the first concerns of the University must be to assist in the rehabilitation of these men whose careers have been so seriously handicapped by war service.

Some advance has been made during the year in improving staffing conditions at the College. As the result of representations made the Government increased its annual grant to the College by £2800 in order that additional staff might be appointed. It has thus been possible to provide much-needed help in several departments. The Government has also made an additional grant of £750 per annum for additional staff in the School of Engineering. Grants have also been made to enable University staffs to receive the same increases in salaries as have been given to the Civil Service and secondary school teachers. For all this assistance the College is grateful. But the Council still feels that if the University is to flourish and fulfil its true function, much more is necessary. Departments are still understaffed, salaries compare unfavourably with those paid in other Universities, and the superannuation scheme is a definite discouragement to possible applicants for positions from overseas. If the University Colleges in New Zealand are to retain their best men and to attract men of ability from elsewhere conditions must be still further improved. The Council, in conjunction with the governing bodies of the other University Colleges, is making a survey of post-war needs. At the last Graduation Ceremony I referred to the fact that one of the most remarkable features in English public life during the war had been the attention given to educational reform, and I pointed out how drastic and comprehensive were the changes proposed by the British Government in its White Paper. During the past few weeks advice has been received that the British Government is this year increasing its total grant to the Universities from £2,149,000 to £5,900,000—an increase of over 170 percent. If a corresponding increase were made in our own grants we might transform the University into an institution comparable in staff and equipment with some of the great English Provincial Universities.

WORK FOR STUDENT RELIEF ON JULY 21.

An Englishman thinks he is moral, when he is only uncomfortable.—Shaw.

* * *

I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat. —JOHN MILTON.

TALK ABOUT EXECUTIVE

PROGRESS AND POLICY

Exec. having safely and soberly traversed the minutes on May 30, received with regret the resignation of Miss Stanton and Mr. Wilkins; the latter a nice pictorial lament for his own passing.

A letter was received suggesting various ways of promoting "College Spirit," stating in an injured tone that "some students" were as bad as wharfies, gas workers and miners. As if we needed to be reminded of it! It gently insinuated that there was a lazy streak in Exec. and that next year the members of this august body might loose themselves from their lethargy and, wearing little "interest tags"—presumably 'phone numbers, etc.—hand round morning tea to bewildered freshers.

Mr. Mackie modestly denied any ambition to be placed conspicuously before the public eye, and the whole of Exec. deplored its lack of opportunity to arouse public interest. Strangely enough no one seemed disposed to do anything constructive, and the letter was left as "a suggestion to the incoming committee," i.e., it will probably be lost in the dusty annals of the College. It is a truly lamentable thing that the very elusive College spirit, lately the object of much high-powered salesmanship, has so far failed to show any sign of even gradually emerging from its impenetrable seclusion.

Special General Meeting

A Special General Meeting had been arranged for June 7 to make various amendments to the Constitution. Mr. Mackie murmured, "I hope someone makes trouble." One member thought this would give students a chance to cross-examine Exec. There were dubious but probably assenting grunts. Exec. resigned itself to wearing gowns.

Tramping Club Policy

Mr. Morton read at length a declaration of Tramping Club Policy, which pointed out that T.C. was now quite a reputable little body in its own sphere, and suggested that practical support, i.e., cash, would be gratefully accepted.

Mr. Morton was somewhat puzzled by the jargon, but was speedily if not accurately enlightened. This, he decided, was obviously the result of taking a sport seriously. T.C. applied for a grant which rather rocked Exec. Mr. Burns modestly said they (T.C.) would not mind if the grant was one or two pounds short, as several of the items are unavailable, anyway, but fortunately Mr. Piper, who knows how exhilarating it is to speed down covered slopes, with the cool air in one's face, the trees slipping by and blissful relaxation after toil awaiting at the hostel, was all for granting the full amount.

Finally, everyone became hopelessly mixed up in motions, clung to their own ideas and claimed everyone else's even if vaguely similar; "with or without" became a critical matter on which lifelong friendships foundered and were lost; everyone talked at once; papers piled up on the table; at one stage Mr. Piper admitted, shamefacedly, that he had been sitting dumb for five minutes; in fact, everything was gloriously out of control.

Eventually Mr. Morton read his original motion for the sixth time, and by prowess either of voice or wisdom convinced Exec. that his idea (which he had had from the very first) was the only one. Someone added something to it, someone deleted something else; then someone remarked profoundly, "This merely alters the original motion which will then be put."

Mr. Burns was heard to complain that there were too many lawyers on the committee.

By the end of the discussion Mr. Morton had read his motion nine times.

The President proposed at some length that some account of grants be made. On request the Assistant Secretary read a rather garbled version of the proposal, and Mr. Burns volunteered to second the general idea.

Returned Soldier Resolution

Mr. Mackie and Mr. Morton proposed that the 1945-46 Exec. co-opt one supernumerary member, a returned man, to safeguard returned students' interests. Exec. managed to reach an agreement on the question, some believing a returned man would probably be elected anyway, and others that the Exec. could work quite efficiently without assistance.

Club Use Of Caf.

A letter was received from J. de la Mare pointing out that Mrs. Odd made about 400 per cent profit on club use of Caf. This Miss de la Mare thought a little exorbitant. The Exec. decided firmly and finally that the charge for the use of the Caf. should be 1/6 per night. As a body they proposed that the Secretary inform Mrs. Odd of this decision.

Grad. Ball

Mr. Haresnape thought it would be a good thing for Social Committee to run Grad. Ball and collect the profits from it. This, however, would mean altering the Constitution, so nothing further could be done. Mr. Piper refused to remember Grad. Ball night, but thought it might be a good idea to have signs indicating the position of supper and cloak rooms. Apparently he spent the evening directing people to the right and left, etc.

M.H.C. Piano

Mr. Burns announced that he and some friend (anonymous) had succeeded in locating a piano, quite a good piano, costing only £70. Mr. Morton pointed out lugubriously that £70 was a lot of money. Many aspersions were cast on the old piano and its value even as firewood. Mr. Burns was quite overwhelmed to learn he had been granted £300 to refurbish the M.C.R.

Exams. After Grad. Ball

Exec. protested against the habit of setting exams. for the morning after Grad. Ball. It had, in fact, interfered with Mr. Haresnape's mopping-up operations, not to mention hindering Mr. Burns' recovery—he supervised the paper and was able to announce that some students had turned up. This undoubtedly says a great deal for the theory that mind is greater than matter.

Representation on College Council

Mr. Piper asked Exec. to donate some helpful reasons for the presence of Exec. members at Council meetings. The following were extracted: (1) To bring the students and the powers that be into closer touch one with t'other. (2) To promote knowledge and co-operation for their mutual benefit. (3) To give Exec. a clearer insight into the problems of College administration. (4) To make student opinion available to the authorities on the assumption that 1500 students can't be wrong. (5) Mr. Piper wishes to be in on the very ground floor of preparation of plans for Tamaki.

Someone—presumably a classics student—suggested that the students be given the right of veto.

Winter Tournament

Mr. Grace announced that he might not be able to carry out arrangements for Winter Tournament, largely because "football is his first love," and he thought it better to let Exec. know. Mr. Jones and Mr. Beard, who has just been co-opted, are to carry out arrangements.

Records

On his own request Mr. Haresnape was permitted to take over the seals

CLASSICAL CORNER

NEW RECORDINGS:

In America the recording industry is undergoing a new lease of life. The record ban was lifted in November last year. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who had made no discs for four and a half years, opened the new schedule with Beethoven's 5th. The Philadelphia Orchestra was a hot second with a meaty programme which included "Death and Transfiguration," by Richard Strauss, Beethoven's 7th Symphony and the Dvorak "New World" symphony. It looks as if the record hunter is in for a good season, but whether these new performances will ever reach Australia and New Zealand is another matter.

Some interesting new recordings have appeared in England during the last few months. They include a highly-praised performance by the pianist Solomon with Dr. Malcolm Sargent and the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra of Beethoven's C Minor piano concerto; a first release of the Mozart 32nd symphony by Sir Adrian Boult with the B.B.C. Orchestra; and Schubert's symphony No. 6 in D played by the London Philharmonic with Beecham again at the helm. Denis Matthews has recorded the A Major Mozart concerto. He too shares the honours with Sargent and the Liverpool Philharmonic. This record may perhaps replace in the catalogue the now aged though excellent issue by Rubinstein, John Barbirolli and the London Symphony Orchestra.

"FATS":

The death of Thomas Waller left a gap in the musical world which only this unique and interesting character could fill. Although he tipped the scale at 270lb., "Fats" possessed a cast-iron constitution—particularly in fingers and throat. He was always a pianist of no mean accomplishment, and his original compositions are, in their field, of considerable merit. In his chequered career he was sometime pupil of Leopold Godowsky, and friend of Marcel Dupre, organist of the Paris Notre Dame Cathedral. The jazz world got rather a shock one day when "Fats" announced that, next to Franklin Roosevelt and Lincoln, he considered Johann Sebastian Bach the greatest man in history.

J.S.B.:

The 7 o'clock orchestral hour from 12M continues at a consistently high level. Last Sunday a programme of Bach included the 5th Brandenburg concerto and the D Minor violin concerto played by Szigeti and the New Friends of Music, conducted by Fritz Stiedry. This latter work has undergone an unusual cycle. It was originally written for violin—whether by Bach himself or not is uncertain—but this score has been lost to posterity. Bach transcribed it for harpsichord, however, and we still have it in this form. The cycle was completed for the Szigeti recording when the concerto was rearranged once again and presented as it no doubt originally stood.

THE MUSICAL UNDERWORLD:

There can be few composers who have escaped "arrangements" by modern dance orchestras. Poor old Liszt was one of the first to suffer. The catalogue has a mere 22 renderings of his unfortunate "Liebestraum." They range from Rubinstein to Larry Adler. Tchaikovsky has had a proper battering. Vera Lynn hasn't left much of his first piano concerto, and Paul Whiteman slathered the slow movement of the 5th symphony almost beyond recognition. Tin Pan Alley called it "Moonlove." Chopin's "Fantaisie Impromptu" has been "chasing rainbows" for quite a while now. Alvino Rey had a wonderful time "In the Hall of the Mountain King," but Grieg didn't get much of a look-in, I'm afraid. One of the best jobs, however, was done by Hal Kemp. He had a great scheme. With the aid of Raymond Scott, he got to work on a Mozart piano sonata, and before we knew where we were we had "In An 18th Century Drawing Room" in our midst. To cap it all, Mr. Kemp employed the theme from the finale of Beethoven's 1st symphony to introduce his lacerated Mozart. He probably quoted Harry Tate: "That's Two we've got this week!"

And so the vicious business goes on. Two of the latest perpetrations seem to me particularly objectionable. They are an arrangement of the "Peter" theme from "Peter and the Wolf" and a simply pitiful performance of the "Nutmacker Suite," by Freddy Martin's band, I think. I am all agog for the day when Louis Levy records the "Choral" symphony with the Kentucky Minstrels.

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and perquisites of Records. Apparently he has been inspired by some old records he has unearthed and, as he says, "I mean in Scrapbook, I mean it's a handy thing to have. I mean." This, of course, was moved (and seconded in the usual way).

Mr. Piper, to make quite certain of things, asked three times if there was any further business. Of course 11 p.m. is unreasonably early for a meeting to break up, but this once it happened.

ERRATA

Mention was made in the article entitled Post War Aviation of the Handley Page Hertfordshire. This should read Handley Page Hermes. Information recently released gives this air liner a top speed of 340 m.p.h. and a non-stop range of 2000 miles.

In "Bridge or Tunnel?" on page 1, the number 3/8 in the fourth paragraph should have read 3.8.

In the first paragraph of the report of Exec. meeting, Mrs. Piper should read Mr. Piper. We anticipated.

JET PROPULSION

PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE

Most people think of Jet Propulsion as being produced by blowing or forcing a large mass of air backward, usually accomplished by an explosion. Although it is the basis of Jet Propulsion, this method is directly used only in rocket propulsion. In J.P. use is made of Sir Isaac Newton's Law of Physics, stating that for every action mechanically there is an equal but opposite reaction. An everyday application of this is the recoil when a rifle is fired. If the muzzle force of the bullet were measured it would be equal to the force of the recoil. Applying this principle to jet propulsion, it is obvious that a thrust forward can be obtained if a large mass of air is blown backwards. In a jet engine the thrust is obtained partly from this passage of air under pressure and partly from the effects of an explosion of gas under pressure.

Jet Engines

The first stage in a jet engine is the intake of air into the engine by a suction fan, known technically as an impeller—the fan in a vacuum cleaner does the same job. At the same time the air is compressed even more by a second fan acting as a compressor. If this air were now passed out through the jet system it would not have sufficient propulsive force to keep the plane flying. The additional force needed is produced by exploding a mixture of air and kerosene or similar cheap fuel. The expansion of the gases by the tremendous heat from the explosion, combined with the exhaust effects of the explosion and air pressure, produce sufficient pressure of gases to make the thrust powerful enough to keep the plane flying.

Up to now we have considered the fans of the engine as being driven by an additional engine. To enable the engine to be self-driven, and therefore, more economic and efficient, a turbine fan is placed in the jet exhaust. The passage of air over this fan will cause it to rotate, and if the fan is connected to the impeller and compressor fans it will serve as an engine. So that once the engine is started from an auxiliary engine, and providing the explosions occur, the whole system will be self-driven. Initially the explosions are started by a sparking plug, but once started the temperature in the combustion chamber will ignite the fuel, and so the plug is no longer used. This principle of self-ignition is used in the modern Diesel engine.

Commercial Possibilities

Having settled the technical side of Jet Propulsion, a short discussion of its possibilities is needed. Although several types of military jet planes have been in production there has been no production of commercial models. The design and construction of such large power units would present many difficulties, one of which is the bulkiness and another the large supply of fuel needed for long flights. These facts tend to limit the immediate use of jet-propelled planes for commercial purposes. On the other hand, its noiseless and vibrationless operation, high efficiency at high altitudes, and use of cheap fuel are distinct advantages. It is its high efficiency at higher altitudes that will find an immediate use for Jet Propulsion after the war in commercial aviation. At altitudes above 30,000 or 40,000 feet the efficiency of the modern aero engine is half that at normal levels, while the efficiency of jet engines is almost double that at normal levels. By the use of jet-assisted engines flight at these altitudes would become much cheaper and simpler. Reports of tests carried out by English aviation companies make it clear that production on that basis will be begun almost immediately.

Rocket Propulsion

Finally, mention should be made of rocket propulsion and its applications. Direct rocket propulsion has been used by the Germans in designing their V weapons. British designers favour rocket propulsion as a means of flight assistance rather than a direct method of flight. By using rockets "Fireflies" of the Fleet Air Arm in the Pacific can take off in half the usual distance of about 500 feet. The obvious advantage of this method is that "squirt"-assisted planes such as the Firefly and Seafire can be used on "Woolworth" converted merchant ship carriers which have a short flight deck, where before slower and less useful planes were used.

Although designers are delving deeply into the problem of Jet Propulsion, they themselves admit that it will be some time, probably eight or ten years, before jet engines suitable for commercial aviation can be designed and produced in sufficient numbers to warrant their general use.

—Charles W. Salmon.

NAPOLÉON'S NOVEL

Hot off the Free French Press is a reprint of Napoleon's famous novel, "The Old Regime," which was written during his seclusion at St. Helena. This book is the first and best of the modern frothy story of life in high places. The characters are puppets who move with an exquisite grace through the languorous autumn of a dying civilisation. Comte Raoul, the hero, has apparently never been out in the rain, had toothache, or risen early on a winter morning; but there is a slow charm about him that makes the reader pine for the manners and customs of a past age. Comte Raoul, for all his powder and scent, makes one tired of the bores and businessmen of more recent times. The heroine, Marguerite, is the perfect answer to a rich mother's dream, for she has great beauty and surpassing sweetness of disposition. The minor characters are well conceived, if shallow. The girl's titled father, who realises without malice what will happen shortly to his country, is singularly memorable, as is the padre watching and waiting for the Revolution. The author throughout this diverting book (which is as perfect as an antique cameo) manages to convey the grace of the old regime without mentioning any of its unfavourable aspects; one obtains the impression that he pines for the minuets and the leisure of a delicate destroyed era.

["The Old Regime," by Napoleon Bonaparte. Reprinted at 7/6 (N.Z.) by Free French Press, Inc. Available in College Library.]

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N.Z.E.F. NEWS

The following is an extract from a letter from a former A.U.C. student serving with the N.Z.E.F. in Italy—Ted Bollard, who graduated with a B.Sc. in 1942 and left N.Z. early in 1943:—

Early in March we were relieved in the line after one of our longest and most monotonous spells. We were resting in the hills just inland from Ancona. During this time the Army condescended to give me three days' leave at a seaside rest camp. Not being very enamoured with the idea, another chap and self betook ourselves to Rome, where we spent a very full three days midst the flesh-pots and the artistic treasures of the Eternal City. I will tell you of the second part only.

I have told you previously of my one-day visits to Rome. Well, this time I was able to see most of the famous sights again and to digest them thoroughly. I visited the Pantheon and the ruins of the Roman Forum again. I visited St. Peter's again, and this time I climbed to the highest point of the dome. I spent a whole morning going through the Vatican museum, the library and the art galleries. I particularly enjoyed Raphael's rooms—a series of rooms designed and decorated by Raphael and his pupils.

As you probably know, John Keats lived his last months in Rome. He is buried in the Protestant cemetery just outside the city walls. I saw his grave with the words inscribed by Keats' own orders: "Here lies one whose name was writ in water." Alongside him lies his lifelong friend—the painter Joseph Severn. A little further away are buried the remains of Shelley. You will remember that he was cremated by Leigh Hunt near Leghorn, but his ashes were brought to Rome.

The rooms where Keats worked and died are preserved in the original state. The adjacent rooms have been acquired by a trust and the whole is now known as the Keats-Shelley Memorial House. I spent several intensely interesting hours here. I am a great lover of Keats, and what a thrill it was to see and handle some of his original manuscripts. I saw the original of "Ode to Autumn" and part of the "Eve of St. Agnes."

I paid a visit to a Department of Agriculture laboratory in the city. There I met a very interesting scientist who could speak good English. We talked of things technical, and he even let me prepare a few microscope slides. It made me feel quite homesick.

I paid only one visit to the opera and saw "Madame Butterfly." I missed Gigli singing in Tosca by only one night—you can guess how annoyed I was.

So much for my visit to Rome. Shortly afterwards we returned to the line, and very soon the last big offensive began. The first ten days saw as heavy fighting as we have ever experienced, but after that the bastard cracked and the chase was on. We have hardly fired a shot since the Po was crossed without opposition.

Sunday, April 29, was one of the most interesting days I have yet spent. The people in Northern Italy have had a pretty tough time from the Germans and they have been extremely glad to see us at all times. The big town of Padua (population 200,000) was liberated early on Sunday and our whole regiment drove through the city in the afternoon. What a reception we got! I think the entire population was out to welcome us. I was in an open armoured car—the leading vehicle—and we were forced down to a snail's pace by the milling crowds. They cheered and shouted, they threw us flowers, they climbed on our vehicles, they shook our hands, embraced and kissed us. And, believe me, the signorinas of this part of the world aren't too bad! I will always remember Padua and its welcome.

We did not stop at Padua, but continued along the main road towards Venice. We reached the town—off down the causeway leading to Venice

TRAMPING CLUB

(It is intended to publish in this column, items of general interest to outside readers. Details of our activities will be found in the club magazine "A.U.C.T.C. Footprints," while for future events, see the notice board).

Ongaruanuku. It is now just a year since the Tramping Club took over a dingy, rat-infested hovel near Simla in the Waitakeres. The work of transforming this into a comfortable and well-equipped hut started over Easter, 1944, and continued throughout the year and summer vacation. This Easter, the hut was finished par excellence.

This, the largest undertaking of the club so far, has been achieved solely by the efforts of club members, both as far as work and finance are concerned. The scheme has cost about £100, and it says much for the spirit of the club that £70 was donated by club members; the rest was donated by the owners, the City Council, for necessary basic repairs. The club has been fortunate in receiving donations of Pinex, brick, etc., from several firms. We are pleased that the club has not found it necessary to appeal for any assistance from general student funds.

We point out, however, that other clubs or students may apply to use the hut at any time, the rental being at club rates (1/- per night per person). The hut is situated in the heart of the Waitakeres on Ridge Road (which is almost a quagmire during the winter), about half an hour's walk from Anawhata Road.

Glacier Hut. The Tramping Club last year was fortunate to gain the rights of occupying the Glacier Hut on Ruapehu. This was the first hut built by the Ruapehu Ski Club, but after 1936, when their larger hut was erected, the old Glacier Hut fell into disuse and disrepair. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Odell, a vice-president of the club, who conceived the idea of obtaining the use of this hut for the A.U.C.T.C., and has been the leading light in the organising of the two working parties since the hut was taken over, the club now has a nine-bunk hut for its use in perhaps the best site in the whole of National Park, a site ideally suited for climbing, tramping and skiing. With the Chateau still closed (and liable to be so for some time yet), few people are able to visit the Park, but the Tramping Club will now be able to run cheap trips from a site that has many advantages over the site of the Chateau.

about sunset, and we could see the spires and domes of the city about three miles away. We did not turn towards the city, but continued on and stopped for the night about 10 miles further on. Luckily for all concerned, we did not move the next day, and we all paid our unofficial visit to the city of canals. Our reception in Padua was repeated. We were surrounded by milling crowds, all anxious to shake our hands and talk to us. In the course of the afternoon we saw all over the city. We sailed down the Grand Canal, four of us reclining gracefully in a gondola. We sailed under the Bridge of Sighs and out into the open near the Palace of the Doges. We strolled around the huge square of St. Mark's. There were about 10,000 civilians in the square and about 100 soldiers—all New Zealanders. There was still a little fighting going on, and twice we had to shelter from bullets and hand grenades.

Beer at its Best



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SOME RECENT FILMS

"FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS"



There's nothing like a record of outbursts of primitive emotionalism to arouse excitement amongst the jaded, who in repayment for having thrills at second-hand, are spared burned fingers. Fear, danger, jealousy, cowardice, courage, brutality, naivety, sensuality, self-sacrifice and love are presented in a book and a film powerful and full-blooded enough to arouse strong delight or disapproval; whatever the reaction, one must admit that the story is of absorbing interest and that the technicolour is flawless. Gary Cooper gives a competent performance as Robert Jordan, but hardly seems adequate to represent the University lecturer in the book; the parts of Maria and Pilar, though, have been perfectly cast. Ingrid Bergman bears no resemblance to the polished modern of Casablanca; here she is a young orphan desperately in need of security and solace. Even though she wears the same old green shirt and ragged trousers throughout, her genuine beauty is just as breath-taking as ever. Already she has been recognised as one of the best looking women of our time. Every word that has been said about the magnificent acting of Katina Paxinou is true—she is the first actress to inject gusto with such liberality into a difficult part. Finally, we hope that you will not have the film marred by doubts about the scenery, which to us seemed too obviously American; the muddled battle scenes, and the occasional distressing resemblances to a cowboy story of "goodies" and "baddies."

"THE SUSPECT"



The belief is becoming increasingly prevalent that murder is occasionally justifiable. The murders in this film are as justifiable as any can be, and one's sympathies are marshalled behind the curly-haired, gentle-voiced culprit. Charles Laughton, as usual, gives a flawless and natural performance; just how perfect it is can be judged by a comparison between his acting and that of Miss Ella Raines. The part of the neighbour is played by a newcomer with a genius for appearing a cad. Altogether the film is memorable and highly controversial. One of its principal defects is a too-sharp differentiation between the mean-spirited victims and the kindly tobaccoconist who liked people and never really meant to harm anybody. Minor short-comings irritate, notably the fact that the neighbour who swore he had heard something the night of the murder lived on the other side from the part of the house where the deed occurred. Thanks to the star, Laughton, this film is lifted well above the average.

"OLD ACQUAINTANCE"



This interesting and adult film has a coherent script written, for a change, by no more than two people. The story sets out to prove that friendship between two women, however ill-matched they are intellectually, is more enduring than the love of a man for a woman, however noble and sincere his affection is at first. We wondered if the authors really believed their odd theory, or if in giving the story an unusual theme they were more assured of financial success. It may be my fault that I cannot believe such a cynical interpretation of human relationships to be generally or even widely true, although it is perhaps applicable in the case of various individuals.

Miss Bette Davis of late seems to have left herself open less frequently to the old charge of over-acting. Certain tricks remain, however, including the loping tour of the room when she is agitated and the forced pretence of indifference when her heart is about to break. The part gave considerable scope for her exceptional abilities, and she grew with grace and charm from a naive girl to a mature and poised woman of over forty. This is, without a doubt, her film.

—D.McC.

JANE EYRE

Because the picturisation is different from the novel it is not to be condemned as pernicious. And because Orson Welles' acting was in parts melodramatic, it is not to be described as bad acting. However, if you have read the novel you will be disappointed because the producer takes sometimes unnecessary liberties with his material. Without the background dirges and the synthetic lightning and the shots in perspective of coaches, galloping horses, the production would have had some degree of excellence. With these included the whole was inclined to melodrama. Joan Fontaine was miscast in the title role, although the sincerity of her interpretation to a large extent overcame this. John Loder as Brocklehurst was a sadist rather than Bronte's description of him as a bigot.

The first part of the film was enjoyable, but the remainder was disturbing to both the emotion and the intellect.

—S.J.W.

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SCIENCE AND MAN

By J.E.M.

The average layman has an unhealthy respect for Science. Our generation has acclaimed Hogben's "Science for the Citizen," Wells' and Huxley's "Science of Life," and Jeans' "Mysterious Universe"; and though Kings and Parliaments, God and Morality may be among its fallen idols, the supremacy of Science is, at any rate, unchallenged. We do not say this deprecatingly. In the last three centuries science and technology—and, at the same time, human enlightenment—have made prodigious advances. It is probably to be expected that attempts should be made to derive, from scientific principles, standards of conduct and values for which there may be very inadequate grounds.

We may briefly survey the progress of science over the period mentioned. In the sixteenth century the anatomist Vesalius took up the work of Galen at a time when the Church had but recently been obdurately opposed to research upon human bodies, and when surgery was still the ill-reputed art of the surgeon barber. Harvey's "Circulation of the Blood" and Leuwenhoek's microscopes were the landmarks of the seventeenth century, as was Jenner's vaccination technique of the eighteenth. Victorian times saw the advent of anaesthesia, bacteriology and antiseptic surgery, at the hands of Simpson, Pasteur and Lister. It has remained for our own day to see the rise of modern asepis, gland nerve and muscle grafting, endocrinology, blood plasma treatments and anti-biotics.

Post-Renaissance Progress

In Biology the work of Aristotle was not recommenced until the time of Ray, and later of Linnaeus. World exploration and the discovery of new animals and plants were followed by the descriptive labours of Cuvier, Gray and Owen; while the philosophic theory of evolution was the contribution of Darwin and Wallace. The Austrian Abbe Mendel laid the foundations of the science of genetics, which has to-day resulted in the actual synthesis of new species; while improved techniques have established the younger sciences of embryology and biochemistry.

Now, what is the proper significance of all this?

Articulate Man is distinguished by an ultimate spiritual purpose. And both as a means of improving his material standards, and in a disinterested seeking for truth, he has set himself to describing and harnessing natural forces. Science is rightly held supreme in its own domain, that of cataloguing and predicting natural events; though in spiritual man we recognise something transcendent in its reach over orderly conducted natural systems. We have the Wellsian doctrine of perfectible Rational Man; we have D. H. Lawrence's justification of Natural Man. The Christian doctrine of Man contemplates a great deal of which Science by its own limitations is not competent to treat. The Christian doctrine of Love has a validity for us just as cogent as the conclusions of rational intellect; but we should be sorry to try to explain it on purely rational grounds. The Christian position insists that Man partakes of something of the nature of a Deity transcendent over the system of natural law.

Scientific Truth

Science can and must claim unquestioned validity in its own realm; in making a pronouncement as to the nature of the solar system or the occurrence of evolution, it is entitled to be heard with respect. We do not seek to claim here that the validity of the living Christian faith stands or falls with the events of the Resurrection night; but assuming the historical testimony is once adequate that this or that event did in fact take place, it is not in the province of Science to dogmatically proclaim

its impossibility. Rather should the horizon of scientific law then be widened to take account of it; and, as has happened before, the once thought "supernatural" would then be comprehended in a better understood natural system.

Victorian physics, and the philosophy of Herbert Spencer, once asked us to assent to a state of mechanical causation and scientific determinism. Traditional Christianity revolted at such a view, which was summarily discredited by the strongest of human intuitions, and in any case undermined the foundations of independent reason itself. Twentieth century physics is much less dogmatic. Planck and the New Quantum Theory has introduced a margin of error into the smallest electron movement; and an element of uncertainty must be supposed in all behaviour, which provides a way out from this most paralysing of theories.

The doctrines of Liberalism, Humanity and the Christian tradition of Man can be neither justified nor challenged at the hands of Science; for it is not to Science that they look for their support. Huxley's "Brave New World" with its scientifically ordered perfection would be a dismal sort of Utopia. Chesterton observes: "We are told that Eugenics would produce a race of virile men; if this be so the first act of the virile men would be to overthrow the Eugenists." A better Utopia, we think, is the Erewhon of Samuel Butler, where the people, in a splendid assertion of the dignity of Man, rebelled and smashed the Machines.

WIRELESS WAVES
CLASSICAL CAMEO

A very brief selection of the most popular works of Beethoven was presented under the title of Classical Cameo from 12B on a recent Sunday evening. The session was too short to be of any value to the enthusiast, but the announcer had a few words to say about the various pieces that may have been of value to those not conversant with the great composer's background. In particular the announcer pointed out Beethoven's preoccupation with and introspection into the human spirit. The analogy with Shakespeare is one that has not escaped the student of comparative art.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH RADIO PROGRAMMES?

The greatest fault in our present system of radio presentation is that every station tries to cater for all tastes and only succeeds in falling between the stools and becoming the object of ridicule on all sides. I do not wish to become embroiled in an argument as to the respective merits of popular or classical music, so I will pass no judgments on them; but I do deprecate the view of many well-known radio commentators who are so biased in the classical tradition that they turn a blind eye on all modern music. It is impossible to ignore a folk-music that has such a profound influence on the world to-day. I don't mean the silly conventional flat popular song. Rather I refer to real swing which, like classical music, is an acquired taste, and so essentially represents the spirit of the American negro. Well! the Broadcasting service has to some extent yielded to popular demand for this sort of music, but the effect is disappointing. I think the only solution, in a city like Auckland, is to set one station aside for popular music, so that listeners will know where to go for the kind of music they enjoy. Why should swing be deemed inappropriate for Sunday evening? Are we forever to be ruled by a circle of austere conservatives who dictate radio policy? My suggestion would be a step towards more liberal radio programmes.

DB LAGER
The Great Favourite
from the
WAITEMATA MODEL BREWERY

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

GREEK SCULPTURE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

On June 17 Professor Cooper addressed the Classical Society on the subject of Greek art, or, more particularly, Greek sculpture.

After speaking of the debt our Western civilisation owes to Greece, he then traced the history of Greek sculpture, arising in the seventh century B.C., continuing until the Christian era, and ultimately being destroyed in the Dark Ages. From the third century B.C. Roman influence on Greek art was very strong.

At the time of the Renaissance very little original Greek sculpture was discovered, most of the known pieces being Roman copies, such as the Apollo Belvedere and the Laocöon group.

These, however, were examples of the art of Greek decadence and Roman occupation. It was not till the nineteenth century that a revelation of the true Greek art occurred, when Lord Elgin obtained permission to transport the Parthenon sculptures to Britain. After much controversy about them a Royal commission was appointed, and after deliberating for ten years they were pleased to announce that the sculptures were good.

They undoubtedly show us Greek sculpture at its zenith. Their beauty is derived from a strength and simplicity in form and composition, unlike the Greek naturalistic sculptures, which are slavish copies of life, mere exhibitions of virtuosity. We see these last types exemplified in Praxiteles' "Hermes and the Wine God."

The address, to a large audience, was excellently illustrated by lantern slides.

LIT. CLUB

A.R.D. FAIRBURN

Those who attended A.R.D. Fairburn's "anonymous" lecture to Lit. Club in order to be amused were disappointed—fortunately. For Mr Fairburn was in a serious mood and served "meat" worthy of his warning. After a few preliminary remarks on metaphysical poetry, he continued by reading an essay from "Horizon." This consideration of the change in moral approach to crime during 25 years took as examples "Raffles," published early in the century, and "Orchids for Miss Blandish," published recently in England. The essayist chose these two novels because they were the best-sellers of their day and therefore indicative of majority public taste in criminal fiction. Raffles was "old school tie"; he had a code, played cricket according to the rules, and attempted justification by getting himself killed in the South African War. Modern gangsters are a-moral and Fascist, and indulged in sensual practices undreamed of by Raffles, who even so was no prude.

From a-moral gangsters Mr. Fairburn switched to Anarchy. Not the anarchy of popular conception, typified by a Bolshevik with a bomb, but the ideas of the European anarchists. Because of the weight of his language it was sometimes difficult to discover the point he was trying to make.

Mr. Fairburn concluded with a few witticisms on local politics and society. He said he would like to see all men over 30 chased up trees because they were so often useless. However, if they were I am certain that, once up the tree, they would find the W.E.A. firmly established on the stoutest limb prepared to lecture on arboriculture (with perhaps Mr. Fairburn himself giving the lecture).

Assassination is an extreme form of censorship.—Shaw.

Copy for "Kiwi" must be in by August 1.

A PESSIMIST'S VIEW I.R.C.

For the I.R.C. meeting on Wednesday, May 30, the posters announced "The Atlantic Charter as a Basis for World Peace," "Realism and Idealism in the Post-War Settlement," and supper. The speaker, Professor Rutherford, showed that, even if the Atlantic Charter was not a masterly piece of political cynicism, its terms were contradictory, and therefore impossible of fulfilment. As for realism and idealism, Professor Rutherford suggested that in the post-war world the former should be the means and the latter the end, and vice versa. As for supper, there was none.

Disappointment attended those who hoped that one proficient in surveying the past would attempt to inspect the seeds of time. Professor Rutherford confessed himself no prophet, and left it at that. But, with his usual engaging cheerfulness, he succeeded in piling up a sufficient array of pessimistic facts and probabilities to provoke the San Francisco Conference to a suicide pact.

"THE" IRISH CANON EVANGELICAL UNION

During his brief visit to Auckland, Canon T. C. Hammond, M.A., of Sydney, made quite an impression on the University. On Thursday, 14th, Room 37 was fitted for his "Heckling Meeting." The Canon revealed an amazingly intimate knowledge of the wide range of subjects on which questions were asked, though he himself acknowledged that because of limitations of time some of his answers were necessarily inadequate.

On Sunday the W.C.R. was packed with those who came to hear the Canon speak on "The Defence of the Gospel." One thought was particularly challenging. Men are faced, the Canon said, with the declaration that Jesus Christ is a living reality. Thousands of men and women throughout the world are prepared to bear testimony to that fact. The scientific unbeliever therefore is not at liberty to disregard this. He may discard it, but first he must examine it carefully if he is to be true to his profession of being scientific.

You are invited to—

REASONING FAITH,

a series of addresses giving an outline of Christian belief

Each Monday—1.2 p.m. Room 2.

Monday, June 19: "God—a Reality?" Dr. J. M. Laird.

Monday, June 26: "The Problem of Evil." Rev. Ayson Clifford, M.Sc.

Later titles in the series are: "Jesus Christ—Person and Purpose," "Why the Cross?" "Has God Revealed Himself," "And After This?"

HOUSE PARTY—

Blockhouse Bay—mid-term break—5-8 July. See notices for further details.

LASTING PEACE DEBATING CLUB

On Tuesday, June 12, an Architects' Team, led by Mr. Wren, successfully opposed the motion "That Victory Over Japan Means Peace For Our Generation." The affirmative team, led by Mr. Hooker, followed very closely behind; but never really came to grips with a subject that on close examination proved a tough proposition. The standard of speaking was distinctly high; subject matter and a happy turn of phrasing were especially promising. Mr. Wren's clipped dulcet tones would make him a gently devastating person to argue with; and his use of interjection infused into the Debate a lighter note that was otherwise lacking. Mr. Laing made a forceful speech which was well reasoned, as was also Mr. Hannan's, though the latter is not yet well at ease on the platform. The audience however, was not formidable, either in interjection or in numbers; though, as Mr. Thompson pointed out

in his judge's remarks, ten is a much greater audience than was customary during his membership of Debating Club.

The Club has a programme planned for this term, which it is hoped will be of compelling interest. Highlights include Challenge Debates about Craccum, Tramping Club and—most colossal cheek of all—against Exec. itself. There is to be a return Debate against the Junior Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. Haresnape, of Swing Club, is prepared to debate on the nobility of Swing against all-comers.

FIELD CLUB

This is a Club whose specific purpose is the holding of lectures and picture evenings; and the arranging of extended trips and excursions into the field, so that students of natural history may gain actual specimens and apply academic training to practical work.

Camps are organised during the vacations for students, assistance in field observations being readily given by older members of the club. The sites of camps and excursions are chosen so that members of Field Club may gain a broader understanding of the Geological, Zoological, and Botanical features, many of which are inaccessible to the average tramp.

It is your privilege and right as a member of Stud. Ass. to belong to Clubs such as this, and Freshers are especially invited to make use of these opportunities.

Present members of this club will be willing to answer any queries and the responsible officers will gladly supply any advice to incoming members.

Make use of our facilities for your own practical field work this year by being an active member of Field Club.

Commiserations to the Hongi Club on its failure to bring off the practical joke of all time at Capping. It was not the fault of the Club, which had spent a lot of time, a certain amount of inventive genius, and some hard-earned cash on the perfecting of a riotous interruption to the programme. It is to be hoped that another year will have the pleasure of witnessing the perfection of this scheme. In the meantime, Hongi knows with many of the rest of us that the mechanical age has serious shortcomings.

Don't Slack Off! Contributions For 'Craccum' Are Still Wanted.

COMPARISONS IN LITERATURE

The College Hall was crowded on Tuesday, June 19, to hear an address by Dr. H. S. Canby, Professor of English at Yale University, and Chairman of the Editorial Committee of the "Saturday Review of Literature." Dr. Canby employed his time to draw a number of interesting parallels between American and New Zealand literature. He emphasised that both of them were new, and had at different times been in danger of misunderstanding by more established literatures which were unable to grasp the meaning of a literature that had sprung from a new environment. But only when new countries had produced a distinctive literature would they become coherent national entities.

Among differences between American and New Zealand literatures, Dr. Canby specially noted the historical fact that the immigration to the United States took place in the 17th century, and that to New Zealand in the 19th. America was a country with its roots in the Renaissance. It was founded on the philosophy of the Puritans, a pessimistic and sour view of life which, coming into conflict and coupled with the optimistic prospect of enormous possibilities as yet undeveloped, had left a permanent mark on American literature.

America and New Zealand resembled each other in being both pledged to democracy. In America this had not always been so. It was possible to observe the effect on American literature of the conflict between democracy and republicanism, its one time alternative.

Such an address is of very great interest and value to us in New Zealand, as tending to break down our insularity. As the chairman remarked, it is to be marked on the credit side of this war that different nations have been able to circulate. Dr. Canby was able to give to his audience a conception of American literature such as could not have been done by some studious zealot in New Zealand. One is reminded of the habit of exchanging professors between English and American universities. Such exchange might be of value both to us and to the Americans. First, however, we must have a Professor of New Zealand Literature. Be this as it may, the visits of celebrated men can be of great profit to us; they are, as Dr. Canby said, a stimulus to our literature and culture.

**Catullus
might have
meant
a blonde —**

But nowadays

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SPORTS

RUGBY XV. BETTER THAN RESULTS SHOW

An even number of wins and losses in the six Senior games played at the time of writing barely indicates the strength of the first Rugby fifteen which inflicted the first defeat of the year on Grafton, and might well have beaten Marist. The team has been playing enterprising Rugby, with the individual stars the captain, Dave Grace, and the inside five-eighth, Neil Laurence, who has scored over 50 points.

On the left wing, Grace has been up to representative standard (both in and out of his shorts, which were torn off him in three successive matches). Tries by Grace were decisive factors right at the end of the Manukau and Grafton matches.

Lighter than most senior packs, the forwards have bounced well in most games, Roberts hooking excellently in the set scrums. The tactics have been to get the ball out to the backs as often as possible, tactics which tend to take the spotlight off the forwards, whose part in this policy is all-important.

King's Birthday saw the reinstitution of the matches with Victoria College, the fifteen travelling south immediately after a rather disappointing display against Whenuapai. The team went better in Wellington, Victoria being defeated 19-11 in a game in which it held a big territorial advantage. Laurence scored three tries and converted two, Sinel and Barter also getting across the line.

More championship points should come 'Varsity's way in the second round of senior A.R.U. games.

SPEED UP IN HOCKEY

Until Saturday, June 16, the Senior team had the steady but unimpressive record of three draws, a win and a loss. But in the first match of the second round the team pepped up, and in a fast and bustling game sweated it out over Mt. Eden, the section leaders, by two goals to one. The side still lacks polish and combination, but for the first time this season it cracked on the pace and showed possibilities of developing into quite a strong team.

Main feature in the team's improvement is the forceful and constructive play of canny veteran Henry Cooper, who has turned out again to help the club in a lean period. Bob Thomas, thrustful centre, will certainly be happier with greater support and cohesion in his forward line. Ike Juriss is now settling down in the key position of centre half, always a tough spot; and Jim Beard's play is on the mend again after a lapse due to staleness.

Brian Kennedy, 1944 N.Z.U. Blue, and Peter Roberts are very sound full-backs and have a great understanding of each other's play, while Win Lascelles' play in goal has been first class.

So far this season both second and third grade teams have had a bad time through changes in personnel and lack of players, but these difficulties have now been straightened out.

The seconds, led by Ted Harvey, are more than holding their own, and should improve a great deal. The forwards at present are rather ragged,

but the defence is sound on the whole, though at times liable to get rattled by determined opposition. Auckland provincial and N.Z.U. swimming champ., Bob Buchanan has turned on some bright displays, while Bates and Harvey are steady.

The thirds are very keen and should have had better results; they were unlucky to lose Johnny Climo, a fine centre half. Keith Johnson is tricky and fast; Bernie Atwood, Frank Robins and Viv. Gittos are enthusiastic and improving steadily, while Bruce Thorne and Murray Webster are solid, but as yet a little slow on recovery.

Results so far are not spectacular, but prospects are bright.

TEAM-BUILDING GOES ON IN SOCCER CLUB

The following officers have now been elected for the rejuvenated Soccer club:—

President: Mr. Millener.

Secretary: Jack Dacre.

Treasurer: Ian Brown.

Club Captain: Athol Tills.

Delegate to A.F.A.: Graham Walsham.

Elected Committee Member: Merv. Rosser.

Four games played since the last report have resulted in two narrow losses, 3-1, to Onehunga, leading team of the second division, and 1-0 to Watersiders, and wins against Eden, 6-1, and Mt. Albert G.O.B., 9-0.

The eleven now has Mr. Gay as coach, and recently saw an excellent set of instructional films from Britain. Team-building is going on, new players being asked to make themselves known.

GRACE DEBAGGED

An Open Letter To The Grafton Football Club

In the interests of British "fair play" I must protest most vigorously against the dastardly tactics employed by the Grafton Senior XV. in its game against the cream of Auckland's manhood on Saturday, June 16.

The stage is now set, and in the course of the game (it was a little before half-time) David does look like "getting going." (I think the papers said he "had just battered his way past a couple of defenders.") To what method does Grafton resort? Finding they have no legitimate counter for his manly vigour, with the shrewdness born of years of malpractice, one of their miserable number stripped him of his "where-with-alls"—and right in front of a stand full of mixed company at that!

I feel bound at this stage to mention another factor greatly aggravating the offence. "Our Dave" is by nature a very modest chap. It is even rumoured he will not sea-bathe in public, but prefers to salt his bath water. Imagine, then, the humiliation, chagrin and sense of searing degradation that must have overtaken him as he stood pale, timid and frightened before all those strange, white, staring faces. What was he to do? It is ample testimony to his virtue that he pulled up immediately he lost his "thingummies." (Those nastier than I are harsh enough to suggest that the fact that he had lost the ball had a lot to do with it too.) None of which, however, helps him in his predicament.

FERGUSON'S FLORAL STUDIOS

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CARNIVAL WEEK

GRADUATION

ALL COLLEGE SOCIAL EVENTS

FLOWERS BY WIRE

FLOWERS BY AIR-MAIL

FLOWERS BY MESSENGER



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KARANGAHAPE ROAD

No, the fact remains that the Grafton player's action was malevolent opportunism at its worst, and this "Graceious" structure of ours is quivering with suppressed indignation. In the interests of football and true sportsmanship I think the Grafton Club should tender a public apology. It is surely a sorry state of affairs when we not only have to guard against "being caught with our pants down," but also "being caught and having our pants pulled down."

—Indignantly,
"A Soccer Fan."



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