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THE JOURNAL OF AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE



22 — No. 3

26th APRIL, 1948

SIXPENCE

CRACUM

RIGHTISH COUP IN VICTORIA

Because the reports of the V.U.C. "Gottwald Incident" that have appeared in the popular Press were generally inaccurate or inadequate, we print in this issue some comments on the emotional meeting that "ousting the Executive" and on the political nonsense that was written in the pamphlets that "stampeded the ignorant" into giving a lamentable exhibition of political hysteria.

In order that you may know the main facts of the case, and hence be able to reach your own conclusions on the value of the comments, here is a summary of what happened.

The V.U.C. Debating Club, after discussion in a meeting, passed a motion condemning the Communist Government in Czechoslovakia as undemocratic. An enthusiast then proposed, and the meeting resolved, that a cable be sent to "the democratic students of Czechoslovakia" offering V.U.C. Debating Club's sympathy in the loss of their great leader M. Masaryk. As a matter of routine, the Debating Club sought the V.U.C.S.A. Executive's permission before sending the message.

The matter was duly raised at an Executive meeting, the permission granted, and the cable subsequently sent. At the executive meeting, however, in a moment of foolishness, Harold Dowrick, the then President of V.U.C.S.A., moved in antithesis a facetious resolution that a message be sent "congratulating M. Gottwald on the triumph of democracy in Czechoslovakia." After a brief and desultory discussion the resolution was carried against four dissents.

An "anti-Communist" faction then moved into action screaming "communist domination" (in unison with the Press) and spreading circulars full of emotive twaddle, which, instead of merely pointing out that the Executive had no right to pass judgment on political matters, confused the real issue and ignored all the canons of detached, reasonable argument. This sentence, in a circular seeking support at the special general meeting, is typical: "Absence through apathy means that you approve of helping the Executive to put another nail in the coffin of democracy in Czechoslovakia." The special meeting was set for Monday.

Aware of student and public reactions to their facetiousness, the Executive met on the Sunday night and rescinded the motion to send the letter, which had in fact not been posted because, earlier, neither the secretary, Roman Catholic Kevin O'Brien, nor the President, Harold Dowrick, had been willing to sign, "because public opinion was then obvious."

Then followed, on Monday evening, the stormy, packed meeting, attendance estimates ranging from 750 to 100. Praise of Harold Dowrick for his fair and level-headed

chairing of the gathering is unanimous. Greeted by a blast of Weir House "anti-Communists" singing "Now is the Hour," he firmly pointed out, when the choir had done, that the Executive had already acknowledged their foolishness by rescinding the motion. He assumed that the meeting was prepared to discuss the no-confidence motion in the light of these subsequent events.

This attempt to start the discussion on a reasonable level was met with jeers and howls, and the motion was proposed and "discussed" for about ninety minutes. Notable during this emotional argument was Nigel Taylor's attempt to advise an objective assessment of the Executive's administration and to move a vote of censure only. His amendment was declared lost by a large majority and the no-confidence motion was carried a few minutes later.

The "anti-Communists," who appeared on the voices, have a substantial majority, then proceeded to elect "in totum" a "caretaker executive." The twelve members (with the notable exception of Miss Michael, who withdrew "in view of the feeling at this meeting") were nominated and voted into office by a single motion. Any system of alternative nominations or preferential voting was considered impracticable.

"This," a "Herald" leader-writer rejoiced in an article headed "Awakening to Danger,"—"This was the firmness and resolution of youth, determined to keep its own house in order—a healthy sign in any democracy."

All this, and the comments from Victoria*, printed elsewhere, should give the previously uninformed reader a true picture of what happened there. But that is not the only reason for devoting so much space to the month-old incident (desirable though it is to correct the false impressions made by the Auckland dailies' reports and comments). The purpose is rather to show the harmful consequences of introducing politics into the running of University affairs. All too easily discussions involving politics are heated and emotional instead of cool and intellectual. It is bad enough for members of a University to be prejudiced and emotional in their thinking and confused in their use of language. But it is worse that such an exhibition should have been made needlessly. For, had politics been properly excluded from the administration of student affairs, the trouble would never have arisen.

*Copies of "Salient," the V.U.C. students' paper, can be seen in the Men's and Women's Reading Rooms. Our thanks are due to "Salient" for sending us the page-proofs of the issue containing the comments that we reprint.

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Exchange Editor: Natalie England.
Photographers: C. J. W. Barton.
Executive Reporter: Graham Reid.

NOTICE

The Professor of Engineering advises that the right of way from Alfred Street to the College grounds will be closed to students as from Monday, May 3rd. (This excludes entry to the back of the Physics Block.)

This action is necessary so as to allow freedom of movement during the shifting of the School of Engineering.

Students are also requested to exercise some degree of care when using the main path to the Science Blocks alongside the steel huts, as dismantling of heavy equipment will be in progress during the last week of the term.

A VISIT TO ENGLAND

By PROFESSOR H. G. FORDER, M.A.

completely false; for the place of the British Isles for centuries, in industry and commerce, in social progress, in science and literature, in thought and action, in war and peace, is one of which any people in any age could be very proud. But though I heard no boasting or self-applause (which are regarded as "bad form" even in classes where the phrase is not used), the plain facts had belied the disparagement, and recent events had made the English more conscious of their heritage and more determined to preserve it; the spirits of Cromwell and Nelson, of Shakespeare and Newton are still with them.

NO ONE doubts that England will survive, but all realise that the price is hard labour, continued shortages, austere living and clear, unsentimental thinking; and, let me add, she needs all the help her friends can give.



PROFESSOR FORDER,

recently returned from Sabbatical leave to England, set aside time during the students' Easter break to record these impressions. Asked "How would you like the heading worded?", he replied: "Reflections on the State of England"—No, that sounds too like Burke. Call it 'A Visit to England'—that's more non-committal."

I LEFT England in the first year of Hitler's rule when it was still possible to hope that war would not come. I returned to a different England, hard, drab and austere, but proud and determined. I also had changed. Was I an Englishman returning home or a colonial visitor? "Don't say 'good-bye'," said my wife, as we left a shop on the first day, "say 'good-morning.'"

It is hard for the well-fed to realise what hunger means. There is just enough of the basic foods in England to avert starvation, but under-feeding is general, food is dull and lacks variety. In the days of plenty, the month's ration of bacon would have been eaten, with careless indifference, at one breakfast. And the English need more food than we, for their climate is colder than ours, and they all work longer hours, and many work harder than we do. Before the war, food was bought partly with the interest on foreign investments which were held by private individuals. These were sold to pay for the war, and those who once owned them and, in effect, helped to feed the country, can no longer do so.

THE reputation of New Zealand has always been high and the English have an exaggerated idea of the richness of life in this land; our propaganda must have been excellent. "Why did you leave a place like that to come to a place like this?" asked a man almost as soon as I landed. (They would be surprised to hear of our electricity shortages.) But I believe that few really wish to come here to live, and I suspect that many suspect there is a catch somewhere. "The Carpenter said nothing but 'the butter's spread too thick'."

The part New Zealand had played in two wars was remembered with gratitude and admiration, but it was not so well known that we had rationed ourselves to help them. I can understand that a New Zealander would not like to

say "we are rationed so that you should have more," but in my role of returned Englishman, I had no such qualms, and I spread the news. Everyone knows about our food parcels, and all are grateful for that help. I hope they will never learn that, in this hour of need, the food ships are delayed at the wharves for trivial reasons.

THE war havoc in the towns cannot be imagined unless it is seen. For example, in Hull the great central shopping area is flat and I did not recognise it; in every street are scars of burnt-out buildings and large areas of destruction.

The cost of living has risen and now approaches the New Zealand level. I am speaking of the cost for the average permanent citizen in an ordinary town, not for the casual tourist. House rents are controlled and are still low, but house prices are not controlled, and they have risen greatly. Comparing the cost of a vacant house here with one in England which would be sought by men with similar tastes and occupations, in some English towns the newcomer might have to pay even more than he would here. The cost of upkeep is, of course, much lower in England, for bricks and tiles need no paint.

Clothes are rationed; the austerity clothes are cheap. I bought a good pair of shoes with Dunlop soles for 25 shillings (laces twopence extra).

I BELIEVE the English have found a new pride in their country. I cannot recall any occasion, while I lived in England, in which an Englishman remarked that his country led the world, or was second to none in something or other. On the contrary, it was then usual to say that in education they were behind this or that country, in science behind another, in social progress yet another, that the Government was inept, the people lazy and mostly fools. Those views, though a salutary barrier against smugness or arrogant pride, were all

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MAKING A "CHRISTIAN CRITIQUE" OF WORLD UNIVERSITIES: A NOTED VISITOR TO AUCKLAND

One of the most promising features of Europe to-day, said Dr. John Coleman, who arrived in New Zealand in the Marine Phoenix recently, was the new spirit that was abroad in the European Universities. Dr. Coleman, who was born and received most of his education in Toronto, is one of the six travelling secretaries of the World Federation of the Student Christian Movement. He took an active interest in S.C.M. affairs while he was winning his B.A. at Toronto, his M.A. at Princeton, and his Ph.D. all in Maths at Toronto again. For a while in 1943-45 he was lecturer in Maths at the Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and left this position to take up his present work in September, 1945.

Since this time he has visited 52 Universities in 11 countries, including Canada, the U.S., England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Norway and Czechoslovakia. He now hopes to add a few more to his list in Australia and New Zealand. His headquarters are in Geneva, and after leaving here he will complete the circle, and probably visit some more Universities in the Eastern countries.

Hardship in Germany

During last October Dr. Coleman spent some time in Germany, and saw some of the difficulties that students in Germany work under. The principal obstacle that they are faced with is the shortage of food, and without sufficient food study is hard, if not to say impossible. Perhaps the next great problem after this is what to do for text-books. All the old Nazi ones have been destroyed, and no new ones have been printed. After long debate Student Relief decided to aid the German students, and, as it would be impossible to solve the food problem with the small funds they had to work with, it was decided to set up a text library from which the students could borrow books as they needed them. But again the funds were pitiful in the face of the demand. A student wishing to borrow a text last November would have had to wait until the end of 1949 before it would be available. On top of this, most of the professors and lecturers are of pre-1933 vintage, the younger ones being appointed by the Nazis, and therefore removed at the end of the war. The professors, enfeebled by lack of food and by age, and teaching outmoded theories by old methods, are unable to give the leadership and the instruction needed by the students. In Germany, more than anywhere else on the Continent, the general feeling among the students was one of pessimism, but here and there there were evidences of a new hope arising.

Astounding Spirit

Elsewhere in Europe one of the most astounding things was the spirit of



Dr. Coleman

students in the face of difficulties nearly as great as Germany's. The student realised his importance in his country's future—this had been brought home to him only too well by the efforts of the Nazis in their attempts to extinguish the nationality of peoples in Europe. Their first action had been to destroy all the evidence of national culture by either closing or destroying the Universities, and imprisoning or executing the leading students and their professors. This strong feeling was most evident in the countries which had suffered most from Nazi persecution, and the students of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were fully aware of their responsibilities, and took an active part in the life and reconstruction of their countries. The Christian movement was allowed in all these Universities, and was strongest in Hungary. "The Hungarian S.C.M." publication was one of the best that the Genexa office received, the best probably being the New Zealand "Student," said Dr. Coleman. Some measure of this new feeling could be seen in the Netherlands, Belgium, Scan-

Professor Forder

The College is privileged in having Professor Forder in charge of the Department of Mathematics. He is not only a mathematician of renown, but also a good organiser and very understanding in his dealings with students.

Professor Forder was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he was a scholar. Before coming to New Zealand he was Senior Maths Master at Hull Grammar School. He is an authority on Geometry, and his books on the subject have attained wide recognition.

Professor Forder took up his appointment here in 1935. He was shocked both at Auckland's climate and at New Zealand's mathematics. As he could not reform the first, he attacked the second, and by his personal endeavours succeeded in raising the standard throughout the Dominion. Stage by stage students will be interested to learn that it was Professor Forder who introduced Calculus into their course in 1938.

Since coming to New Zealand he has written a very distinguished book, Vector and Tensor Analysis, for which he was awarded the Hector Medal for excellence in scientific research. This was a rare achievement, as it has never before been awarded to a mathematician.

His interest in student affairs and tolerance of student antics is well known. Students can be assured that when Professor Forder is on a committee concerned with their discipline they will get a fair treatment.

—H.R.

dinavia, Switzerland and France. The French students were "much the same as they always had been."

There was a strong body of opinion among the students in Britain that regarded their duty to train themselves to take a leading part in the construction of Socialist Britain, and the S.C.M. there was regarded as one of the most radical branches of the movement. There was a large measure of Government aid to the English universities, and in common with the rest of the world it suffered from the familiar problems of overcrowding and shortage of text-books.

Overcrowding in North America

Overcrowding was the main problem in the States and Canada, and this had been made worse by the influx of war-weary students. Toronto University's student population had more than quadrupled, forcing the University to buy a large munitions factory on the outskirts of the city to use as a science block.

Dr. Coleman is now speaking to Southern colleges, working his way from Otago, and will arrive in Auckland in the near future. Craccum welcomes Dr. Coleman to New Zealand, and expects that by the time that he gets to Auckland he will have seen a diverse picture of Colleges that would do credit to Europe.

Crooked Thinking, Muddled Language

Comment on "The Meeting"

In the words of Mr. Taylor, "I am not a Communist, I have never been a Communist, and I am never likely to become one." But I am concerned with two things, and with the connection between them; these are the use of clear language in political discussion, and the practice of straight political thinking. An excellent example of the neglect of these two habits was provided in the recent special general meeting, and in the activities leading up to it.

Of course the Executive started it all. To hail recent events in Czechoslovakia as a "triumph of democracy" is misleading because of the wealth of meanings attached to the word "democracy," and it was muddled political thinking of the worst doctrinaire type to form any definite opinion about these events at this time. But where the Executive led a multitude followed, and where the Executive was foolish, the multitude committed deliberate sins against clear language and straight thinking.

PRINTED GALL

Next the College was deluged with a series of pamphlets—these obviously the work of political illiterates. An appeal was made to "democratically-minded" students—a phrase so worn by polemical misuse as to indicate none but those who already agree with its users. Communism was, at one time, a "red virus" and at another a "vile faction." No one who had the slightest acquaintance with Communism could apply these terms to a body of political and social thought that has always merited and received the serious attention of the best minds of Europe. Journalistic tub-thumpers like Max Eastman have railed in such a way against Communism, and always will; meanwhile, serious thinkers like A. D. Lindsay (see his book of Marx's Capital) have thought about the problem. Where should the students of this college find themselves? With the doyen of the Readers' Digest? or with the Master of Balliol College?

UNPREJUDICED VIEW

Again, no one could compare the increase of Russian power to a "virus" unless their minds were blinded by the precepts of representative government, the American way of life, and British fair play. If one looks at world events with a minimum of prejudice, one must certainly be uneasy at Russian activities, but one cannot fail to see the relevance of American dollar imperialism (e.g., China, Japan, Greece, Turkey and Italy) to these activities. And one will then be chary in apportioning praise and blame.

These two examples alone would have

* * *

NIGEL TAYLOR, LL.B., is a past-President of F.U.C.S.A. and newly-elected President of N.Z.U.S.A. At Victoria he is remembered for, inter alia, his able defence of those charged for their part in the Indonesian demonstration. The Magistrate supported his contention that the by-law was repugnant to the laws of New Zealand.

been enough to indicate that in this College crooked political thinking was on the increase, and finding expression in the violent abuse of language which usually accompanies such an event. But there was still the general meeting.

LEAST INTELLIGENT

This was probably the largest meeting of students ever assembled in this College. It was certainly the least intelligent to meet in recent years. In the course of the meeting four people took a rational approach to the proceedings. Mr. Kevin O'Brien's level-headedness has, as if by a miracle, been perpetuated. Two other examples were Mr. Dowrick's magnificent chairing of an unruly meeting, and Mr. Taylor's attempt to make a speech. The one was voted out and the other howled down. Of the backers of the no-confidence motion, only Mr. Tallboys showed intelligence.

And the rest of the leaders? They gave out a succession of diatribes,

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studded with phrases like "these Communists must go," "throw out the present Exec," and "we don't want to listen to you"; all this marked with extreme bad taste and political rancour. Finally, on the excuse that political opinions should not be allowed to interfere with administrative ability, they precipitated the College into administrative anarchy on a patently political issue. These were the leaders, and the people behind them were of their kind.

AUTOMATIC RESPONSES

Their characteristic mental attitudes were expressed by two speakers; one evoked the wrath of the City Fathers on our heads, the other could think of nothing but his 32/6. To judge by the faces one saw, they were chiefly incipient small-town lawyers and accountants, and, what is worse, people whose political opinions are coloured by an anticipation of the salaries they will receive in these professions. Their political opinions suffered from the inevitable warp given by these preoccupations; their expression of opinion was not even verbal—but restricted to howls, cheers and other automatic responses of political catch-cries. These were the ones who responded to the appeal to "democratically-minded" students; therefore, in their vocabulary, democracy amounts to the voice of a multitude of thoughtless people, evoked by the words of the political riff-raff of the night.

EFFICIENT AND RATIONAL

Six years ago the affairs of the College were largely run by "Communists and fellow-travellers," and the administration was pretty efficient. Sometimes their attempts to fit all politics—from the government of the College to the conduct of the war—into the procrustean bed of dialectic were a little ludicrous. But it was an intelligent attempt, and the people who made it did try to convince others by rational argument.

Since then the leftist influence has declined, and this seemed all for the good. But nothing of equal intelligence has risen to take its place. If the only alternative to the person who tries to integrate his activities as a student into the affairs of the world is the person whose horizon is bounded by the corpulent figures of the city fathers, and the perpetual memories of the Stud. Ass. fee, it would be better for us to revert to the original emphasis. And meanwhile, let all these people maintain their interest in College affairs, and read a little Shakespeare to learn some respect for the language, and a little John Stuart Mill for some ideas on the "tyranny of the majority."

W. H. OLIVER.

* * *

W. H. OLIVER (B.A., 23) is at present a lecturer at F.U.C. As a student, he was among those charged by the Wellington City Council for taking part in the "unlawful procession" held as a protest against Dutch imperialism in Indonesia. He has worked in freezing works, the Public Service and the Broadcasting Service and has contributed poetry to 'Landfall' and to several University periodicals.

CONFLICT OF FACTIONS

Under the heading "Stampeding The Ignorant," Bill Cameron, Editor of *Sa'ient*, had this comment:

Our new President, Mr. McArley, has unwittingly supplied us with a phrase which succinctly sums up the atmosphere of international events as well as that atmosphere of current events in the University.

At Victoria College "the ignorant" who constituted a large part of those who thundered "Yes" at "The Meeting," are beginning to enlighten themselves on the real issues involved. The tumult and the shouting has died, but it has left in its wake something to think about. I expressed dismay in the last editorial that the University seemed "No longer a bastion of reason." It is promising to see some of the "ignorant" rationalising their attitude to the motion which was forced through the meeting on a wave of political fervour.

Discussion Was Prevented

"Democratic principles," said Mr. O'Connor in the debate on Czechoslovakia, "are in essence two—free secret elections and the existence of an opposition." If we accept these principles, then the meeting was not demo-

cratic, for though an opposition existed, it was howled down at first and later prevented from voicing its opinions by a hastily-passed motion of closure. When the motion of no-confidence had been passed, a large number of "the ignorant" clattered out of the hall pointedly illustrating their all-absorbing interest in who runs our affairs for us. Mr. O'Connor then moved that a "ticket" of previously selected candidates should be voted in and, despite protests at the undemocratic character of such a motion, it was hurriedly pushed through without permitting discussion, on the same wave of fervour. Free, secret elections!

No-Confidence or Censure?

Fortunately, "the ignorant" have matriculated and can presumably read and argue. If these zealots around the College read and compare the "stampeding" leaflets with the carefully reasoned analysis of the meeting on our front page*, we may hope that they will be able to reason when next an important matter comes up before the Association. There are undoubtedly many good reasons for a no-confidence motion, but there are many just as good for a censure motion.

* The article by Burchfield.

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men;
so simple
where death is no more than stranger
quietly platitudin (B.B.C.) ons echo
through the seas.

Real to us
to mock-afraid of gathering storms
which hammer
slightly on our stately little cottaged
chattered lives. So simple the obsequies
of Masaryk
who toyed with Prague and then that
grimmer haggard fall
this day to small-town shabby faiths.
So very simple to us who are not
there now.

ROBERT W. BURCHFIELD.

* * *

R. W. BURCHFIELD (B.A., 25) is a junior lecturer in English at V.U.C. He served with the army in N.Z. and Italy 1941-6 and has written for *'Landfall'*.

Cricket suffers from two kinds of fools, those who think it holds Empires together, and those who think it isn't worth a tramp's boots.

THE IDEOLOGIES OF MARCH

Ho! Broadsheets! Sound a war note
The way has now been found,
The Left Exec. sticks out its neck—
Ho! Helots! Rally round!
Thus fluttered on the stairways
The leaves of printed gall,
McArley in the corridor,
McIvor in the hall.
The daily press began to bless
Victoria's true-blue sons
And in the town, there shifts the fro
That pent the Building-Funds.

The Twenty-six indicators,
Staunch sons of liberty,
Could not accept, it was inept;
It must be Tyranny!
That an Exec. might frivol
On Ideology,
Was Communist red herring.
Huzzah! Democracy!
Replace the Reds above our heads
Regardless of confusion.
Recission? Pah! Vote Censure? Bah!
Ho! Closure for our motion!

Behind the sturdy thousand
The red light in their eyes,
Gave vent their "YES" with the
excess
Which gladdened Martin Dies.
Then out spoke B. O'Connor,
(As for Rome Horatius did),
Producing now a little list—
McArley at its head.
In toto moved, it was approved,
Less a disabused contender,
For Right had won in good, clean f
A colourless agenda!

—W.G.T.

* * *

W.G.T. will be known to numerous Aucklanders as the writer of the songs of the unhatched 1947 Pantomime and also the forthcoming Carnival Play. George Turner, until recently an Honours student in English at A.U.C., had to get leave of absence from the Communist Party to his final examinations. His marks are equivalent to First Class Honours, and is now with the Library School in Wellington.

After the Hunt, at the Bull and Bell, I asked Squire Brown if his wife was well,
"No," he said, "I'm afraid she's not—She broke a leg and had to be shot."
—PR

HOROR SECTION

Student, working in a city book store on being asked for "Plato's Republic" "Who's it by?"

LANDFALL : 1947

Imaginative writing in the issues for March, June, September and December of 1947

Do we not then perhaps write in the flux of a civilisation, the monstrous and calamitous end liable to erase not only our own opinion but also that body of opinion which has gone to form the tradition in whose shadow we write?

—The Sacred Wood.

I HAD intended to review Landfall generally and issue No. 4 in particular. I have found the task impossible, outweighing time, space and convenience. I shall deal then only with a selection of imaginative writing from the four issues. That the selection is arbitrary and that it overlooks much important work and solid thought I do not deny. But this sort of service may prove of more interest than the superficial extension the other would have become.

The ratio of imaginative writing to non-imaginative writing in Landfall seems to prove a view of importance different from mine, but it is not enough to convince me of the higher value of second and third-rate criticism over the same level of imaginative work. The parasite, when it has killed the body that has unwillingly nourished it, must look for its nourishment elsewhere, or it must die. The body of creative writing in this country is supporting a monstrous and disproportionate parasite which, ultimately, will render only the same negative service that I have spoken of. It is a criticism of Landfall that it fosters the continuance of this condition.

Landfall's intention, genuine and solemn, is mirrored in the statement of its aims in the Notes to No. 1. The statement is moving in its integrity and excessively willing, seeking as it does to cover the whole of human activity, in the sphere of art and out of it, from the aesthetic to the commercial. It has its analogy in the runner who, without waiting to discover his best "distance," sets out with the simple aim of going the longest way in the shortest time; and at the end the only reward is exhaustion and the brief acclaim that he cannot hear for the blood pounding in his ears. But it is never possible to deny it its right to be what it is. I don't seek to do that. I may say, and do, that I doubt that the impulse behind the appearance of each issue is one of necessity in the form of an accumulation of first-class work, but Landfall must continue to exist through virtue of the service it performs—a thing apart from editorial policy although less so from the editor—it must continue to exist because it fills a gap long vacant. Everyone will agree that there are too few reviews of the forces, format and regularity of Landfall. Some, with me, may make the criticism I have made.

Reflections on Nikko, by James Bertoni, leads one through a careless literary prose, through "caverns of sleep" with people who "creep conspiratorially," whose faces are "studies in consternation and denial." Lest you think this sort of criticism too superficial, too flippant a dismissal of a seri-

ous intention, add to this his sensitivity of vision, on the one hand, and his use of a debased market language to express it, on the other. The photographs stimulate my interest, the literary cliché stimulates my annoyance. I am too intolerant to take it any further. Familiarity breeds tolerance, a more dangerous condition than contempt.

Mr. Sargeson's review of a very interesting collection, A. P. Gaskell's *Big Game and Other Stories*, inadequate in its brevity, less so in its content, points the futility of that service and this. Having spoken out, no matter how briefly, how succinctly, and with what truth, the walls of impersonal defence, silence . . . and cunning, are breached and one must continue forever to defend them by constantly attacking incomprehension and misinterpretation; for how can one recapture the serenity of knowing quite surely that the walls are unassailable? I do not think this need be the end, only that the danger is present.

Worst things first in No. 2; the collection of poems to Lill Kraus confuses admiration with a vulgar and personal adulation and seem hardly enduring enough—save perhaps for Mr. Fairburn's—to outlast the questionable enthusiasm that called them into being and rushed them into print.

The story by James Courage, *A Smile on Sunday*, is penetrating but incomplete. The characters are distinguishable only in their postures and in their prejudices. Apart from the opinions they voice, they move purposeless and indistinct. In any

complete human view they are but symbols in movement, the index to a purely arbitrary stratification.

Of the architecture I am qualified to speak only in interest. But I can see little reason in piercing the porch wall of house photographed facing p. 124. In view of what seems a perfectly valid emphasis on function in architecture, does not this contradict the economy of line in the rest of the structure?

If you read through the first two or three pages of Jan Godfrey's story *Alison Hendry* you must have come across this amusing analogy: "Ivy swore, every time she spoke she swore, it was like having pickles with every meal." Unfortunately that high point is reached but once. The rest is an over-indulgence of an emotional conception and the over-exercise of a rigid principle of selection which so dilutes any intensity of experience or originality of observation as to make it little more than a rather dull story, a reaction to literature rather than to life.

Landfall for September opens with a story by John Reece Cole, *Free Rides for Soldiers' Brides*. Assuming that everyone is aware of the subjective element in criticism and its proportion in this, I would like to examine this story a little more closely, partly be-

(Continued over page)

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LANDFALL

(Continued)

cause it seems to me to be more ambitious, partly because it poses a more direct "problem" than any of the other stories. The "problem" is simply a question of the carrying power of the form of the short story and of the validity of treating of certain situations. In this story it seems to me that Mr. Cole has accepted a "stock response" device without sufficiently examining its limitations. The blind man is treated, implicitly, almost as a stimulus. The response, already known through observation and through the awareness of a convention which presents it as being common to all people in these situations, is the direct feeling of pity. I doubt that this is, on its own, sufficient to bear the weight which Mr. Cole is seeking to put upon it. But how valid is the supposition that the feeling of pity is common to all in these situations; and I mean to question the validity of the assumption, not its truth. Involved in this error, Mr. Cole leaves embedded and undeveloped in the story that which is of necessity its very heart. He does little to direct either the development of his story or the development of the readers' conception of the situation which he is presenting: he relies too greatly on the belief that we have all been involved in similar situations (true) and that we will bring to the story a sufficiently broad interpretation of it, the stark and unliterary fact (false). It is a stock story given a literary form, genuine and acute, but anecdotal and fragmentary.

It would seem easier to review *Landfall* by taking note of what some of its readers think: seeking to do this, I read through R. T. Robertson's serious examination *A Letter From Japan*. The *Letter* is inelegant and confused. Mr. Robertson is unable to decide between the virtue of a straight letter and the vicarious vice of poor short story: finally the extravagance of his terminology (undergraduate?) and the chaos of his form bring him to the floor between the two. I can see nothing but humour in a situation where a person, involved in an argument, goes "tearing away to the library to hunt up some particularly apt quotation" and arrives back to find the argument changed, and presumably goes "tearing back, etc." Nothing but humour and a pedantic aberration. And all this is apparently deadly serious.

A review of a review may seem to be a retrogression into infinity or an inferior exercise in the light of *In Dreams Begin Responsibilities*, but I must depart my original intention long enough to mention two reviews; that of Frank Sargeson by Robert Chapman and that of Dan Davin by Lawrence Baigent. I have little quarrel with the first. It has the patina of intellectual brilliance. Mr. Chapman produces a concentric argument streaked through with taut analogy

and fast criticism. He anaesthetises the context of life which gives us, here, our verisimilitude and plus Mr. Sargeson and his stories to the mounting board with the pins of a ready and genuine verbiage. And then I am not sure that Mr. Chapman and I are speaking the same local accent. It may be irrelevant, but I had not thought of Ernest Hemingway's "change" as a "change of locale." Someone has described it as a change more of concept, from treating of the "natural man" in the earlier stage to treating of the "political man" in the later stage. But on the whole the review is sympathetic, and although it ignores certain question which I would consider necessary and fundamental, it does so honestly, through preference—not through ignorance.

With Mr. Baigent's review, my complaint is somewhat more relevant. Mr. Baigent may be being honest to his own opinions, but I question this honesty in its relation to Dan Davin's book *For the Rest of Our Lives*. It is the sin of omission. The points which Mr. Baigent makes are often true, they are rarely complete. To describe Dan Davin's prose as "at best adequate journalistic prose" is at least inaccurate. The vast unevenness, the existence side by side of clear and disciplined prose and the worst sort of "purple patch," the petulance and the insight, the complaint and the knowledge without judgment, point to a development rapid and complete but scarcely to a mere "determination to write a novel." After all, anyone may write a novel, many do; few strive—so unsaleably from the commercial viewpoint—to make it the vigorous expression of experience that Mr. Davin has made this—I am not speaking now of success. I admit the unevenness. But I cannot find in it the simple and rancorous failure that Mr. Baigent expresses.

The continuous trick of internal quotation wearied me in T. H. Scott's *From Emigrant to Native*. Too loose a form to be completely valid, it reads as a sort of record of the process of assimilation—notes made on the scene. It is not reportage nor is it imaginative writing. But in thus remarking that it will not fit into a ready niche, I am not taking that to mean that it is therefore unsuccessful. Experience corroborates his observation, and knowledge supports his interpretation, and yet it remains for me a catalogue of negative description.

Social Catharsis is distinguished by its improbability. Its author, Bill Pearson, does not write probability into it. I do not say that such a situation could not or did not occur, although I am little concerned with its actuality; I say only that the situation as it is shown us here does not fill out our understanding to the point where we believe. We are left with too many blank spaces: scraps of understanding gathered from other sources do not help.

D. R. Adsett's story *Daphne* is firm straight and, within its natural limits, successful. But the stories which Mr. Chapman earlier reviewed at least demonstrate for us the fact that the barrenness, here, of this technique is in great part a misunderstanding or misuse of it.

I have been told that there are inaccuracies in the naval slang in Brim Mason's story *The Glass Wig*. I cannot rate that sort of pedantic concern very highly. I see no reason why, if the convention of the Welshman's language serves its purpose, the other cannot also. And Taffy's "look you" and "whatever" is workable, rare enough in use to be unobtrusive, and has enough history to be a respectable device. Liking the story may be like having a taste for the sheer artificiality of floral wreaths: don't say it is, but it is at least difficult to find reasons for. Lachlan Fyffe is a little unreal, a little too pale, and the ending is a little stiff—I have no one thinks I mean the reappearance of the glass wig—but what are the but after-thoughts to the reading of a story distinct in its amusement and its entertainment.

It has been impossible to treat *Landfall* with any adequacy. The editor of *Craccum* might take, my hint and publish separate articles on the poetry and the criticism and the essays, but this depends on how much they think it worth and whether attention will be repaid with the editorial reward of interest.

In its format *Landfall* is exposed to little criticism. The cover is more prominent in the two later issues. The Caxton Press . . . The Pelorus Press . . . two men changing a flat tyre, working steadily, only occasionally speaking and the new wheel slips into place. The modern miracle? The new machine.—M.D.

'LANDFALL,' for the benefit of those who don't know it, is a 'New Zealand Quarterly' edited by Charles Brasch and published by the Caxton Press. At 10 shillings a time, it has New Zealand essays, short stories, poetry and reviews of significant drama, films, music, literature and art. The March 1948 number is in the bookshops.

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UNIVERSITIES AROUND THE WORLD

University Students in The Russian Zone

(Condensed from "Christian Science Monitor")

IN our Universities we want students who will help to build a democratic Germany, not degree-getters."

In these words Friedrich Elchipp, Curator of the Halle University, summarised a viewpoint that we have often heard expressed to some length by educationists throughout the Russian zone. Few people would disagree with this statement, providing there was prior acceptance of what was meant by "democratic." Unfortunately, however, one is left with the impression that the narrow, one-sided interpretation which is given to the term in the political speeches of the extreme Left parties has been taken over into academic life also.

Political Qualifications

It is right and proper that those German youths who played leading roles in Nazi organisations should not again dominate the Universities, but that those who themselves have suffered for principles should have the first opportunity of benefiting from the limited academic privileges in present-day Germany. However, the position has moved much further away than that—to one where membership of the SED (Socialist Unity Party), a trade union, or the FDJ (German Youth Movement) is the best qualification for acceptance into a University in the Eastern Zone.

The questionnaire that the prospective candidates have to answer contains 36 questions. These inquire not only as to whether the candidates were members of any Nazi organisations, and if so what rank they held in them, but also details as to whether their parents were members and to what political party they belong to-day. The candidate must also state the political party, trade union, or youth movement to which he belongs. (In the Russian Zone there is only one organisation for each of the latter move-

ments.) He is also required to write an essay showing his attitude towards any topical subject, or something in which he is especially interested.

More important than these answers are the recommendations which are required from a political party, trade union, youth organisation, or the candidate's local labour or educational office. "If the candidate is an active member of the SED," said a professor at another University, "he need not worry about his academic qualifications; he will get on."

Work for Community

The efforts which are being made to give the opportunity of University study to young men and women who missed it either through lack of money, the war, or other conditions, is commendable. From workshops, factories, offices, hundreds have been chosen to take preliminary courses at a University. During the two semesters in which they follow special studies, they are prepared for a qualifying examination which, if they pass, will grant them the right to go on as ordinary University students. Unfortunately, according to many Germans, political considerations play too great a part in the selection of these students also.

For all students it is considered essential that they can bring some evidence of some work they have done for the community. Such work as clearing rubble in ruined cities counts in this category.

The University of Halle—it used to be Halle-Wittenburg—has been much more fortunate than most other seats of higher learning in this country. Very few of its buildings were destroyed, and its library of 500,000 books has been saved. The Americans took away a copy of the Brockhaus Lexicon during their short occupation of Halle, and the Russians have taken some 300 books,

and a few have gone to universities in occupied countries which were plundered by German soldiers during the war.

Shortage of Staff

Halle's greatest problems have centred around its professors, many of whom are Nazis and were dismissed, while others have crossed into the Western Zones and have found appointments there. Some faculties still lack teaching staffs. There are now about 1,900 students and there is room for another 1,000 as soon as professors and lecturers are available.

Students at Halle, as in most other Universities in Germany to-day, have entered into social activities with great enthusiasm. They have co-operated in the setting up of a number of self-help organisations which, though old in other countries, had not been developed in Germany. The social caste system so common in German Universities a few generations ago has largely disappeared. What the economic consequences of the first Great War did not eliminate has been removed by those of the second.

Political Cynicism

It is only to be hoped that this new emphasis upon a "political education" will not make this generation as one-sided in its outlook on life as the Hitler regime with its enthusiastic Nazism followed by bitter cynicism did to the last.

There is greater hope that it will not, since the majority of students are already in the cynical stage, and are not likely to show much serious interest in the various ideologies even though they give lip-service to various political conceptions popular at the moment. Nearly all students request more books from Britain and the United States which would enable them to form judgments for themselves. Many of them would like to travel in other parts of their own country and abroad to see for themselves how the other half of the world lives and thinks.

—PIC.

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OPEN FORUM

Drama Policy Defended

The Editor,
Craccum.
Sir,—

Although I shall not be here to continue this correspondence, I hope you will give me an opportunity to reply to D. B. Joseph regarding his letter about the Drama Society, printed in your last issue.

For the last two years the Drama Society has been called cliquey by those unwilling or unable to substantiate their claims with facts.

Your correspondent says that the best parts were grabbed by the "solid core of old faithfuls." As last year's chairman, I can say that this is untrue. Several people on the staff were asked to produce "The Shoemaker's Holiday" (Professor Musgrove among them), and only after their reluctant refusals was a student producer decided on. As the producer and selector of the cast, I feel that I can speak with a little authority on what happened about casting.

Auditions were held for all parts, after being well advertised (even unto a resumé of each part, indicating what was necessary so that students could choose what part they wished to try for). For a needed cast of 21 men, seven offered themselves. The rest had to be "found." Your correspondent was not among those present.

Only three of that cast were in the previous year's production and only one

of those six parts could be called a leading part. Of the Committee only one had a part.

Twelve out of the cast had never been in a reading or production before.

As regards one-act plays: at least five were presented last year, one being written and produced by a first-year student.

No part in the production was given before the auditions were over.

If Mr. Joseph had been to our evenings he would have seen that there were approximately 63 parts last year and 35 different people took those parts, an average of 1.8 parts each.

As for myself, a member of the "solid core," I had a large part in a one-act play production, one small part in a one-act play reading and three lines in a reading (owing to someone not turning up at the last moment). I was in an admirable position to give myself the lead in the major production, but appeared only in a small part at a matinee because the regular player had to play football.

Before your correspondent makes any more such sweeping statements I would suggest that he study these facts and see if he can still say that we "excluded others" from the Society. We certainly didn't exclude him, for he did not offer himself.

Yours, etc.,

R. K. PARKES.

Definitions Supplied

The Editor,
Craccum.
Sir,—

In his letter Mr. Roderick Smith asks for a definition of Socialism and a list of industries which this "left" wing of the Labour movement wishes to see socialised during the next twenty years.

At every occasion at which Mr. Smith gets up on his feet or rushes into print, he asks for a definition of "Socialism." To deprive him of the benefit of a few sleepless nights and a thankful topic, I will quote three definitions, which may be considered as representative of many others:

(a) Socialism stands for the public ownership of the essential means of production and distribution, and for their planned use for the common benefit. (Cole: The Intelligent Man's Guide to the Post-war World, p. 109.)

(b) Socialism is a social philosophy, or a system of social organisation, based on the principle of the public ownership of the material instruments of production and economic service. It is essentially an economic concept, rather than a political one. (Fairchild: Dictionary of Sociology, p. 296).

(c) Socialism is a system of common property and planned economy, and the political movement aiming at its establishment. (Penguin Political Dictionary, p. 216).

Unfortunately it does not depend on the Auckland University College Labour Club which industries will be socialised. However, the Labour Party objective—as printed on all membership tickets and in many publications—is quite clear in its statement, aiming at "the socialisation of the means of production, distribution and exchange." The Constitution of the Labour Party further provides that it is the object of the party "to secure by constitutional political means the adoption by the country of the Party's platform and objective." Some members of the A.U.C. Labour Club and some members of the Labour Party are of the opinion that all key and monopoly enterprises and all industries employing fifty people or more should be nationalised.

The rest of the letter does not need to be answered. It seems to be a puerile attempt of witticism, which can hardly be comprehended by an adolescent mind.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK MONK.

MUSIC

The Editor,
Craccum.
Sir,—

There is no reason why Mr. Smale's excellent suggestions for improving the Music course at University should remain on paper if students concern themselves about this matter. I started Mus.B. at V.U.C. last year, and I know there were many there who agreed with his views. A study of the calendars of overseas Universities will reveal how much behind New Zealand is at present in providing an adequate and realistic Music Degree. Overseas emphasis is placed upon studying harmony and counterpoint historically, upon the graduate being a competent performer or singer and alternative diploma courses are offered.

I urge the Music Club at this University to hold an Open Forum on this matter and formulate its views on the Mus.B. syllabus; to contact musicians in the other colleges and stimulate like action. Thus a united proposal for reform could be put to the Senate through N.Z.U.S.A.. Only student action will ever improve facilities for musicians in the Universities.

Yours faithfully,

N. L. McLEOD

"Soon as dined, my wife and I went to the Duke's playhouse, and there saw "Heraclitus," an excellent play, but not so pleasing to me as will be FAUSTUS, which I do hear will be played by the University players in the Concert Chamber."—Samuel Pepys.

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POLITICS

The Editor,
Craccum.
Sir,—

In the last issue of Craccum I read an article about Czechoslovak students, their respected place in the community, and their activity in the field of politics. I agree with the implied wish of the writer of the article—that New Zealand students should follow the example of the Czechoslovak students in having an effective voice in political affairs. Unfortunately the majority of students with whom I am acquainted would be scarcely fitted for an active role in politics. I cannot speak definitely about A.U.C. students, as I have recently arrived here from another University College, but I should imagine that each college would contain much the same proportion of these politically dormant students. Most of the students I know (despite the fact that some of them are old enough to vote) have very little knowledge of or interest in current affairs and the causes of them. Yet some of these students have the impertinence to voice opinions on matters of which they know little or nothing, for instance, Communism, Fascism and other "isms."

An educated group, such as the students, could give a lead to the community in political thought. New Zealand sadly needs the enlightening influence of such people. It is not enough for a student to confine himself to his own special field such as language or mathematics. I suggest that we students read widely about current affairs, not only from a variety of newspapers, but from the many good books available on political thought, government and international relations. Students will never play an effective part in political thought and action unless they have an adequate knowledge of the present political and economic situation of the world.

Yours faithfully,

JUDITH BIRD.

The Editor,
Craccum.
Sir,—

It is refreshing to find Roderick Smith give such a scathing criticism of the aims of the A.U.C. Labour Club. However, as a political independent, I consider many of his remarks wrong and think that in our anti- or un-Communist society, he overlooks the value of such a student society for creating a sense of values.

Affiliation with the Students' Association and particularly the N.Z. Labour Party and the declared intention of the club to promote open discussion of practical politics justly and equitably denies any symptoms of Communist infection. Knowing Mr. McLaren's religious opinions, I am sure he is far from being a Marxist.

The club could no doubt easily give the list of industries to be socialised. A recent issue of "Labour and Industry in Britain," prepared by the British Ministry of Information and published in U.S.A., gives the British Labour Party aim as 20 per cent of English industries to be socialised and the remainder to be State-controlled. Of course, our progress will be slower in this direction than in a manufacturing country such as England, but we must keep apace with the times.

In the latest graduation address at this College, Mr. Justice Smith said: "Graduates in high places in the Administration of the Government have the traditional power of the senior civil servant to influence the ways of Government. When you come to think of it, too, graduates serve in all political parties." It is certain that the Labour Party has helped many, rehab. students included, to undertake University studies. Their humanitarian attitude of the greatest good for the greatest number in education deserves respect.

OPEN FORUM

'An Honest Attempt'

The Labour Club can surely show that, while they must deal largely with the person of average intelligence, they recognise and welcome those in the higher grades. For this reason "the stimulation of intellectual activity concerning the problems of Socialism" is not mere meaningless drivel, but some honest attempt to elucidate and solve the social and economic problems that confront us to-day.

In a Communist society no student society could do this, but within such a group as the Labour Club we see a sincere drive to cure some of the defects of individualistic capitalism. "The time has come in many parts of the world, including our own, for the critical examination and appreciation of these questions." (Mr. Justice Smith on the class struggle in society.)

The humanities and social sciences have needed review in the universities that they may take their proper place, and it is to be hoped that the Labour Club will readily vindicate themselves and show why and where our social system should also be reviewed, that it may function more beneficially for the common good.

Yours faithfully,

EVAN WATTS.

BLUE JUMPER FOUND

Dear Sir,—

I have in my possession a woman's blue jumper that was left in the C.U.C. Tournament delegate's car at the picnic held in Dunedin. I would appreciate it if you could advertise this fact in your paper, and ask the loser to send description and address to me, c/o the Students' Association, and I will then forward it.

Yours faithfully,

Penelope Pocock

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PROFESSOR MUSGROVE On Psychology In Criticism At LITERARY CLUB

Speaking to a gratifyingly large assembly, Professor Musgrove explained his theme by reminding those of us who had the pleasure of hearing his inaugural address (copies available for the small sum of 1/-) of his statement that purely literary criticism tended to become largely repetitive, and any advance must come through psychology and anthropology, although there were obvious limitations on the use of psychology in criticism in our present state of knowledge.

The Ego and the Id

Freudian criticism is primarily interested in the unconscious mind, which has been engaging critics and writers for about 200 years. In the Eighteenth Century Diderot wrote "Le Neveu de Rameau," which is a sort of dialogue between the Freudian Ego and Freudian Id. "Tristan Shandy" is the first psychological novel on the basis of Locke's theory of association as "Ulysses" is on the basis of Freud (Joyce, not Tennyson). The first attempt to apply clinical psychology to Shakespeare was in 1847.

Freud's attitude to literature itself is conditioned by his therapeutic aims. While paying tributes to it, he sees the dream of the creative artist as akin to the illusion of the neurotic, "at best a harmless form of pleasurable escape—at worst a neurosis." (For Freud the aim of psychology is not indiscriminate release of the libido, but intelligent control of the unconscious by rational functions.) Freud apparently overlooks the fact that, unlike a dream, the work of art leads back to reality—the artist is in control. Freud's attitude was probably due to the fact that his knowledge of literature was largely Romantic and post-Romantic, i.e., of the only period that accepts to some extent the domination of an artist by his materials, without much disciplined control of them.

Hamlet, the Clinical Case

Dr. Musgrove stressed the fact repeatedly that analysis can't elucidate the mystery of the artistic gift, although it can throw light on much of the mechanics of poetry. He cited Dr. Ernest Jones' "The Oedipus Complex as an elucidation of Hamlet's mystery" as an attempt to explain the Meaning of Hamlet while ignoring the political as well as personal issues involved in the play. By contrast, Alexander's analysis of "Henry IV," in which Hotspur is identified as the super ego of Prince Hal. Falstaff as the Id with anarchical self-indulgence, etc., admits the existence of other "meanings" in the play.

A Modern Hamlet

Professor Musgrove then came to perhaps the most interesting part of his talk, which was unfortunately too detailed to be reported here in full. He discussed two recent works of psychological criticism, Dr. Wertham's "Dark Legend" (published in England in 1947) and Witcutt's "Blake, a Psychological

Study," 1946, in terms of Jung's teaching.

The first dealt with the amazing parallels between the story of Hamlet and his mental reactions as developed in the play, and those of Gino, a young Italian boy who killed his mother and was judged insane. The most pronounced difference between the two cases is that Hamlet had three outlets denied to his prototype: the killing of Polonius, his adventures on the way to England, and his ability to unpack his heart with words (where the other was almost inarticulate).

A Four-Part Pattern

W. P. Witcutt's book consists of an analysis of the Prophetic Books. While it has long been seen that the mystical figures are symbolic of states of mind they have not been worked into such a consistent system before. The basic Zoas correspond to the four mythical figures of Apollo, Zeus, Eros and Poseidon, which in Jung's system are classified as Intuition, Thought, Feeling and Sensation. In Blake Intuition is dominant, so that Sensation (Tharmas) is repressed in the proper Jungian style. The account of disintegration of the self (Albion) by the disharmony of the Zoas, the resultant chaos and the final reintegration corresponds to recognised cycles in the human personality. (Nevertheless, Blake's poetry is not great because he saw this psychological truth, any more than Hamlet derives his literary interest from his psychological truth.) A further interesting point is that, according to Witcutt, the pattern of four is a common literary theme, occurring in all manner of places: in A. E. W. Mason, Quiller-Couch, Dumas ("The Three Musketeers"), and "The Four Just Men," in which, since there are really only three, the missing fourth represents the repressed fraction.

Discussion Outlasted Time

A lively and learned discussion followed until ten, some of which was unfortunately above your reporter's head. Mr. Cape, on behalf of authors, put in a protest against the psychological analysis of literature. Mr. McCormick voiced the appalling heresy (unrefuted) that Katharine Mansfield's short stories can be inferior to James Joyce, and several people discoursed profoundly on Blake. As Mr. Butcher put it, "the witness stood up to cross-examination very well."

—A.H.F.

PUNSTER'S PARADE

That the staff were scintillating diamonds normally dimmed and dulled by mixing with the dirt and dross which inhabited the University was the first premise of Professor F. J. Llewellyn in endeavouring to prove that "Universities Polish Stones and Dim Diamonds." The occasion was the annual light-wit sparring match of the student staff debate.

The learned professor's second premise was that the student body was a raw, conglomerate, ugly mass washed in the tepid bath of schools—some finding its way to the Waitemata, the rest into the cruel world. The pebbles and rubbish escape through the sieve of matriculation—the rest, some sound, some cracked, some ornamental, some smooth and useless, pass to the Universities.

Mr. Kevin O'Sullivan, a legal pundit well known for his mellifluous Irish tones, opening the student defence, claimed that the student body was a collection of sorrowfully soiled and sooty diamonds. If the polishing rested entirely with the professional polishers we would be nothing but dim diamonds. To become a B.Com. one had to be competent, to be a B.A. one had to be a clever person, and to be a B.Sc. was not to be easy.

Mr. Bob Chapman, in an excellent burlesque of a lecturer's stage manner, held the students to be not diamonds, but paste. The only defence possible was to blame the schools, but who would attribute culture to Kings or gaucheness to Grammar. Students, he held, came to 'Varsity for a bread ticket—to try for a bigger slice of the cake. Height of ambition was to be mentioned in the "Remuera Round" or obtain a position in the hierarchy—similar to Mrs. Odd's. The speaker concluded by pointing out that in the 17th century there was a surplus of diamonds, and in order to prevent this happening again Universities were introduced in the 18th century.

Miss Barbara Hyland claimed that a careful survey of the students in the audience revealed nothing but diamonds—the stones were engaged in a sensible occupation such as on the wharf. From the lack of soap in the common rooms she developed the conclusion that some of the diamonds in the audience might be dulled.

Mr. Keith Sinclair said: "Trust Nature, do not labour to be dull." Regretfully claiming he could not get to grips with Miss Hyland, he passed from the liquor question and the New Look to the conclusion that Universities are made to polish stones. Diamonds are too hard and are dimmed by academic hot air.

Mr. Dave Norwood held that the finished student eclipsed the staff and consequently the staff was engaged in attempting to polish him off rather than polish him up. He suggested that, to test the staff's claim that they were diamonds, they should be rubbed with a coarse file and held under water indefinitely. Complaining that he might as well have left his teeth at home, there

being nothing to bite on, the speaker resumed his seat.

Summing up for the students, Mr. O'Sullivan said that, in spite of the polished tones of the polished stones of the staff, their arguments, like the Wahine's cabins, were all bunk. Professor Llewellyn held that there was misapprehension of the staff's duties—they were paid not to polish stones but to adorn the premises.

At this point the Craccum reporter, having counted 59 puns in 82 minutes, left the hall, and was conspicuously ill on the front steps. From reports received from members of the audience it appears that Professor Blaiklock, staff judge, said he felt more charitable toward the staff team after he remembered that it was the geese who saved Rome.

Mr. Bryan Smith, for the students, had no hesitation in awarding the verdict to the student team.

Following an open ballet, Professor Rodwell, as chairman, declared the staff the winners by a large minority.

FILM GROUP

Would those interested in establishing a film discussion group, similar to that at Wellington, please leave a note in the men's letter rack addressed to the Film Group?

The Wellington group have now so far progressed as to have already produced a silent film, in preparation to undertake bigger work.

Could we here?

ART AND SEX LECTURES

Extra-Curricular Activities Committee

Brief comments from the Committee indicate that the proposal made last year for an Arts Appreciation course will result in a series of eight lectures to start early next term. Lectures will include comments on Dramatic Art and Criticism, Painting and Sculpture, Architecture as an Art and the modern film. Each lecture will be for an hour, with discussion after if wanted, probably from 7-8 or 8-9 early in the week. At present it looks as if a fee of 7/6 (to students) will be charged for the eight lectures.

The "Sex and Health" lectures organised by the above committee may now be given early in the second term, although it is still hoped that time will be found to give them before the end of April. This year an alteration in the details of the two lectures is being arranged. The first lecture will be to closed audiences and the second lecture will take the form of a panel (of two doctors and two students) before a mixed audience.

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Scientists in the Community

In his presidential address to the Scientific Society, delivered on March 22nd, Professor Chapman explained how scientists, both junior and senior, must take time off to consider what is to be done about developments affecting the social life that has resulted from scientific investigations.

GROWTH OF SCIENCE

A brief outline was given indicating how the investigation of scientific problems changed from the hands of clergy and physicians who had a general scientific knowledge to those of scientists in universities where problems investigated required a more specialised training. The development of research was traced from the period of the industrial revolution up to the present day, showing how in two world wars scientists played an increasingly vital part in their ultimate outcome.



tion up to the present day, showing how in two world wars scientists played an increasingly vital part in their ultimate outcome.

EXPERTS NEEDED

With scientific development becoming of moment to the world at large, and with scientific advice being needed nowadays for correct decisions in peace and war, administration no longer could be left to non-scientific bodies. Indeed, the stage has now been reached where some men must be prepared to leave laboratories and enter administrative posts, and governments should have people in high positions with adequate scientific knowledge. In fact, we may well be approaching an era where in many cases such as the ministries of scientific research, railways and hydro-electric works, a scientist is the best person in administration.

SPECIALISATION PROBLEM

Professor Chapman went on to say that the ordinary man should be educated to appreciate scientific problems. Scientists should be discouraged from withdrawing into a "science shell" and encouraged to express their results in an

intelligible form to non-scientists, and for this a wider cultural approach is suggested.

Too few arts students have any background in science and vice versa. Either there should be less specialisation at schools, or a "pre-requisite year" at universities, as in a number of American universities, where arts students must learn something of science and science students something of arts. Each must have a proper appreciation of the other's problems. Great weight perhaps should be placed on choosing proper public relations officers.

Intelligent articles with a scientific bias should be encouraged and reporters chosen who have an adequate scientific background which prevents their becoming fogged at meetings.

INTERNATIONAL FIELD

More notice should be taken of international conferences and facilities should be given for both junior and senior people to attend conferences. This should be remembered at the Pan-Pacific conference to be held in this country next year.

A closer contact is urged between Government departments, industries and universities. The reciprocal interchange of pure scientists with industrial scientists is often of great advantage, but changes cannot be made by any person

who has not the requisite scientific training.

It is felt that, in the times in which we live, these matters are of great urgency and due consideration must be given them.

—G.A.N.

THAT "SOLID CORE"

ANOTHER RIFT IN THE IRON CURTAIN

Despite the cat-like wailing of a certain section of the College's dramatically impotent minuscule, it appears that Drama Society is making plans to give dramatic experience to as many of its members as possible. A bulletin issued from that citadel of the "old faithfuls," the Society committee, states that a fully-produced three-act play will be staged as a secondary production early in the second term. This play will be the comedy "Robert's Wife," by St. John Ervine. It is the hope of the committee that this play will give those who were unable to take a part in the major production of "Dr. Faustus" an opportunity to gain some stage experience.

Auditions for "Robert's Wife" will begin in the near future.

"Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on,
But rather FAUSTUS would I see
Played by the University."

—John Milton.



THE PROBLEM OF GIFTS

the personal touch

No matter what the occasion the question of a suitable gift presents a problem, some people seem to have everything; come to think about it they haven't an outstanding photograph of yourself, have they? No! Well, Dunstan Ely will take a picture that will delight giver and receiver alike. It's a nice personal touch. Why not ring 43-624 for an Appointment.

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GOD'S EXISTENCE IS AXIOMATIC

"We certainly cannot by argument or logic prove the existence of God," said the Principal of the Bible Training Institute, Rev. J. Deane, opening the first of a series of discussions arranged by the Evangelical Union and designed to stimulate student interest.

"God—fact or fiction" was the subject of the initial talk which attracted some 60 students. The speaker contended that the existence of God is a first truth, an axiom—a rational intuition preceding and conditioning all observation and reasoning. He listed five correlative observable facts which to him lent strong support to the validity of the axiom.

Historicity of Resurrection

First he gave the universal belief which has existed in a God throughout history; then the order, symmetry and adaptation to a purpose of all things in creation leading to the presumption that there is a maker—God. The third point of the speaker was that universal man everywhere has thought out the being of God; the fourth that "the life and resurrection of Jesus Christ is the best attested historical fact in the history of the human race. If Jesus Christ be acceptable, then he is unaccountable unless behind him there is God."

The final point of the speaker was the point that for him was of the greatest value—his personal experience of God. However logical a proof that God did not exist might be he could not accept it because he had walked and talked with God, he had experienced His love and passion; prayer had worked

with him. To the question "Is faith rational?" his answer would be "My faith is." Faith to him was reason raised to the nth power and for him God had a real existence.

Miracles Acceptable

During the discussion that followed the question "Must a reasonable faith reject the miraculous?" brought an emphatic negative reply, leaving little doubt of the absolute rejection, by the Rev. Deane, of the theology of Dr. Barnes. A short sharp exchange with Mr. J. Brookfield on Dr. Barnes' outlook concluded with the speaker recommending the reading of C. S. Lewis' work dealing with miracles.

Common Room Meetings

Wed., April 21, 8 p.m., in the Women's Common Room—

Speaker: Professor E. M. Blaiklock, M.A., Litt.D.

Subject: "Is Faith in Christ Reasonable?"

Wed., May 5, 8 p.m., in the Women's Common Room—

Speaker: Mr. J. S. Burt, LL.M.

Subject: "Life—Pointless or Purposeful?"

The Debating Club's contribution to Carnival this year will be to establish

AT THE THEATRE

Attempted Easter Resurrection:

"Charley's Aunt" Rediviva

Craccum's Drama critic popped momentarily up from the murky depths of Elizabethan Tragedy in the Easter break, and went to see "Charley's Aunt," having been informed that Professor Musgrove never misses a chance of seeing this hoary favourite, and hoping to find something instructive to say about the Pasadena Players' rendering of it.

I haven't seen this company before, so it is only fair to say that they may be happier in Drama or more modern comedy. "Charley's Aunt" herself, I fear, is becoming a little decrepit, but the play should have got across better than it did. A lack of subtlety was, I think, the chief fault. The comedy was sometimes depressingly slapstick, and the Players' solution of the "aside" problem by firing the tune directly at the audience, in what one imagines was the accepted manner in Victorian meller-drammer, didn't help the dramatic illusion.

Brasset, the long-suffering servant, was about the best of the cast, although Raeburn Griffiths as Mr. Stephen Spetigue, gave a caricature that was very good of its kind. Malcolm Mealy I just didn't like. His performance as the lady in question was vigorous, but to the exclusion of all fine tones or contrast, and too much of the comic business was greatly over-emphasised. Harp McGuire as Tack was rather unconvincing too. His (presumably) Under-grad. high spirits turned at times into a heartiness that didn't quite come off.

Despite a few bright moments, the performance as a whole was not satisfying. It left me, anyway, with a vague impression as of Abbott and Costello mixed up in a comedy by Frederick Lonsdale.

—A.H.F.

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KARANGAHAPE ROAD
AUCKLAND

DOWN TO THE SEA

Seen recently at the time of departure of the 6.10 Devonport ferry from Auckland: A well-known member of the Professorial Board, who shall remain nameless, came flying down the wharf, hatless, a satchel clutched tightly under his arm, presumably coming from a six o'clock lecture—or somewhere.

Approaching in record-breaking style, hair oscillating violently, he rounded the corner and mounted the gangway. Unfortunately, however, the gangway itself was mounting and both went up together. The gangway was first to the top, our nameless staff member being only three-quarters of the way. The result was to be deplored by any self-respecting student. Amid laughs and jeers from wharfies and sundry other passengers, he slid gracelessly to the foot, being compelled to retrieve his lost dignity as far as possible by stepping aboard, undaunted, over the side.

—A.L.W.

R. A. K. MASON on Left-Wing Literature

"We have learnt to associate his name with the best in New Zealand poetry," said Mr. Tom Wells, the Chairman of Literary Club, in introducing Mr. R. A. K. Mason, distinguished poet of the Phoenix group, to a meeting on March 18. Mr. Wells explained that he knew little about the periodical *New Masses*, on which Mr. Mason was to speak, but that the topic was mainly intended as a basis for a discussion on writing and society.

Mr. Mason began with a commendation of the new tolerance in the University. This, he believes, is due to the ex-servicemen's influence.

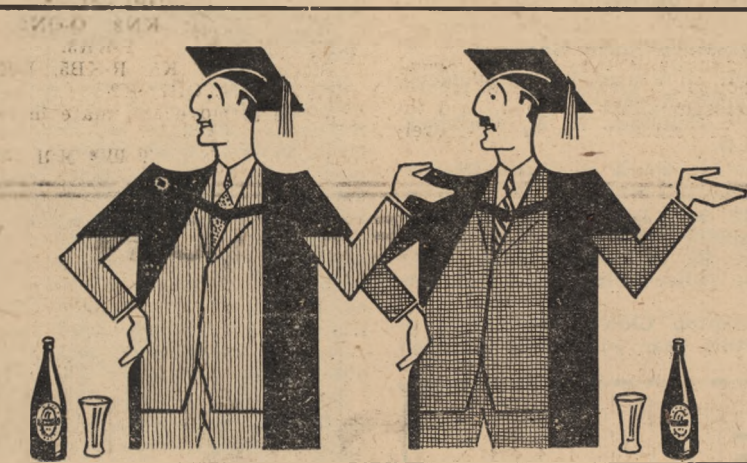
WRITER AND SOCIETY

The writer, said Mr. Mason, must be like a doctor of social science, someone with such an understanding of the social processes as Shakespeare had. The man who fails to understand his fellows is a poor writer, in that he fails to measure up to his obligations.

There is a tendency to-day not to face

the realities of existence. Because of his influence on others, the writer, most of all, should be a realist. At the moment the tendency to specialisation is a pervasive and powerful force, which makes modern literature a mystery, rather similar to a doctor's prescription to a chemist—it may conceal a good remedy or it may not.

In fulfilling his obligation to society, a writer must ensure that his work is significant and important—he must guard against shallowness and superficiality.



LET'S CRACCUM

- or some University terms explained

DIPLOMA: Something you'll never get if you drink home brew.

CAPS: We lift 'em to Timaru.

LABOUR CLUB: Public spirited students who assist the wharfies to unload shipments of Timaru.

DEGREE: Symbol of attainment, honours for Timaru.

STUDENTS' COMMITTEE: A body which keeps minutes and wastes hours.

TRAMPING CLUB: Walks from pint to pint.

Glowing
Timaru

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In addition he must be a good writer so that his work is clothed in telling language. The problem in New Zealand is that so much effort is needed to publish that many are crushed in the struggle.

BIRTH OF "THE MASSES"

All these problems were tackled in *The Masses*, a left-wing magazine which was established in New York in 1911. Contributors were the cartoonist Art Young, the New Zealander Jane Mander, Hemmingway, Carl Sandburg and writers from all countries. Had it not been for *The Masses*, Pablo Neruda would not have been known.

The name was changed first to *The Liberator*, and then to *New Masses*. In 1933 publication ceased, but began again weekly in 1934, in the great difficulties of the depression.

For the most part the magazine was a seedbox rather than a garden of full plants, but the articles were by people who had something to say. They succeeded in presenting the voice of the other American. Good American writing has tang and a good earthy theme, writers specialising in reportage. This is not good literature, but is the stuff from which good literature comes—journalism raised to the status of an art.

After thirty-six years of continuity—a long run for a magazine—*New Masses* has merged with the monthly *Main Stream*, and will continue in coalition.

Mr. Mason illustrated his speech with extracts from current left-wing writing. When he had done this, the Chairman, Mr. Wells, threw the subject open to discussion, which was carried on by three or four students and Mr. Mason, the others being kept silent either through apathy or lack of knowledge. The Chairman intervened capably to keep this stage of the proceedings from becoming boring.

Mr. Mason's sympathetic handling of his subject was much appreciated, as was his humour, the only discordancy being the political assumption that he made. At the beginning of the meeting Mr. Mason stated his intention of keeping his communistic views out of discussion but, not unnaturally, he was unable to do so for long. He should perhaps have realised that his political sympathies are so strong and well known that they cannot be submerged—nor did the audience expect them to be.

PESTE!

A city jeweller has removed the sign *On parle francais ici* from his window. He found that too many students came and wasted his time without buying anything.

CALLING ALL HEFTY TYPES

Paint-splashers, nail-bashers and other smashing types are urgently needed as stage crew for Drama Society's production of *Dr. Faustus*. If her boy-friend's too big for you to have a crack at, get rid of your inhibition by having a smack at scene-shifting.

Apply Mike Scott.

Mr. Munro on The Art of Debating

On the evening of Monday, 15th March, Mr. L. K. Munro, LL.M., Graduates' representative on the College Council and Editor of the "New Zealand Herald," addressed a well-attended meeting of the Debating Society on a subject in which few speakers can claim to be wholly proficient, namely, the Art of Debating and Public Speaking.

Mr. Munro emphasised the need for careful preparation and quoted the example of Winston Churchill, who, in many of his speeches, was accustomed to treat his prose in a prose-verse form and to take the greatest pains in revising and re-revising his speeches.

Another point stressed was the need for constant practice and experience. Mr. Munro advised all aspiring debaters to speak on every possible occasion in order to gain confidence. This statement appeared to cause an expression of glee to flit across the face of the gentleman who was organising the Freshers' Speech Contest.

Careful Use of Notes

Mr. Munro then proceeded to deal with other points of general interest. He raised no objection to the use of notes, provided they were used openly and to a reasonable extent, and he pointed out that, with the passing of time and the growth of increasing confidence, their use would, in most cases, be no longer necessary. He added that, to obtain facility in speaking, it is necessary to have a command of language, and for this reason it is advisable to read good literature and to avoid the use of "slang" in daily life.

Appeal to the Head

He pointed out the distinction between oratory, which is an appeal to the emotions, and debating, where the appeal is to the mind. The aim of every debater should be the marshalling of arguments to appeal rather to the head than the heart. Mr. Munro dealt also with the need for simplicity, for humour, variation of tone, the necessity of careful enunciation, the adoption of a natural and comfortable position in

speaking, and several other points of interest to debaters.

At the conclusion of the address an eventful if irrelevant question-time was held. Mr. Munro successfully parried questions ranging from enquiries on almost every aspect of speaking to aspersions on the quality of the "Herald's" leading articles.

A vote of thanks which was then moved was carried with acclamation, and it was suggested that some impromptu speeches should be given by members of the audience. As within a few seconds of this announcement, however, a large part of the listeners was seen to be jammed together in an unsuccessful attempt to pass through the doorway simultaneously at high speed, it was thought advisable to declare the meeting closed. This was done and the members dispersed in a more leisurely manner.

CHESS AND DRAUGHTS CLUB

An enthusiastic band of chess players gathered on March 16th in Room 39 for the club's A.G.M. Mr. Barter was in the chair. Several amendments to the constitution, one fixing a date for the A.G.M., were carried. Mr. Hanham presented the annual report, which revealed considerable activity, past and present.

The club will soon begin play with clubs in the Auckland Chess League, and even considers sending a touring team round the N.Z. University Colleges.

Election of officers resulted as follows:—

Student Chairman: John Nathan.

Secretary: Harry Hanham.

Committee: Jack Bailey, H. E. McMillan, Otto Sternbach.

The evening was brought to a close by a round of play.

An open tournament is now being played, and at going to press we await news of a lightning tourney.

PROBLEM

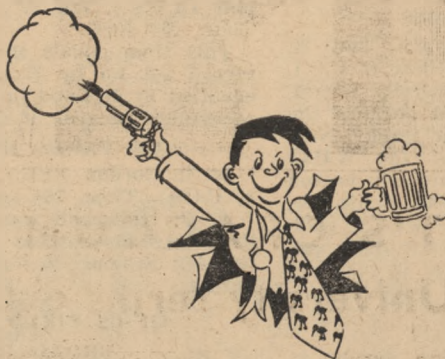
White: K at KN2, Q-QN3, R-KN5, B-KR7, N-B5 and 7, P-KR3.

Black: K at K5, R-KB5, B-KB7 and PR1, Ps-QN4, QB7, K2.

White to move and mate in two.

Answer: R-K and 6.

PROCESSION



THE EVENT OF THE YEAR !!

LECTURES AND EXAMS SUSPENDED
BETWEEN 10 A.M. AND 3 P.M.

COLLECTION:
THIS YEAR EVERYBODY
can be in Process. We are collecting for the T.B. Association. The City Fathers are allowing us to collect only during Procession, a matter of a couple of hours. Therefore we require approximately three hundred collectors (300), both men and women. No experience needed!

Boxes will be given out in Exec. Room during Wednesday, 5th, and Thursday morning. Watch noticeboards for further particulars from Marjorie Lowe and Peter Hicks. Rush along NOW and sign the notice on the board in Common Rooms so that YOU can be "in" on the collection!

PROCESH

There will be 25 floats this year on topical matters. Come and give a hand at ridiculing every social and political event of the past year. For a short while University students will be the kings of Queen Street. Show the union leaders how to organise a real disturbance. Your education is incomplete unless you take part in Process.

Committee:

Chairman: WILLIE ORR.

Secretary: DOT WILSHERE.

Collection: MARJORIE LOWE and PETER HICKS.

Materials: G. H. LEE.

Band: PETE MARINOVICH.

THOUGHTS AT A MEETING

*I sometimes wish the Earl of Chatham,
Had found the secret of the Atom;
For such an able politician
Would not have stopped at simple fission,
He would have smashed the thing to bits,
Just to amuse the little Pitts.*

* * *

*And had Uranium 235
Been common in the days of Clive
Then none of us would be alive.*

—X

A.U.C. FIRST IN ATHLETICS;

The Athletic Sports were held on the University's own sports ground, Logan Park, three blocks away from the University. This ground of twenty acres comprises a cricket oval, a 440 athletic track, and another field, used in winter for hockey. The area is in a beautiful setting, with poplars planted along the boundary. Best of all, there is a fine pavilion with a capacity of 1,400 overlooking the 440 track, in winter the football field.

On both Saturday and Monday afternoons there was a fairly strong wind blowing right down the hundred yards track, rendering some outstanding performances ineligible for recognition as records.

The results were as follows:—

MEN'S TRACK EVENTS

100 YARDS FLAT

1st D. R. Batten (C.U.C.), 2nd B. A. Sweet (A.U.C.), 3rd I. J. Botting (O.U.). Time, 10 secs.

Barry Sweet was very close to Batten. This race is of interest to Rugby fans, as Sweet is an Auckland Rep. Rugby winger and Botting a Canterbury Representative winger. Sweet also beat Botting, but more narrowly in the 220.

220 YARDS FLAT

1st D. R. Batten (C.U.C.), 2nd B. A. Sweet (A.U.C.), 3rd I. J. Botting (O.U.). Time, 22 secs.

440 YARDS FLAT

1st D. R. Batten (C.U.C.), 2nd H. Rainey (O.U.), 3rd J. E. Millar (C.U.C.). Time, 49 secs—a N.Z. University record.

This record was allowed because the race was run on a circular track. Nev. McMillan, the captain of the A.U.C. athletic team, who was narrowly beaten for third, ran the fastest 440 of his life, clocking 50½ seconds. It was a coincidence of all Batten's races that he won them in even times, 10 secs, 22 secs and 49 secs.

880 YARDS FLAT

1st J. D. Sinclair (O.U.), 2nd J. E. Millar (C.U.C.), 3rd M. H. Hall (C.U.C.). Time, 1 min. 58½ secs.

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ONE MILE

1st J. D. Sinclair (O.U.), 2nd J. C. Hawke (V.U.C.), 3rd J. R. Rawnsley. Time, 4 mins. 28 secs.

THREE MILES FLAT

1st R. M. Crabbe (A.U.C.), 2nd J. C. Hawke (V.U.C.), 3rd R. G. McLean (C.U.C.). Time, 15 mins. 25½ secs.

Ron Crabbe ran a well-judged race, keeping behind Hawke to avoid the wind, and finished with a fine burst of speed over the last half-lap.

ONE MILE WALK

1st D. J. Pohlen (V.U.C.), 2nd W. Beasley (O.U.), 3rd D. L. Kelly (V.U.C.). Time, 7 mins. 12½ secs.

This event was keenly contested in the last lap by Pohlen and Beasley.

120 YARDS HURDLES

1st W. Muirhead (O.U.), 2nd A. C. Hill (A.U.C.), 3rd J. H. Bonland (C.U.C.). Time, 15½ secs.

220 YARDS HURDLES

1st B. A. Sweet (A.U.C.), 2nd A. C. Hill (A.U.C.), 3rd W. Muirhead (O.U.). Time, 25½ secs.

This time equals the N.Z. University record set up by Eustace in 1946 and equalled by Holland in 1947 but was not recognised because of the following wind.

440 YARDS HURDLES

1st R. Gordon (O.U.), 2nd E. L. Hardy (C.U.C.). Time, 56½ secs.

A. C. Hill, who was first across the line, was disqualified for bringing his left leg around, instead of over, three hurdles.

MEN'S FIELD EVENTS

BROAD JUMP

1st G. G. H. Gilmour (A.U.C.), 2nd A. C. Thom (A.U.C.). Distance, 20ft. 10½in.

HIGH JUMP

1st J. H. Borland (C.U.C.), 2nd R. McKenzie (A.U.C.), 3rd G. Jeffries (O.U.). Height, 6ft. 1½ins.—a N.Z. University record.

This event was outstanding in that the place-winners were the only men in N.Z. capable of clearing 6ft. Borland and McKenzie actually cleared the same height, but Borland was awarded first place on a count of the previous jumps.

HOP, STEP AND JUMP

1st C. M. Kay (A.U.C.), 2nd R. Gordon (O.U.), 3rd G. E. C. Anstis (A.U.C.). Distance, 44ft. 11in.

This was a very good contest, Kay, jumping into a strong wind with an injured ankle, doing particularly well. Anstis was unlucky to be beaten for second place. His three jumps were over

42ft. and his best 43ft. 4½in., whereas Gordon did two record jumps under 42ft. and finally a jump of 43ft. 7½in.

POLE VAULT

1st J. H. Borland (C.U.C.), 2nd J. Guy (O.U.). Height, 10ft. 6in.

THROWING THE DISCUS

1st A. Marshall (V.U.C.), 2nd G. G. H. Gilmour (A.U.C.), 3rd K. J. O'Connor (O.U.). Distance, 123ft.

THROWING THE JAVELIN

1st A. L. Carpenter (A.U.C.), 2nd R. Pilling (O.U.), 3rd D. Wiffin (O.U.). Distance, 158ft. 10ins.

This was a very good performance by Carpenter, who is Auckland Champion in this event. His throw against the wind was only two inches shorter than the distance he achieved in Auckland and was well ahead of the other competitors. His attempt won him his N.Z.U. Blue.

PUTTING THE SHOT

1st G. G. H. Gilmour (A.U.C.), 2nd D. P. Culav (A.U.C.), 3rd J. W. Saunders (O.U.). Distance, 40ft. 6½ins.

This putt, into the wind, was only 4½ins. short of the N.Z.U. record of 40ft. 11ins.

THROWING THE HAMMER

1st A. Marshall (V.U.C.), 2nd D. P. Culav (A.U.C.), 3rd I. Lissienko (V.U.C.). Distance, 102ft. 3ins.

HAKA PARTY RELAY

This event, held at the end of the Saturday afternoon competition, was run as follows: The first man sprinted 50yds. was pick-a-backed back again by the second man, the third man hopped 50yds. and the last man ran 50yds. back-wards. Auckland representatives were Orr, Wall and Carpenter. Unfortunately our second man fell while carrying Orr and A.U.C. finished last.

MEN'S ONE MILE RELAY

1st O.U., 2nd A.U.C., 3rd C.U.C. Time, 3 mins. 38½ secs.

Auckland's team in this event were: E. Cameron. 440yds; A. C. Thom, 220 yds.; I. J. Kawharu. 220yds; and J. R. Rawnsley ran the final 880yds.

The points for the Athletic Shield, won by the men's teams, were as follows:—

A.U.C. 22 points, O.U. 15 points, C.U.C. 12 points, V.U.C. 8 points. Two points were allotted for first place, and one point for second in every event.

V.U.C., for obvious reasons, won the Athletic Wooden Spoon.

WOMEN'S TRACK EVENTS

75 YARDS FLAT

1st C. Castle (O.U.), 2nd J. Shackleton (O.U.), 3rd B. J. Fougere (V.U.C.). Time, 9 secs.

This was an outstanding race on Miss Castle's part. For her performances in this and other events she was awarded her N.Z.U. Blue.

100 YARDS FLAT

1st C. Castle (O.U.), 2nd J. Shackleton (O.U.), 3rd P. Keeble (C.U.C.). Time, 11 4-5 secs.

THIRD IN SHIELD TOTAL

ROWING:

A.U.C. Eight First, Four Second: Success Due to Keen Practice

RESULTS

Fours:

1. Canterbury.
2. Auckland (K. Buckley, T. Laity, E. Lowden, I. Johnson).
3. Otago No. 1.

Also started: Otago No. 2, Victoria.
Won by two lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

Eights:

1. Auckland (W. Grant, D. Croot, K. Ashby, M. Antonievich, D. Kronfeld, S. James, D. Walls, J. Molloy, Norma Croot (cox)).
2. Canterbury.

Also started: Victoria.
Won by two lengths, a canvas between second and third.

Blues: W. Grant, D. Croot, M. Antonievich, I. Vodanovich, H. Millard, M. Walters, J. MacLaurin, J. Wilson; cox's cap, T. M. Skerman.

The morning of the race was clear and cold. A strong nor-east wind was blowing directly up the course against an ebb tide. This raised a short chop which became practically unrowable as the morning wore on.

THE FOURS

Canterbury and Auckland soon went into the lead by about a length from Otago No. 1 and Victoria. Canterbury maintained a brisk 32 strokes to the minute, and by half-way they were well clear of Auckland. Victoria was further back, with Otago No. 1 and No. 2 well behind. From here to the finish Auckland and Otago made up ground to be second and third. But they had no chance with Canterbury, who scored a very good win.

This time, because of a lull in the wind, was recognised as a N.Z.U. record. Miss Greacy, of A.U.C., was running third until the last few yards.

80 METRES HURDLES

1st J. Shackleton (O.U.), 2nd P. Keeble (C.U.C.), 3rd M. Sare. Time, 12 4-5 secs.

WOMEN'S FIELD EVENTS

HIGH JUMP

1st M. Sare (O.U.), 2nd equal P. Keeble (C.U.C.), B. Hamilton (C.U.C.), D. F. Barker (A.U.C.). Height, 4ft. 7ins.

WOMEN'S JAVELIN

1st M. Barrett (C.U.C.), 2nd D. Barker (A.U.C.). Distance, 73ft. 9ins.

WOMEN'S 440 YARDS RELAY

1st O.U., 2nd V.U.C., 3rd C.U.C. Time, 53 1/2 secs—a N.Z.U. record.

Points (computed as in the men's competition) for the Women's Athletic Shield were:—O.U. 12 points, C.U.C. 3 2-3 points, A.U.C. 1 1/2 points, V.U.C. 1 point.

Unfortunately for Victoria there is no wooden spoon in the women's competition. Mr. Goodfellow, please?

THE EIGHTS

The eights were delayed about 1 1/2 hours by a yacht race. During this period the wind increased, the seas became much sharper and showed a profusion of formidable white crests. The race became a real test of watermanship.

In the first 200 yards Canterbury gained a full length on Otago, with Auckland a shade further back and Victoria last by a length. Canterbury and Otago were the first to settle down, and although Otago stayed with Canterbury for half a mile, they had not the same team work necessary to hold on. Meanwhile Auckland had been held up by a bad "crab," but immediately after this settled down to a long, easy swing, gained on the other crew, and soon passed Otago. Approaching the mile, we were up with Canterbury. They called for a "dozen good strokes," but failed to make any advance before Auckland, who came rapidly abreast. At this stage a Canterbury man came off his seat and another lost his oar. Their boat stopped, and as they came away again they were a length behind Auckland. We, however, were still swinging away and, three lengths ahead, were approaching the wharves.

Here the seas were terrific. Time after time the crests of waves rolled along our splash canvases and spilled into the boat. Sprinting in the accepted fashion at the finish was impossible. All

our efforts were needed to clear our oars and balance the boat. As Canterbury hit this rough patch Otago came at them again and pushed them to a canvas for second. But Auckland was well clear and remained ahead for a really good win.

A.U.C. SKILL IN WAVES

The Auckland crew showed more ability to handle their boat in the rough conditions than the others. After the race we rowed back down the harbour to the O.U.R.C. clubhouse. Canterbury attempted to row back, but returned to the wharves. The Otago boat was full of water so the crew got out. The seas took charge of the boat and completely buckled the centre section. A new centre section will be needed. Auckland philanthropists take note.

A KEEN CREW

This is the third occasion on which Auckland has won the Hebbly Shield. Previous successes were scored in 1934 and 1935. Our eights win this year may be attributed to individual enthusiasm and to the team spirit which this keenness built into the crew.

Both eight and four trained daily for a month. In their races they showed the benefit of long rows to Fine Island and Brown's Island. Their body swing and team work was outstanding.

"Tony" Antonievich and Don Croot again won N.Z.U. Blues, and they were joined this year by our stroke, Bill Grant. The crew was rather disappointed that Kerry Ashby was not similarly rewarded. In addition to being the "engine-room" of the eight, he has



SUCCESSFUL CREW.—From left: Miss Norma Croot, W. Grant (stroke), D. Croot, K. Ashby, M. B. Antonievich, D. Kronfeld, K. S. James, D. Walls and J. J. Molloy.

—Courtesy Dunedin 'Star.'

CRICKET AT TOURNAMENT

The Auckland team was not representative of the strength of the Cricket Club, only Fisher and Wells being regular members of the senior XI. Apart from the debacle which the second innings of the Victoria match developed into, the side performed creditably, fighting back very well against Canterbury before that game was finally lost.

VERSUS VICTORIA

The major work of the trip was the dismissal of Victoria on a tiny ground for 186 runs. A splendid spell of leg-break bowling by Murray Tanner, useful seconding at the other end by Tim Senior, and fielding well up to Senior Club standard were the important factors. Senior took four wickets for 56 runs from 19 overs, and Tanner six wickets for 50 off 21 overs. Auckland was not able to take advantage of a very good opportunity. The play of several of the recognised batsmen was very disappointing, and had it not been for a useful fourth-wicket stand between Brooke (40) and Kawharu (27) Auckland would have been struggling to reach three figures.

Fifty-six runs ahead on the first innings, Victoria scored heavily on the second day to win the match by a margin of over 200 runs. Auckland's fielding was slipshod by comparison with the previous day, and the batting redeemed only by excellent innings from two promoted juniors, Derby and Hopkins. Tanner and Senior again bowled extremely well without very much luck or support from the field. The game was not played in a very pleasant atmosphere. Victoria had seen fit to field a side quite different from their eventual tournament team, the four leading players for the Auckland match being unable to accompany the team to the South Island.

VERSUS CANTERBURY

Canterbury had put up a very good fight in the elimination match with Otago before losing by six wickets, and it was expected that Auckland would be

consistently brightened our spirits since training started.

Norma Croot, our coxswain, also deserves special mention. She dispelled any doubts as to a woman's ability to steer and guide a sloop. She actually outsteered the field whilst taking our boat through to the front. She proved something the crew have known for a long time—that she is a coxswain of the very first class.

The effort of the four, which included three novice oars, in gaining second place among some experienced crews was likewise outstanding. Unfortunately this crew did not have a coach, but they carried on with real keenness against all difficulties. With these oarsmen backing the present eight, A.U.C. can look forward to a happy and successful future in Tournament.

well below their strength. Although the eight-wicket margin of Canterbury's win may seem to confirm this, in retrospect, it appears that Auckland would not have needed many lucky breaks to have reversed the result: The Auckland fielding was keen, but several vital chances were missed, and the margin between the teams could well be accounted for by the fact that Canterbury held their catches while Auckland did not. Tanner and Senior again bowled well after a rather uncertain start before lunch, and they again shared the wickets between them. Canterbury's opening batsmen put on 108 runs for the first wicket, so that the Auckland bowlers made a very creditable recovery to end the innings at 224. After a promising start some nerveless batting and a crumbling wicket brought about an Auckland collapse, complete and dismal, so that nine wickets were down for 61 runs before Chandler and Martin added 20 in a very bright and courageous last-wicket partnership.

The lesson was remembered despite rigger-strings and picnics, and when, on the Monday, Auckland followed on, Wells (72) and Senior (49) took heavy toll of the bowling in a big opening partnership. The scoring rate was well over a run a minute, and these two looked like pulling the game round completely before Wells played an ill-advised shot with the total at 111. Senior followed him out not long afterwards, and with the exception of Thompson and Hopkins, Auckland's batting faded away very disappointingly. Canterbury had little difficulty in scoring the 47 runs required for an outright win, Senior securing both the wickets that fell in the process.

N.Z.U. VERSUS CANTERBURY

The C.U.C. Cricket Club showed most commendable initiative in arranging a representative match between the N.Z.U. XI and a Canterbury team. The 'Varsity side was hardly representative of New Zealand University cricket, however, as Oakley (V.U.C.) and Wells (A.U.C.) were the only North Island players chosen. The team performed with distinction against a very strong Canterbury combination, and its 44-run lead on the first innings was a fair indication of the strength of the two sides. Unfortunately, however, the New Zealand Universities had to bat in a shocking light on the last day, and Canterbury scrambled home with ten minutes to spare and with a margin of 74 runs.

Instrumental in dismissing Canterbury for 242 runs were Morrison (three for 88) of Otago, and Betty (four for 25)

of Canterbury University. The 'Varsities' fielding was not up to standard. New Zealand representative, MacAnderson, being missed several times in his innings of 65.

The 'Varsities', opening their innings half an hour before tea, Pollock (12) and Wells (34), scoring very quickly to have 46 runs on the board before the adjournment. This scoring rate was later sustained by Hunt (36), Cameron (77) and Oakley (74), Canterbury's total being passed with six wickets in hand early on the second day. An unexpected and disappointing collapse before lunch restored the balance somewhat, the 'Varsities', with a total of 286, enjoying a 44-run lead on the first innings.

Canterbury scored at the rate of almost two runs a minute in their second innings, when a very slippery ball handicapped the University bowlers. Arnold (79 not out), Anderson (35), MacGibbon (47) and Leggatt (31) all batted very freely, the least expensive of the bowlers being D. Coombes, of Otago.

Set 180 to score in 117 minutes, the 'Varsities began brightly, Pollock (17) and Wells (36) sending up the first fifty in just under forty minutes. Hunt (21) maintained the scoring rate, but as the light became very bad the Canterbury captain used his fast bowlers again, and the batting became very subdued. The right of appeal no longer rests with the batsmen, and there was not enough light apparently for the umpires to see just how bad conditions were. The South Island fast bowler, MacGibbon, took four wickets for two runs off two overs, and the match ended very abruptly just before stumps.

The cricket blues have yet to be decided, the Cricket Council being uncertain whether to confer them on all the University side. It was generally agreed that the standard of cricket was extremely high, and the match served the very laudable purpose of putting University cricket back on the New Zealand cricket map.

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MIDDLEWEIGHT ALAN GREACEN ONLY A.U.C. BOXING SUCCESS

Victoria won three of the final bouts to retain the Boxing Shield and M. W. Wishart (V.U.C.) was adjudged the most scientific boxer. The only Auckland fighter who won his weight was A. Greacen.

The Middle-weight Title bout between Greacen and W. I. Wood (C.U.C.) was the most exciting fight seen on the night of the finals. Although Greacen was 4½ pounds lighter than Wood he had the longer reach and was a much more scientific boxer. In the beginning of the bout Wood charged down on Greacen, but he found this method of attack useless. In the last round the Canterbury man was warned for holding, and our man was gently reminded that administering blows to the back of his opponent's neck was not the way to counteract this. Greacen boxed very well and fully deserved the decision and his Blue.

A.U.C.'s L. R. Belsham, with no preliminary bout, found himself up against clever C. M. Wong from Victoria. In the second round Belsham, who had the longer reach, used his left to good effect, but later in the bout Wong became very aggressive and at one stage had his opponent feeling anything but happy. Wong won on points.

The only other Aucklander to reach the finals was A. B. Glengarry, who in the morning had had some sparring practice with R. M. Miller (C.U.C.). But in the finals Glengarry was defeated by "Hoot" Gibson (O.U.) in a grand display of fisticuffs. The pace was hot from the first round, and Glengarry was ahead at first through having loosed numerous body punches. However, Gibson later piled on the points, and in the last round the fight slowed. Though Gibson's punches were still accurate, Glengarry's blows had lost their sting and Otago won.

L. M. McNamara lost to A. W. Young (V.U.C.) on points in the preliminaries, and Willie Orr had the misfortune to meet M. Wishart. Wishart was awarded a technical knock-out victory over Sellar (O.U.) in the second round of the final, but Orr stayed the full time and was fit enough on the Monday to be very near to his friend Ron Crabbe at the finish of the Three Miles.

Auckland's Light-heavy Weight Max Foreman was not seen in Dunedin, but our friend H. M. Harding, who is doing sixth-year medicine in Auckland, boxed for Otago. He was very unlucky to lose to E. C. Adams, of Victoria, and a section of the crowd booed the judge's decision. This bout gave V.U.C. the shield, as previously O.U. and V.U.C. had won two title bouts each.

J. H. Ingram, of Canterbury, was not extended to beat A. Foster (O.U.) by a technical knock-out in the third round. The referee stopped the fight before too much damage was done. On the whole the standard of boxing was not very high, and some of the preliminaries in the morning were just pathetic.

Basketball Team Lacked Combination

Games for the Basketball Shield began on Easter Saturday at Macandrew Intermediate School. Auckland drew Victoria in the first round and, urged on by the Canterbury haka party, secured its only victory.

VERSUS VICTORIA

It was noticeable that the Auckland girls were somewhat smaller than their opponents and were a little unsure in the first half; the half-time score was 9-6 in favour of Victoria. In the second half Auckland played with much more determination, quickly bringing the score to 9-7 and then to 9-9. Rayma Philpotts scored again to bring the score to 11-10, and with Margaret King playing outstandingly in the forwards, the score climbed to 14-10 in Auckland's favour.

Victoria then scored several shots, the score being 16-14 when, just before the end of the game, Victoria scored another goal, bringing the final score to 16-15 in Auckland's favour. Auckland was unfortunate to lose Helen Clark in the forwards, who retired injured after the first five minutes of the game; her place, however, was filled most competently by B. Paterson. Flora McDonald played an outstanding game in the centre.

VERSUS CANTERBURY

The C.U.C. team, it will be remembered, carried off the Basketball Shield in Auckland last Easter, and, with practically the same very fine team, was able to do the same this Easter.

The first part of the Auckland-Canterbury match did not produce very good scoring, and after the first ten minutes the score was 4-1 to Canterbury. The Canterbury passing was swift, but although the ball arrived many times in the hands of their forwards, they failed to score, mainly because of the excellent work of the Auckland defence. The half-time score was 7-3 in Canterbury's favour. The second half opened with a determined effort on the part of Canterbury to make the game as fast as possible; this resulted in some splendid passing on both sides. Although they were defeated 13-8, Auckland fought all the way and played good basketball.

Special mention must be made of the forwards, who were up against the best defence combination of the tournament; once they got the ball to the goal circle, they usually scored. The same cannot be said for the Canterbury forwards.

VERSUS OTAGO

This game was very even to begin with, first one side leading and then the other. Specially noticeable in this game were Lillian Gracey in the centre and Frances Spence in the defence. The half-time score was 10-8 in Otago's favour.

As far as the players and spectators were concerned, this was the best game of the tournament, and the final score of 19-15 to Otago is not indicative of the evenness and excitement of the game.

N.Z.U. TEAM

Two Aucklanders, Margaret King in the forwards and Frances Spence in the defence, were selected to play in the N.Z.U. team against Dunedin. The combination of the N.Z.U. team which, it must be remembered, had never played as a team before, was amazing. Partly through superior passing, but more through the inaccuracy of the Dunedin forwards, N.Z.U. drew away from Dunedin during the first half. However, with the score 11-1 against them, Dunedin improved in the second half and the N.Z.U. centres seemed to tire slightly. The final score was 17-6 in favour of N.Z.U.

Hearty congratulations to Frances Spence, who was awarded an N.Z.U. Blue.

TEAM FORM

The standard of basketball, particularly in the case of A.U.C., V.U.C. and O.U. teams, was lowered by the fact that Easter fell so early and there had been very little time for concentrated practice. In fact, basketball is usually patchy at Easter because teams are so disorganised.

RIGGER-STRING

AN OLD-IN FACT EXTINCT-DUNEDIN CUSTOM

A rather uneven roadway flanked by empty boat-cradles; a light in the narrow doorway of a two-storey building; an outsize batch of bods M. and F. fresh from the boxing.

"Invitations, please."

Stairs. "Men" right. "Ladies" left. Ahead—a dance floor already well sprinkled. Types everywhere in the process of getting sprinkled.

"Quite safe, old man. By invitation only y'know."

The O.U. Band struck up. What? Well I know it was a fox-trot. The bandsmen were all done up in O.U. football socks, sky-blue kilts, yellow jackets with blue bow-ties, and blue tam-o-shanters. Quite a natty outfit—when clean!

The boatshed swayed sedately—a slow fox-trot.

"Grog? Downstairs."

Hence a permanent queue to, and a permanent queue from, in addition to a permanent queue in, and a permanent queue out. All on a staircase the width of one of A.U.C.'s narrower flights. Some

(Continued on next page)



Auckland Team Second, Submerged By O.U. In Tournament Swimming

Tournament swimming this year provided exciting entertainment of a high standard. Four new N.Z.U. records were made—two by Joan Hastings, who was outstanding in all her events. Her new records are in



the 50yds and 100yds Women's Freestyle Championship, in which she has lowered the previous records, both of which were her own, by $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ secs. respectively.

The Women's Diving was won with a varied display by Norma Croot (A.U.C.) with 25.19 points from Miss J. Harris, of C.U.C., with 21.49; and in the Men's Diving the previous N.Z.U. champion, Owen Jaine (A.U.C.) with 47.5 points, came second to Begg, of C.U.C., with 58.8, who is the present National Champion.

The greatest excitement of the evening, apart from that caused by the fortunate drunk who swung along the rafters, dangled on a light and fell into the water, followed by a friend, was aroused in the Inter-Varsity Medley Relay, which Auckland won by a narrow margin, with C.U.C. and O.U. having a hard fight for second place. The A.U.C. team was: Wynne and Pat Hastings for the backstroke length, Taine and Val Gardner breaststroke, and Jim Ferguson and Joan Hastings freestyle.

Two new events this year were the Men's and Women's 100yds. Medley, consisting of one length each of breaststroke, backstroke and freestyle. In these races Val Gardner and Jim Ferguson swam well to come second and third respectively.

At this stage A.U.C. and O.U. were together in the lead with 13 points each for the Swimming Shield. The final of the Water Polo, an innovation for points this year, was yet to be played, however, between O.U. and V.U.C., and the well-deserved win for O.U. (16-1) scored them two points towards the Shield. (A.U.C.'s match in the first round against V.U.C. had resulted in a draw 3-3, but in additional time V.U.C. scored a deciding goal. Nettleton played well for Auckland and was chosen for the N.Z.U. team.)

The final points for the Swimming Shield were as follows:—

O.U. 15.
A.U.C. 13.
C.U.C. 11.
V.U.C. 4.

A.U.C.'s LACK OF PRACTICE TOLD IN SNAP AND RAPID SHOOTING IN SOUTH

Having spent one night in Dunedin recuperating after the trip south, the riflemen left on Good Friday afternoon for Invercargill, where the shooting was held. (It's safer there," Dr. Carmalt Jones explain.) They shot the following morning and returned to Dunedin for the Rigger String and the rest of Tournament later in the day. No one member of the A.U.C. team was outstanding, despite perfect conditions.

Otago University won the Haslam Shield and A. T. S. Howarth (V.U.C.) finished with the highest individual score.

	A.U.C.	C.U.C.	O.U.	V.U.C.
Practice No. 1 (Max. 150)	122	130	135	117
Practice No. 2 (Max. 300)	105	195	190	145
Practice No. 3 (Max. 300)	165	214	209	208
Practice No. 4 (Max. 210)	135	161	166	182
Team Totals (Max 960)	527	700	700	652
Tournament Points (Max. 5)		2	2	1

ORATORY

The Debating Club's contribution to Carnival this year will be to establish soap-boxes in Queen Street during Procession.

From these soap boxes, it is hoped, relays of speakers will give to the people of Auckland the student views upon the great religious, political and moral questions of the day. All clubs within the College are asked to provide at least one speaker. Those not experienced in the art of street-corner oratory may take heart from the observations made of Hyde Park orators by the late Mr. G. K. Chesterton: he recorded that greatest public interest seemed centred in one distinguished not by his oratorical brilliance, but by a wreath or red carrots which he wore on his forehead.

Would all persons wishing to speak, on any subject, for any reasonable length of time, please contact the chairman of the Debating Society, Roderick Smith.

took to the windows. A couple of evening dresses blew in this way.

Everything grew jollier and jollier . . . Casualties (determined next day).

Dead—swags of marines.

Injured—one window.

Placed under observation—the student body.

Suspended—Rigger-String.



O.U. were awarded the Haslam Shield because, although the C.U.C. team's total was the same as the Otago team, the Dunedin men scored more than Canterbury in the fourth practice, which is on the 600 yard range.

The reason for the poor showing of the A.U.C. team is lack of practice (vide last issue of Craccum). In the first and fourth practices, where a good eye is required and a lot of practice is not essential, the score of our team is equal to approximately 81% and 64%. But in the second and third shoots (snap and rapid shooting) much work in preparation must be done to reach a high standard. Our scores in these practices equal 35% and 55% respectively, of which no one could be justly proud.

Although no Aucklanders were awarded a Blue for shooting, the team had an enjoyable trip, which, after all, is the only reason that any of them went to Tournament.



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ALL AUCKLANDERS FAILED TO SURVIVE FIRST ROUND OF TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The tennis matches were played on the University hard courts. These are next to the Home Science block, and just across the road from the main University building. All the matches were played in good weather except for the cold, squally conditions which prevailed on the last day. Unfortunately A.U.C. did rather badly. We believe the teams turned out the following Sunday to begin practice for next Easter.

A—Men's Singles

1. J. B. Bushell (C.U.C.) v. R. Moller (A.U.C.).

This was an easy win for Bushell, who outplayed Moller from the start, 6-0, 6-0.

2. A. W. Cliffe (A.U.C.) v. B. R. Penfold (C.U.C.).

This was a good match, in which the score does not give a fair indication of the loser's play. Cliffe, who is a left-handed player, fought well against strong opposition, particularly in the second set. Penfold won, 6-1, 7-5.

B—Women's Singles

1. Miss M. Pyle (O.U.) v. Miss A. Lusk (A.U.C.).

Miss Pyle outclassed her opponent. The score was 6-1, 6-0.

2. Miss M. Blyth (A.U.S.) v. Miss S. McLeod (O.U.).

Miss Blyth was no match for her hard-hitting, sure opponent. 6-1, 6-1.

C—Men's Doubles

1. J. B. Bushells and J. A. Adam (C.U.C.) v. A. J. Blyth and R. Barclay (A.U.C.).

The A.U.C. pair showed a lack of experience in combination in this match. The C.U.C. players were obviously a stronger, faster and more experienced team. Won by C.U.C., 6-0, 6-3.

2. A. W. Cliffe and R. Moller (A.U.C.) v. E. D. White and B. Penfold (C.U.C.).

The C.U.C. pair started well and made fewer errors than their opponents. The A.U.C. pair, particularly Moller, fought well but lost the first set 6-3. The Canterbury combination went on to take the second set and match 6-3.

D—Women's Doubles

1. Miss Coull and Miss Webley (V.U.C.) v. Miss Robinson and Miss Spence (A.U.C.).

This match resulted in a straight win for V.U.C., who showed all-round superiority of play; 6-0, 6-1.

2. Miss Blyth and Miss Lusk (A.U.C.) v. Miss Ilott and Miss Foden (V.U.C.).

Play was steady in this match, with both sides playing carefully. V.U.C. took the first set 6-3, but had to fight hard to get the second set 8-6.

E—Combined Doubles

The A.U.C. combinations were Miss Spence and R. Barclay, Miss Robinson and A. J. Blyth. The first two played Davidson and Miss Reed (V.U.C.), V.U.C. winning 6-1, 6-2. The A.U.C. pair found Davidson's service difficult. The

Victoria pair had an easy win, partly due to their better driving. There was very little net play in this match.

Blyth and Miss Robinson played Pritchard and Miss Webley, also of V.U.C. The combination of our pair was rather weak and left gaps which Pritchard quickly took advantage of, especially by good net play. Win for V.U.C. 6-3, 6-3.

Although no A.U.C. players survived the first round, the finals of the tennis were exciting to watch and the results may be of interest to other tennis types.

Men's Singles

Wall (V.U.C.) v. Green (O.U.)

A very even match, with at times clever play from both players, the score giving no indication of the run of the play. Both Green and Wall came into net to smash well, and each took many points in this manner. Green, however, played the more consistent game, retrieving extremely well and defeated Wall 6-2, 6-1.

Men's Doubles

Bushell and Adam (C.U.C.) v. Wall and Davidson (V.U.C.).

In the first set the C.U.C. pair swept through Wall and Davidson by the use of well-angled shots at net to take the set 6-3. Wall and Davidson took control of the game in the second set and took the final two sets.

Women's Singles

Miss Pyle (O.U.) v. Miss MacGibbon (C.U.C.).

Miss Pyle played very aggressively against Miss MacGibbon, who seemed to be out of touch with her usual form, and Miss Pyle took the first set, also taking the score in the second set to 5-2. At this point Miss MacGibbon rallied and, returning to her usual form, took eleven games in a row, winning the match 7-5, 6-0. In winning this match Miss MacGibbon gained the Tournament Shield for C.U.C., the points when the match began being: O.U. 25 and C.U.C. 253.

Women's Doubles

Miss Sparrow and Miss Neave (O.U.) v. Miss Vile and Miss Packwood (C.U.C.).

This was an exciting match, with good net play by O.U. giving them a number of points. Win for O.U. 6-2, 6-4.

Combined Doubles

White and Miss MacGibbon (C.U.C.) v. Davidson and Miss Reed (V.U.C.).

The V.U.C. pair, a good combination, took the first set without much trouble. But in the second and third sets the C.U.C. pair produced some fine shots and, playing mostly to Miss Reed, who had difficulty in dealing with the hard driving of her opponents, won the match 5-7, 6-0, 6-3.

The final points for the Tennis Shield were: C.U.C. 13, O.U. and V.U.C. 11, A.U.C. 0.



ROLLING—ER—HOME!

By the way, did you hear about Bob and Willy? You see, they thought that the train stopped at Timaru for lunch, so off they went to get two or three bottles of it. But the N.Z.R. had other ideas. They had decreed that lunch shall be at Oamaru. We will stay but six minutes at Timaru.

"Ding! Ding!"

"Peep! Peep!"

"O whoo ooh!"

"Horray, Will!" "So long, Bob."

Willy and Bob arrived twenty minutes after the train pulled in at Dunedin—in a Chinaman's vegetable truck, and I hear that the kind-hearted Chinaman spoke more coherent English than his passengers.

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To-day's Bright Thought From
Queensland

The Commos who fancied they were in the van now find themselves in the cart.



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