

Library file

THE JOURNAL OF AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

10 JUN 1948
AUCKLAND, N.Z.



VOL. 22—No. 5

9th JUNE, 1948

SIXPENCE

CRACUM

THE PRICE IS VIGILANCE

A satisfactory solution should combine what is best in both schools of thought, though the present stalemate may suggest that this is impossible. There is, however, one solution which appears to lend itself to the problem we have to face. Let there be established a national University of New Zealand in some central place; a residential university with extensive playing-fields, where research is the principal concern of academic effort, where the intellectual standard is high, and where the country's best students can be gathered together in an atmosphere analogous to that at Oxford and Cambridge. It is hard to believe that a country of the size and population of New Zealand can afford

It is generally agreed that the College is undergoing, at this time, a period of crisis. The Schools of Architecture and Engineering are in temporary accommodation away from the main College block, and the faculties which remain are in a state of suspension, pending the proposed transfer to Tamaki. We are, in fact, at the cross-roads; we have been at the cross-roads for several years, and, if one can judge from past experience, it is unlikely that we will move forward for some time.

There are in the University two schools of thought on the subject of what our University College should become. One school advocates a residential University on the Oxford-cum-Cambridge model; the other school advocates the maintenance of the College as a city university. The former school presses for higher academic standards and smaller numbers of students; the latter considers that higher education should be made available for all who desire it and who are reasonably qualified to receive it. The former emphasises research; the latter emphasises teaching in the university. But they appear to have one element in common: each is strong enough to prevent the other accomplishing anything.

It should be evident that both schools of thought are right in many respects, and that our university system needs to assimilate, if it can, the best of both schools of thought. As it is, guerilla warfare rages in the cloisters and the council room, while the College remains in discontented suspension, under sentence of banishment to Tamaki; which is, in my view, an unsatisfactory compromise site. It appears beyond doubt that building cannot begin at Tamaki for five to eight years. One is entitled to ask whether any steps should be taken to meet the prospect of more years of overcrowding, and whether any solution can reconcile the two factions in our midst.

to maintain more than one university of this kind. Let us, however, have one; perhaps our national war memorial might well take the form of a national residential university.

On the other hand, let our existing colleges remain the city universities that they have always been. Were it agreed that the ideal of the city university was to prevail in the four centres; then we might be able to start to put our own university college in order. Its two immediate needs are more space and more hostels. It is well known that the Government House site is twice the area of that on which the university is built. Plans have been drawn to show that all the proposed academic buildings at Tamaki could be comfortably placed on the whole block of which the university now occupies a third. It seems that the College has an unanswerable case for acquiring the Government House site, which is unoccupied for nine months of the year.

Should it prove impossible to solve the problem of higher education in this country as simply as this—there is at least one pressing essential as a prelude to any settlement in which one of the two views I have outlined is to prevail. Before any plan is approved, before any money is spent, the whole question of the purpose of the university in New Zealand should be thoroughly ventilated and re-examined. This is urgent, for what hope have we of attaining an end that is not known, not agreed upon, and not understood? What is required is a precise definition of what the university is to be and to do. It is the lack of a clear goal that accounts for a great deal of the confusion and uncertainty that reign in our academic policy. All sections of the community should consider the university's future in all its aspects: the city, the graduates, the business world, the college staff, professional and trades councils, the leaders of the secondary schools, the government, and—dare I say it—the students. Even a Royal Commission may not be too much to seek—to re-examine our education at its primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Few can be wholly satisfied with the situation as it is—and as it promises to become. Without a thorough investigation of ends and means, it is to be feared that we face further years of aimless vacillation. This is a time of crisis, and the university is at the cross-roads.

In congratulating the graduates once again, may I suggest that they are, as graduates, under a duty to scrutinise university policy and to lead and maintain public interest in university problems. It has been said that "A university should be a place of light, of liberty, and of learning." Current trends seem to show that if we want these elements as the foundation of our university system, the price which we must pay is eternal vigilance.

● Because there was not enough time, Mr. Nathan, President of the Students' Association, had to omit the main part of his speech at the Capping Ceremony. His omitted survey of the College to-day is therefore published here.—Ed.

UNITED NATIONS APPEAL FOR CHILDREN

We have been asked to help in a street-to-street appeal for the above campaign. Such a worthwhile cause

needs universal support. Those able to collect should obtain a form from the Library or the Notice Board and return it to the Library when completed.

YOUR HELP IS URGENTLY REQUIRED

Date: Saturday morning, June 19th.

C. A. McLAREN,
for Students Association.

I have of Dr. Co and in a wide vari quite fre interest t

First, Dr. may about with the st and that leaders of to grasp th conference goon this y which I 1 student bo are not aff students' u stitute they Service as Hence, if v relations v countries v the machi our dispose goon the N tain numb there is no ing advant student as more offici present.

R I would technical d most i friendly re as soon as nection tw The first is country wi by politici second is direct and Asia than political a ference, fo would mee student as the future at the lov

S

A Christian and Communism

I have been asked to write a brief commentary on the recent visit of Dr. Coleman to this College. It would be somewhat unprofitable—and in any case impossible—to summarise what he had to say on a wide variety of subjects, so I have taken the easier course of discussing, quite freely, a few of the topics which I imagine will be of particular interest to students.

First, Dr. Coleman had a good deal to say about the question of our relations with the students of Asia, and I understand that he was most anxious for the leaders of student life in this College to grasp the significance of the student conference which is to be held at Rangoon this year. For complicated reasons which I need not discuss here, the student bodies in the Asiatic countries are not affiliated with the 'International Students' union at Prague, and as a substitute they use the International Student Service as their co-ordinating body. Hence, if we wish to enter into official relations with the students of these countries we shall have to make use of the machinery which I.S.S. places at our disposal. At the conference in Rangoon the N.Z. I.S.S. is entitled to a certain number of delegates, but clearly there is no possibility at all of our taking advantage of the offer unless the student associations give the I.S.S. a more official standing than it enjoys at present.

Relations With Asians

I would not mention these rather technical details here if I did not think it most important that we establish friendly relations with students in Asia as soon as we possibly can. In this connection two facts are often overlooked. The first is that the destiny of our little country will be affected more and more by political events in Asia, and the second is that students play a more direct and influential role in politics in Asia than students in N.Z. do in local political affairs. At the Rangoon conference, for instance, a N.Z. delegate would meet not merely the leaders of student associations, but also many of the future political leaders of Asia. Even at the lowest level—that of pure self-

interest—such contacts would have an obvious strategic value. There are, I know, many obstacles—financial and otherwise—in the way of sending delegates to Rangoon, but whether we are represented at this conference or not, I hope these questions which have been raised by Dr. Coleman will be thoroughly considered.

Christianity and Communism

Dr. Coleman also spoke frequently about Communism. As a Christian, he is, of course, opposed both to the belligerent humanism of the Marxist philosophy, and also to the present-day expedient and violent policies of Communist parties all over the world. On the other hand, he is also opposed, as a Christian, to the materialistic and self-satisfied "American way of life," and, generally speaking, he thinks it dangerous for the Church to ally herself too unreservedly with either the communist States of the East or the smugly Christianised nations of the West.

Those who like to look at things in plain black and white were puzzled, I think, because Dr. Coleman did not condemn Communism wholeheartedly. In discussing Eastern Europe, for instance, he commented that the students there had a sense of purpose, a drive, and a communal outlook which he found lacking in, say, N.Z. He also thought that Christianity and Communism had more in common, in spite of the latter's atheism, than many good church folk, nourished on an individualistic philosophy, would care to admit. In other words, at the same time as he opposed Communism, he paid it the tribute of taking it seriously, and of believing that it had sufficient inherent reasonableness to attract men of intelligence and integrity.

Mr. JOHN LAIRD, M.A., discusses some of the points made by Dr. John Coleman in his meetings with A.U.C. staff and students at the end of last term. A Lecturer in Philosophy, in which he was a Senior Scholar in 1941, Mr. Laird has contributed to recent issues of "Kiwi" and "Student."

Survival of Communism

A Catholic apologist has recently described Communism as "the death rattle of a civilisation that has forgotten God." That may very well be the case, but if he infers that we can therefore dismiss communism as a dying creed, I think he is mistaken. I am afraid we are going to be haunted by that rattle for a long time yet. Essentially, communism is a faith and, like many other faiths, it will probably retain its vitality long after the philosophers have exploded its basic contradictions, and the economists have revealed the inadequacies of its theory of value, and the Semples have snuff-busted the local members of Party.

Dr. Coleman was not very clear, I thought, in respect to the thorny problem of the relation of the West to Russian Communism. As a Christian, he felt that we must fight it with purely spiritual and intellectual weapons, and he criticised the Pope for entering directly into the political arena. But, as a Canadian, and hence a member of the Western bloc, he seemed to advocate the strong arm policy so much favoured by our rulers at present. There may not be a contradiction between the two, but I felt that Dr. Coleman was uneasily aware of the fact that there might come a time when he had to decide whether to act as a Canadian or as a Christian. It is perhaps unfair, though, for me to expect complete consistency on such a complicated political issue as this. Generally speaking, however, there is no doubt about the policy which Dr. Coleman emphasised most strongly. It could be summed up thus: The Christian should be more concerned about putting his

(Continued on next page)

SHIRTS NOW AVAILABLE
FUSED COLLARS • SILK-FINISHED POPLIN
HUGH WRIGHT LTD.

QUEEN ST. — KARANGAHAPE RD. — HAMILTON

own house in order than about ways and means for putting the Communist out of existence.

Orthodox and Radical

Finally, a word about Dr. Coleman's religion. He was a good advertisement for his faith, and I, personally, found it refreshing to discover a lusty, intelligent and very shrewd disciple of Christ, who was not afraid to be orthodox in theology and radical in politics. As a mathematician and physicist he understood better than the average layman of the Church the relation between faith and knowledge, and it was good to meet a churchman who did not wait obsequiously at the scientist's table to gather every crumb of support that fell therefrom.

Dr. Coleman is a witness to the astonishing revival that has taken place in orthodox theology in the Protestant Church, a revival that is led by Barth, Brunner and Niebuhr, and which is paralleled in some respects by the equally vigorous Thomist revival in the Catholic Church. I think students should know something about what these theologians are saying. It always surprises me that many students who consider themselves educated should know almost nothing about the religion which has played a dominant role in Western culture and which, after 2000 years, is still capable of attracting some of the best brains in the world to its fold. Science students especially are guilty in this respect, possibly because they still labour under the Victorian prejudice that science and religion are irreconcilable. But if they want to keep up to date with the latest currents of thought, and to know what the modern world is all about, they had better start reading their dusty old Sunday School Bibles.

LAST WORDS

Final Interview With Dr. Coleman

I interviewed Dr. Coleman with the purpose of finding if there was any point that had arisen in his visit to New Zealand that he would like to comment on, or anything that he had a particular desire to stress. It appeared that he had both.

With regard to University affairs in New Zealand, Dr. Coleman said he was encouraged by Canterbury's formation of a committee to consider "general" education. It was important, he maintained, to combat specialisation, particularly in the case of Arts courses, where there was a danger of their being guided by the part-time element. A false division had arisen between cultural and professional courses, a division that "general" education should break down. It should be impossible for a student to win a degree without having fully "faced the origins of Western civilisation and the forces at work in it." Studies should be made to equate with present-day life.

What, I asked, was Dr. Coleman's opinion of the Victoria rising. He said

Enjoyed by Packed Houses, But . . .

IT may be said at once that this year's carnival revue, "The Road to Ruin," was in the true tradition of Student revue. Apart from the Stuff and nonsense that formed its base, there were the necessary topical allusions, the great majority of which were introduced neatly enough, though, like some of the jokes, more "build-up" in the writing and in the performing would have ensured their "going over" more effectively.

Dr. V. J. CHAPMAN, Professor of Botany, and Mr. J. C. REID, Lecturer in English, have both had considerable experience in amateur productions—Professor Chapman overseas and here in Auckland; Mr. Reid in many local and particularly University shows: he has written, produced and played leading roles in numerous extravaganzas.

that he considered the rising itself to be a good show, but the original resolution stupid. It was important in these days to resist Red-baiting; the more verbal persecution the Communists received, the greater their following became. A war of emotive words had sprung up. It was important to get behind these words and see the situation objectively. This was where the Church and the University could play a major part: the University could call reason to its aid and analyse the situation; the Church, on the other hand, would handle the emotional aspects. Dr. Coleman said "The Christian should be so devoted to God that he does not have any emotional attachment for the things of this world and therefore becomes one of the most objective persons in it." Right now, he went on, was a most exciting time, there was a revolution taking place in connection with Christianity and thought. At no time in Christian history had there been so many brilliant thinkers.

When I asked if Dr. Coleman had any statement that he wished to make as a final message to New Zealand students, he spoke in his official capacity as a member of the committee for World Student Relief.

"I want to express my deepest gratitude," he said, "for the work done in the past by New Zealand students. Per capita they have done as well as those of any other country. However, I hope that they will increase their efforts and go on increasing them. For at least three more years students in Europe and China will be making demands upon W.S.R. that will be quite beyond the resources of the committee at present. The International Student Service is the responsibility of every student and should be backed to the hilt by every Students' Association."

—PIC.

It was evident that the playwright and producer had gone to considerable trouble to put on a production that would be worthwhile. The costumes, especially of the penguins, showed originality, and, wisely, the scenery was restricted to the bare minimum, while stage effects were most efficiently formed.

THERE is one point that is perhaps worth mentioning for future consideration. If there are some good performers available it is better to write a revue around parts that they can create, rather than to write a book and hope that the necessary competent actors can be found.

So far as the actual performance was concerned, it generally lacked life, though this may in some measure be due to lack of time for rehearsing. Let me say, though, that there were some good moments, particularly in the second act. Act I scene I provided the worst example of dragging, and in revue it is vital that the opening episode should set the pace and standard. In this scene everyone tried so hard to act that there was no life or spontaneity.

Might I suggest that more life could be given to revue by introducing movements by the singer or chorus between verses of songs or making the chorus carry out actions in unison with the songs.

Although there were defects—and after all, what student production is free from blemishes—there were also some extremely creditable performances. King Punchbowl was in the true tradition of revue, and both his acting and singing set a high standard. Lucretia Borgia was also a pleasure to watch (here was someone who should have had a bigger part). Her walk in itself was full of expression, and the actress knew how to make the best use of exits and entrances. The princess was a good, straight performance, and another highlight was provided by the brief appearance of the Gaelic Leaguer. Many of the others were competent, though I wonder whether all of them were heard at the back of the theatre. Revue demands over-acting, not under-acting, and I do not think this point was sufficiently appreciated.

Finally there was the ballet. . . . Much effort had clearly gone into this, and there is no doubt that the results justified the hard work. It was a joy to watch. A little more rehearsal, in order to secure more uniformity, would have brought the devil's dance up to the same standard, thus making Hell's Belles fully justify its name.

—V.J.C.

Tw



The Sta

WHI
R

very I
succe
excell
cast;
redole
admit
Revue
good
(or e
most
under

And
as has
John I
outstar
fitting
reminis
days.
drop c
charac
sustain
and pi
"type,"
even t
Brown
urbani
Gordon
a littl
adequa
Allen's
OTH
Ne
approq

Two Staff Members Review the Revue



The Start of "The Road to Ruin"

—Staff Photographer.

WHILE "The Road to Ruin" was by no means the poorest Carnival Revue which A.U.C. has presented during recent years, I doubt very much whether it could be classed as one of the most crashingly successful efforts. It had a great deal of good material in it—many excellent lines, a fine ballet, some bright ideas, and a pretty sound cast; it was enjoyed by packed houses (and by the cast); it was redolent with topical allusions. But, although I am quite prepared to admit that it shows my deficiencies rather than those of the 1948 Revue, it didn't quite ring the bell with me. I feel that the script, good though it was in sections, lacked sufficient cohesion and dramatic (or extravagant) structure, that the producer had not made the most of it, and that thus a good student cast was struggling along under a double handicap.

And the cast was as capable a one as has ever been assembled for a Revue. John Bond, as the Penguin King, was outstanding, his fruity G. & S. voice fitting his part perfectly, and his style reminiscent of Van Holder in his palmy days. Elizabeth Knight distilled every drop of glacial acid from the Queen's character. Peter Marinovich as Boid sustained his dreadful accent nobly, and presented a recognisable American "type," with a nice regard for details, even to those grisly white socks. Walt Brown (Mephistopheles) was Satanic urbanity personified, and Mulligan (Alan Gordon), who could, I thought, have been a little heartier, was nevertheless an adequate Stephen Dedalus to Mike Allen's somewhat nebulous Clarence.

OTHER members who impressed were Neville Rykers (Horseflesh) with the appropriate manner of an old attendant

in a mental home, John Bayly (Carborundum) producing the right note of laryngeal hysteria, Bert Brown as Corncob, a somewhat superfluous character, but played in the Chinstrap tradition, Lucretia Borgia (Valda Bennett), a most self-possessed damnee, Heckle (Elaine Culpan) as irritating as any quiz-kid, and Humphrey Beale in a juicy libel, craftily accented, on all Hibernians. Considerable credit is due to the producer, Mr. Van Hodder, for the quality of these characterisations.

"The Road to Ruin" was Mr. John Kelly's first Revue script (I hope it will not be his last), and it suffered from an initial handicap in following upon nine years of highly individual Zambucka extravaganzas. It was inevitable, perhaps, that traces of the "Zam" manner should be discernable in Mr. Kelly's show, but it is to his credit that his wit

was original and that nearly every line in the piece contained either a laugh or a sting. But—and it is a fair-sized "but"—although the plot was not quite so complicated as in previous years and most of the situations not so grotesque, the story was still complex enough to spoil the initial sound idea of the contest for Antarctica. The development of this idea might have made an outstanding Revue, with satirical, rather than facetious, implications, but the temptation to drag in everything appears to have been too strong, and so off we went to that Hell with which Hollywood has made us so familiarly recently. Despite the fun of many of the situations, the plot fell to pieces, and our attention was too often diverted to be recaptured for Clarence and his quest or for Mr. Sumphole and his competitors.

APART from this, the characters made too many quite unmotivated comings and goings. The impression I got of Act 1, Scene II, for instance, was of a whole host of people wandering in and out without a great deal of reason. Could some of the minor characters, Miss Patagonia, Don Miguel, Droob, Corncob, and Beelzebub, for instance, have been either dispensed with, or built up to play larger parts, and thus replaced other characters, the tautness of the action would have been much improved.

However (after all this) unqualified praise must be given to Mr. Kelly's lines, and his repartee, and to the fact that the topical allusions were not driven in with a sledge hammer. Some of the "gags" were masterly; for instance, the orgy-minded female demon, the temperature gauge, the "odd Labourite" and, above all, the Communist call-sign "Veto".

If weaknesses in the script were partly responsible for the flat feeling the Revue left in me, I think the producer must also share some of the criticism. As has been said, little fault can be found with his interpretation of the characters. But there was far too little stage-business. On many occasions, when characters were not speaking, they appeared to be so ill at ease as to have come from another play altogether. This absence of business threw too much weight on the script, which visibly cracked under the strain. Throughout the whole of the last scene, for example, the characters stood in an almost straight line parallel to the footlights. One expected them any moment to burst into "God Save the King," but occasionally somebody would detach himself, leaving a gap to be filled by the next comer. The chorus, who looked an intelligent chorus, and surged enthusiastically, were rarely effectively grouped. Signs of inadequate rehearsal were often evident, especially in the exits and entrances, even of the best actors. There was no decisiveness, no zip (if I may coin a phrase). Characters strolled on unobtrusively and apologetically, and began their lines diffidently; they sidled off casually, mumbling their exit lines. This naturally slowed down several scenes, and was partly responsible for the loss of effectiveness of the

(Continued on next page)

"THE ROAD TO RUIN"
(Continued)

"Go to Hell" point at the end of Scene 1. Here the indecisiveness of the exit lines, after the lights went up, marred a very good idea.

ALL this criticism may seem ungenerous, especially when so much co-operative effort went into the Revue. The real trouble, it seems to me, does not lie so much with the author and the producer, whose capabilities were evident, and who impressed their personalities on the piece, but in the lamentably short time in which the Carnival Party must be produced. Six weeks or less is not sufficient to give polish and sparkle to a Revue, especially in the chaos of the first term. Possibly the difficulties are insuperable; and it is a fact that many people have tried to surmount them in the past and failed. However—if the script were selected in the previous year and all the preliminary arrangements, short of casting, done then, it might provide the solution, and allow the producer "a Fair Go."

I have saved the Ballets until now, since they were the brightest features of "The Road to Ruin." They were in the best tradition of A.U.C. ballets, and I doubt if a better effort than the "Penguin" version of "Sylphides" has ever graced a local extravaganza. Miss Edith Graham deserves hearty congratulations for her heroism and determination. The Rubenstein-like personality of the principal male dancer was a wicked touch, carried out with excellent mimicry, while words are weak, pale, feeble things to describe the grotesque gracelessness of the premiere danseuse.

A WORD of praise, too, should go to Mr. G. Turner for his neat, surely-rhymed, lyrics. They were surprisingly audibly sung and not so numerous as to hold up the action unduly. The Penguins' Chorus was especially pleasing, Mr. Dellow's Offenbachish tune adding to the enjoyment. Mr. Blitz's orchestra was excellent for a 'Varsity show, doubtful intonations being conspicuously lacking and all nuances properly attended to. It was obvious that a great deal of thought and care had gone into both the singing and the incidental music, and that, considering the efforts of some past years, was, I feel sure, a Good Thing.

The Stage Manager and his staff worked with commendable speed, enabling an earlier finish than is usual with a play of that length. The costumes were more than adequate—except, possibly, in the case of the female demon secretaries.

ONE final point. Is such a discussion of the annual Revue taking the whole thing too seriously? After all, it might be objected, it is not a professional production of Shaw or O'Neill, nor a visiting theatrical extravaganza that is in question. Nobody can deny that the audience laughed a great deal, the takings were probably terrific, and there was much labour and talent expended to make "The Road to Ruin" a

(Concluded on next page)

gimbling in the wabe

—the lament of a minor poet.

ctual—
hai tree
ect you all.
rtistry
scenery
tree
ur greenery.
tude
new."
tude
at you
gratitude.
m do.
pade
te unknown to you.
tirade
ing shown to you.
ame.
bstrusity
my name
show obtusity.
poetry
woes for you
they hear from me
hina or peru
place to be
nk so too.

in former days our poetry
was very far from intelle
with passion for the kow
the poets struggled to inf
it seemed the height of a
to write about our native
the kauri and clematis
and other oddments of o
I bring a change of atti
I always aim to "make it
I shun the common plati
and consequently feel th
should welcome me with
a thing, alas, you seldo
I always aim to call a s
by some name that is qui
my work's a meaningless
until you have the mean
and thus I gain a lot in f
I find that when I seek a
the public dare not spurn
lest they be thought to
and so by means of
I'll banish all your
I'm sure that when
they'll think that c
is much the better
I feel, alas, you thi

a. r. d. harebrain.

Mainly About Movies

By ASTRA

*In Auckland town did Arthur Rank
A stately pleasure-dome degree,
With "Nibble Nooks," a crafty plan,
And Culture served the Common Man
With "Coke" and cups of tea.*

PEARLS BEFORE SWINE?

YOU KNOW, of course, that Auckland has another white elephant. Appropriately enough, it is currently the scene of "The Road to Ruin." It is all very sad. For years we knew it as the "Prince Edward." Recently it emerged after a rather hurried facial as the "Playhouse," a citadel of Culture amid the jumble of motion-picture houses and dance-halls. But after providing a dozen plays, of which only two or three were anything more than commercial pot-boilers, Mr. Kerridge, who is J. Arthur Rank's charge d'affaires in this country, decided that New Zealanders did not want to get Culture after all. Had they not continued going to the St. James, except on "first-nights?" So he dropped the curtain on the "New Zealand" theatre some weeks ago.

Just so that the eclipse might not be total, however, he consented to our being able to see the "best of foreign films" in that big old building away up in Karangahape Road. In the best Norman Long tradition he looked his list of songs up, and thought that Tino Rossi should go over nice and fat. Another financial fiasco. So Mr. Kerridge, packing his list of songs up, said that he would make his Playhouse available to "visiting and local companies." Such is the position at the time of writing.

It does not need a sage to tell Mr. Kerridge why he failed to find a place on the market for the particular brand of Culture he was peddling. He failed, in the first instance, because the building he chose for his enterprise was, unfortunately, just twice as large as it

"THE ROAD TO RUIN" (Continued)

unsuccess. Can't we leave it at that? Perhaps. And yet—it seems to me that, as the Annual Revue does cater for a large number of people who are not University students or connected with the University, something a little more sophisticated (in the proper sense), a little more polished, a little more coherent, might not unreasonably be expected. Will the same people who came this year come so eagerly again? Has the Revue anything, apart from topical references, which gives evidence of special talent? These are, I think, pertinent questions, and justify a rather fussy criticism. As it was, I found this year's effort a little dull—but probably I'm just a sour-puss anyhow.

—J.C.R.

At the last minute this poem had regrettably to be left out of Carnival Book to make room for an advertisement. We publish it here while your memory of the culture-minded "Road to Ruin" character is still green.

should have been; worse still, it was in Newton, definitely the wrong side of the railway tracks. And he failed because he did no more than set up a commercial theatre ancillary to a commercial cinema, and won the support of only a few members of a generation that has never known a "live" theatre. And if Mr. Kerridge, with the Rank coffers at his back, has been unable to display "House Full" signs, how can he hope that "local or visiting companies" (other than those providing vaudeville or faded musical-comedy) will dare hire his Playhouse?

I don't know what will be going on in the Playhouse by the time you read this. Trick cycling or tight-rope walking, in all probability. Whatever it is, we, the Uncultured Masses, will not really have suffered a great loss with the death of the "New Zealand" theatre. We may even, by virtue of what has happened, have come much closer the day of a true "national" theatre.

Bettina

PHOTOGRAPHY

LEWIS EADY BLDGS. AUCK.

AND

THE STRAND, TAKAPUNA

PHONE 48-267

The Trend In Cartoons

EIGHTEEN months ago in this column I deplored the accent on sex, so apparent in the American film cartoon being shown in New Zealand. At that time I drew particular attention to a tawdry and noisy fragment called "Swing Shift Cinderella." My wish was for a return to the simple and wholesome days of Disney at his best—the days of the three little pigs, Mickey Mouse and Pluto. I seem, in 1948, to have had my wish granted, though not at all in the manner I had hoped. Cartoons have, indeed, gone back to nature. But in the process of turning back the clock ten years, we have lost much of what was offensive in the "Swing Shift Cinderella" era, we have gained nothing that is intellectually satisfying. Sexiness has been replaced by senselessness.

"Mighty Mouse," and cartoons of a similar kind, merely follow in the path of Popeye the Sailor; but whereas Popeye's feats of strength were often the means of making children vitamin-conscious, Mighty Mouse and his associates indulge in nothing more than a succession of crude and meaningless escapades that can entertain only the most careless picture-goer. It seems that we have lost that whimsical charm and delicate treatment of subject so common in the pre-war cartoon; we have, in return, only a more subtle use of colour, which is, of course, a purely technical advance. The post-war mice are raucous, unthinking little creatures whose only hope of survival in a world of feline imperialism, depends upon the appearance of some super-mouse who will preserve for them the American Mouse Way of Life.

So great is the technical advantage held by American film-makers that cartooning seems likely to remain their monopoly for some years. But can they be so lacking in ideas for cartoons as their productions of the last five or six years indicate? Disney's newest film "Song of the South," contained only a fraction of the Uncle Remus stories, and while the Tar-baby sequence was in the best Disney tradition, "Song of the South" as a whole showed the degree to which the doyen of cartoonists was himself being squeezed out of pictures by commercial Hollywood.

Some day I believe the cartoon may become again the tiny work of art that it used to be. Until that day, why must cinema managers, compelled by power shortages to curtail programmes, consider it essential to have a cartoon on every evening programme? The complete absence of applause that marks, on the other hand, the end of another "Mighty Mouse" time-filler, and the burst of clapping that frequently follows a New Zealand National Film Unit weekly newsreel on the other, must make it clear which short subject most adult cinema audiences would rather see.

OPEN FORUM

Music Course

The Editor,
Craccum.
Sir,—

In case anyone should have got a wrong impression from my article in *Craccum*, or from the ensuing correspondence, about the present music course in this College, may I have space to say a few further words, which I feel I ought to add, in fairness to our present course and our teachers here?

First, if I had foreseen how seriously my suggested way of study would be taken, I don't think I should have chosen the heading "Improving the Music Course." That syllabus I thought up when I first came to this College, and though I still think it would provide a sound and interesting course of musical training, at the time of writing I regarded it merely as an alternative method to our present one. I am still a student in the music department (without, however, any particular "interest" in saying anything I may say) and, proceeding through the curriculum, I have found increasingly that, if used as it is in this College, it can embrace a considerable and adequate field of musical knowledge, especially when the time of a full staff is provided. In our classes scores of Palestrina are in fact given to students for study in counterpoint, and works of Bach are recommended for harmony, counterpoint and fugue. In the new two-year course of history, appreciation and set-works, opportunity is given for the co-relation of all branches. And so, in my remarks about looking for examples in actual music as well as in the text-book, I had in mind rather the student's own study than the teaching, and I was thinking particularly of some people I know who passed harmony for Music I by rule of thumb without ever having noticed the aural effect of anything they wrote, and who, in my opinion, missed half the benefit of their year's work. Teachers may do what they can to correct this state of affairs, but it must rest mostly with the student.

Next, with regard to practical work: I did suggest this as an alternative to an original exercise, but it must be remembered that there are already examining bodies (e.g., the Royal Schools) granting diplomas in that sphere, and the University's function is to grant degrees for academic study.

Finally, the Open Forum that Mr. McLeod suggests would be interesting, but I imagine that most students, particularly those in advanced B.Mus. classes, would declare themselves very satisfied that they can well learn what they want to from the present course. I should like to thank your correspondent for the interest he has shown in what I wrote.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SMALE.

Thanks

The Editor,
Craccum.
Dear Sir,—

May I, through the columns of your paper, thank all those who helped to sell 1948 Carnival Book in Process at the Graduation and at the Playhouse. By their efforts over 4500 copies were sold and more than £300 taken. I hope we will see them all next year helping to break these figures.

Yours,
G. REID,
Carnival Book Sales Manager.

* * *

The Editor,
Craccum.
Sir,—

I would be pleased if you would publish this as an acknowledgment of the courtesy of one of your readers who mailed me a copy of your issue of 26th April, 1948, appropriately scored and with pages 11 and 12 missing. As there was no name enclosed, I am unable to thank the sender directly.

After reading this issue I would also like to express the hope, sir, that you will cover subsequent events at V.U.C. as fully as you have done so far, and that you will continue the practice apparently significant to your readers of indicating the political, religious and other irrelevant qualifications of all the principal participants.

I am, etc.,
K. B. O'BRIEN.
Victoria University College.

* * *

● The only reference to the religious views of the main figures in the March Madness at Victoria College occurred in the article on page 2:

"The Executive . . . rescinded the motion to send the letter (congratulating Communist premier Gottwald on "the triumph of democracy in Czechoslovakia") 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. . . ."

The two words that Mr. O'Brien suggests were irrelevant were intended to explain why he refused to sign, it being assumed that our readers were sufficiently aware of the Roman Catholic attitude to Communism to see the intended significance of the reference. Mr. Dowrick, as the rest of the quoted sentence explained, did not sign 'because public opinion was then obvious.'

Perhaps, too, it was not altogether irrelevant to give a few details illustrating the political views of some of the leading figures in an essentially political conflict.

Our main purpose in printing the personal data was (a) to make the people concerned less of nonentities to Auckland readers who had previously never heard of them, and (b) to give some idea of their qualifications.—Ed.

The Editor,
Craccum.
Sir,—

Herewith a translation of a book reviewed in the journal "France-Asie," published in Saigon in January. It concerns the book "Love Me, Sailor," which has recently been the subject of a court case in Australia. Both author and publishing house were found guilty on charges of "obscene libel," the author being sentenced to two years' hard labour and fined £300. I believe the literary societies there are raising funds for an appeal against this judgment. However, here is the point of view of a French critic.

"Prends-Moi, Matelot, by Robert S. Close:

"This novel of high talent, remarkable for the vigour of its language and action, places Robert Close in the front rank of authors in contemporary English literature.

"It is the story of the crew of a three-master sailing from Chile to San Francisco with the beautiful Miss Miller as a passenger. Her presence disturbs the crew, and the resultant atmosphere, heavy with desire and punctuated by brawls, is not dispelled until a storm endangers the ship.

"Written with incomparable vigour by a man who has been a sailor himself, who knows the unworthy and the noble reactions of sailors, and expresses them perfectly, this book has been banned by the puritan English. Nevertheless it is one of the best-written books in the literature of the sea, or, for that matter, in all literature."

Q. A. THOMPSON.



MINERVA BOOKSHOP and Library

MINERVA recommends these books

FOR WORK

"Companion to Shakespeare Studies", Granville-Barker and Harrison.

"Concise Cambridge History of English Literature", Sampson.

FOR PLAY

"Short Takes", by Damon Runyon, with a memoir of Runyon by Don Iddon.

COMING

Further copies of "The Architects' Year Book II" and Collected Stories of Catherine Mansfield.

2 ALSTON CHAMBERS
63 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND
(2 Doors Below Hotel Auckland)
TELEPHONE 42-546

CRACCUM

It was
sity, said
Christian
on the ev
new awa

The reas
Dr. Colema
filled tec
doctors, en
centre o
the higher
better wor
culture
better than
engaged in
alive to er
workers al

Confl
But ther
the Unive
the comm
example.
of the Pr
Texas, for
offended
Again, the
tessor of
ity, whos
because h
community
University
on its ex
dom, not
strained b
the comm

The pur
ake, said
value. In
ence of m
all comp
responsibi
was to sp
the Unive
members.

Telephone
42-687

R
and

Jew

Badg

30-22 LC

th JUN

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE COMMUNITY

It would be hard to over-emphasise the importance of the University, said Dr. John Coleman, travelling secretary of the Student Christian Movement World's Federation, speaking in the College Hall on the evening of May 3rd. In Europe, particularly, he had noticed a new awareness of the importance of the university in the community.

The reasons for this importance, said Dr. Coleman, were not only the need for skilled technicians, research workers, doctors, engineers, but also the need for a centre of systematic knowledge, and the higher need of what, for lack of a better word, is called "culture." Without culture human society would be little better than a hive of bees—would be engaged in trade to keep more workers alive to engage in trade to keep more workers alive, and so on indefinitely.

Conflict With the Community

But there was often tension between the University and other sections of the community, business interests, for example. Dr. Coleman cited the case of the President of the University of Texas, forced to resign because he had offended oil interests in that State. Again, there was the instance of a Professor of Economics at Toronto University, whose resignation was asked for because he had offended the business community. All this showed that the University must have freedom to carry out its experiments and research; freedom, not licence, for it must be restrained by its ideal of responsibility to the community.

The pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, said Dr. Coleman, was not of any value. In Germany it led to the existence of many scientists and technicians, all competent, but with little social responsibility. The present-day trend was to specialise to such an extent that the University was producing glorified plumbers. Greek and Electrical Engi-

neering were equally specialistic: there were no common values. Twelve Harvard University professors, aware of this trend, issued a report recommending a common core of subjects for every student, containing something of the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences. But this, though it was of great value, failed to solve the problem of integration and only added to the students' work. "Of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh," quoted Dr. Coleman.

Solution to the Problem

Integration would be found only in a common objective, a common philosophy of life, and this, Dr. Coleman suggested, would be found in Christianity. He pointed out that the University fulfilled many of the Church's former roles: on the other hand, much that was found in the University was a negation of Christianity. He instanced scientific materialism, and Newton's theory of immutable laws. Moreover, too objective an attitude, an attempt not to indoctrinate the student with a bias one way or the other, might lead to mental apathy, a balcony view of life. Soaking up truth to pass exams was quite as bad. A nervous quest for security was another danger. For Christianity meant wider perspectives, unrest, sacrifice.

Dr. Coleman said that each graduate should leave the University fully conscious of his responsibilities and of the implications of Christianity in every aspect of life. One of the tragedies of church history was that theology was

apart from other subjects, which therefore became secular in their values, so that the professions depending on them became secularised, while theology itself gained no stimulus from other intellectual disciplines.

In the University, then, there must be freedom, honest convictions, a consideration of every point of view. The Christian must look at his subjects and profession as a Christian, and live up to his convictions as a graduate and as a man of professional standing.

I.S.S.—The Student Fraternity In Action

Last year New Zealand students raised £2,000 for student relief. This was quite a good effort, but when we compare it with the needs of the students in Europe and Asia, it must be admitted that we have failed miserably of measure up to our responsibilities.

In Geneva there is a committee for World Student Relief composed of members of International Student Service, the International Union of Students, Pax Romana and the World's Student Christian Federation. I.S.S. acts as the executive of this body, and through its agents dispenses relief to students throughout Europe and in China. The machinery for providing relief is there. It is efficient and capable of doing a good job, provided it has the money to pay for necessary supplies. This is where you come in.

The need is urgent. Of the 50,000 students in the University of Athens, one in twenty has tuberculosis. In Germany last October a student tried to borrow a book from one of the libraries provided by W.S.R. He was told it was impossible, as all the books had been signed for until December, 1949. In China students are trying to rebuild their universities. They have little equipment and even less facilities for using it. The need is indeed urgent. The students of these lands are doing their utmost to restore their universities but, owing to the existing economic and political chaos, it is impossible for them to achieve it unaided. The A.U.C.I.S.S. committee therefore expresses an earnest plea for the support of all students in its attempts to raise funds for student relief.

This year, in order to provide for a more personal interest in the work of relief, it is proposed that A.U.C. enter into partnership with two universities, one in Europe and one in China. The greater part of the funds raised in the College will be sent direct to these Universities. We will thus be able to have first-hand information of the projects in which our money is used and establish an important link with overseas student opinion. In our next issue we hope to be able to give you the names of these universities and information about the other branches of the work of I.S.S.

UNIVERSITY COACHING COLLEGE

22 FERRY BUILDING,
AUCKLAND, C.I.

Tuition in Day Classes, Evening Classes and by Correspondence for the School Certificate and University Entrance Examination.

D. W. FAIGAN, M.A.

(Honours in English and French)

PRINCIPAL

Phone 44-271

Telephone
42-687

P.O. Box 19,
Wellesley Street,
Auckland, C.I.

**Robert Young
and Company Limited**

Jewellers, Engravers, Diesinkers

Electroplaters

Embossers on Leather

Manufacturers of
Badges, Medals, Cups and Trophies
Brass Name Plates

30-22 LORNE STREET, AUCKLAND, C.I.

9th JUNE, 1949

THE
Correspondence Coaching
College

SMITH'S BLDG., ALBERT ST., AUCKLAND

Principal: T. U. WELLS, M.A.

The College offers Coaching by Correspondence for the following Examinations.

University Entrance.

Teachers' "C" and "B."

B.A. Stages I, II and III.

Honours: History and Education.

Accountancy, Law, Diploma in Banking.

Institute of Secretaries.

Surveyors' and Civil Engineers', also

Free-Lance Journalism and Short Story

Writing Courses.

Notes on 1948 Set Books in Languages:

N O W R E A D Y

Box 1414 C.P.O., AUCKLAND.

Phone 42-350.

WE DO NOT CLAIM TO
BE AUCKLAND'S
LEADING FLORIST
'BUT WAIT AND SEE!'

For the **Graduation Ball**, or any occasion
that requires something Extra in Floral
Design including:

CORSAGES,
GIFT BOXES,
PRESENTATION BOUQUETS,
WEDDING BOUQUETS,
and WREATHS.

Call at "PALM COURT" FLORISTS

34 CITY CHAMBERS,
QUEEN ST.

One Floor above Howey Walker, the dentist

PHONE 45-276

Principal: MR. B. SPIRO
Manageress: MISS B. MORGANS

LEMON &
PAEROA

THE HEALTH DRINK

A GREY & MENZIES PRODUCT

"They Asked Me Questions I Couldn't Answer"

REPORT ON BEVERIDGE

The Star and the Herald moved in good company the other day when, in common with Craccum, they attended a Press conference at the Farmers' Board Room to meet Lord Beveridge. Just prior to the conference Lord Beveridge had been speaking at a luncheon to some of Auckland's prominent men, and, when this dragged over the allotted time, it was continued at our expense. The Star was the best represented, a reporter, one of their social staff, and a woman photographer being present: whereas the Herald and Craccum were represented by one reporter each.

The conference started with the Star women wanting to know how Lady Beveridge was, what she thought of New Zealand, and how the prices here seemed to her after Britain. They retired in disorder when they learnt that Lady Beveridge would not be at the conference, but was having her hair seen to in a salon, Lord Beveridge did not know where, and did not know what her views were on those subjects. He had not been able to find out for himself, because, on their tour they had stayed at hotels, had been taken care of by a benevolent Government, and had been well looked after. On her way out, the woman photographer flashed a bulb at us, and presumably at Lord Beveridge. With the departure of the women, the whole procedure became far more intimate and left the Herald reporter with the floor.

He asked a few questions about banana mentalities, better production, a faster turn-round of ships, and other ways of aiding Britain. In reply to these Lord Beveridge started by saying that he had seen no evidence of this type of mentality in New Zealand. A banana type is one who has no initiative at all. He acts as if he "lives in a tropical climate, and has not the benefit in living in a bracing and vigorous one," does not worry where his next meal is coming from, but is content to live on bananas. (This, applied to people content to live on Social Security, is the banana mentality.) For good measure, however, he issued a warning about the danger of letting such mentalities develop. "If you cease to drive people by fear," he said, "you must substitute something else. You must educate them and lead them by other means.

In reply to the questions about the shipping and better aid to Britain, he said that he had had no chance of seeing for himself. The only time he had been along by the wharf it had been lunch hour, and nothing had been mov-

ing. After that he said that the thing that most surprised him was the housing shortage here, and one way of defeating that, and at the same time helping the world was by trading more, and receiving in return more cement, metal and other building materials. "Every delay of shipping delays world recovery," he said.

Another impression he had was of the number of people who looked forward to the day when they could go "Home" to Scotland. "It is really a remarkable thing," he said, and beamed at us. This had taken up perhaps seven or eight minutes, and the Herald reporter announced that he had asked all the questions that he wanted to.

This left the field open to Craccum, so, after saying that the questions were now from the representative of the University paper, Lord Beveridge was asked to give his impression of the New Zealand universities that he had visited. This was rather too much, for he announced that he did not know yet what he was going to say at the Cappenberg Ceremony the same evening. He had not the time to think about it, and he had prepared no notes at all. "Students are much the same all the world over," he said, "and a university here is much the same as it is anywhere."

"However," he continued, "the students at Dunedin asked me questions that I could not answer about my own books. Apparently they are studying my books in their Economics course, and they asked me about involved points in them. I just could not remember, it was such a long time since they were written."

In reply to a question about the returned service students in Britain, he said that there were many there. It was quite a good thing probably to have a lot of married undergraduates; anyway, it was a change. "I hope that we will get a lot more full-time students from now on," he said. "Although some of the best students we had at the London School were part-time, it is not really fair to think that they can do the same work. It is too much for them on top of their other work."

Another thing that he deplored was the tendency to cram, as this was not lasting. This line sounded quite promising, but before he was really in his stride a secretarial-looking type came in to give us a "Time, gents, please" look, and said to Lord Beveridge that it was time. Lord Beveridge beamed at us all, and we all went down in the lift together.

Aware
and of
as a who
publicati
trillian
landers'
and Far
Universi
Veale, F
ject.
exchang
and Aus
for exch
Standar
ates we
and "th
better b
He con
be base
the acc
schemes
tion to
the mar
itself w
and w.
original

In vic
Bernard
at Otag
for co
Critic,
that D
to N.Z.
mind to
wife (l
logy) t
phere
Appare
Critic
as four
better

Mrs.
amazen
student
only s
cars.
all me
also m
pointed
Dr. Be
get an
School
on £25
painful
difficul
seem
trouble
no ide
they l
seem s
student
of taki
per ce
(and t
reserve

Universities Around The World

STUDENTS' PROBLEMS

Awareness of the problems of students and of their relation to the community as a whole seems the keynote of 'Varsity' publications at the present time. Australian Universities share the New Zealanders' feeling of intellectual isolation, and Farrago, the paper of the Melbourne University, quotes the words of Dr. Veale, Registrar of Oxford, on this subject. Discussing the possibilities of exchange of students between England and Australia, he said there was no need for exchange below graduate standards. Standards in Australia for undergraduates were equal to those in England, and "the aim should be to make the better best rather than the good better." He considered that the scheme must be based on personal improvement in the academic sense, since "exchange schemes" as such required an organisation to push them along. He stressed the many fields of research in Australia itself which remained as yet untouched and which offered opportunities for original work.

ANTIQUARIAN

In view of the remarks of Dr. Harra Bernardelli, senior lecturer in Economics at Otago, this would seem a Good Thing for conservative (?) N.Z. students. Critic, the O.U. students' paper, reports that Dr. Bernadelli said he had come to N.Z. because he had made up his mind to live in the 1890's and that his wife (lecturer in Experimental Psychology) thought Dunedin had an atmosphere of crinolines, aspidistras and lace. Apparently to conciliate the prostrate Critic reporter, he added that "the 1890's as found in N.Z. are a damned sight better than anything else."

COMPARISON

Mrs. Bernadelli, however, expressed amazement at the amount of freedom students have in N.Z. At Cambridge only senior men are allowed to own cars. There is a certain hour by which all men have to be in, and landladies also must lock their doors at the appointed hour. In Britain, commented Dr. Bernadelli, any intelligent child can get an education. With a London Higher School Certificate a student can reckon on £250 per annum, which obviates the painful necessity for vacation toil. The difficulties of Stage I English lectures seem small as compared with the troubles of English universities "You've no idea how good it is to work here," they both commented. "Our classes seem so small and easy to manage. All students have at least the opportunity of taking down the lecture. At home 90 per cent of the so-called seating space (and this includes standing space) is reserved for ex-servicemen."

LAND OF THE FREE

Critic features an article well worth reading on the American University, condensed from the speech of Robert Smith, of Yale, at last year's annual conference of I.S.S. Here are some of the points made—

"There are approximately two and a half million students at the college level in U.S.A., and such a large number coming from all sections of the country reflects many different backgrounds and environments. They hardly have a community of interest, but are more representative than in most countries of American thought in general. However, the majority of College students live in "dormitories" (i.e., hostels) on the Campus, and in this independent community the student tends to become oblivious of national and international affairs. He is able to talk about the problems of the world while avoiding direct contact with those problems. (N.Z. students will realise that this attitude is not peculiar to American Universities.) He went on to discuss the College fraternities, which he called "very undemocratic elements on the campuses which accentuated the cliques among students and exercise a good deal of racial and religious prejudice." He commented, however, that the general trend is towards abolishing these fraternities. The great varieties of backgrounds among students, as well as the question of race relations in the North and in the South, makes national understanding difficult in America; but in December, 1940, a conference was called which established a National Student Organisation which aims at awakening and developing student interest in the American student community, at bringing together all the colleges in the U.S.A. through their student governments and at helping them to fulfil their role in the world student community."

FOR GRADUATION PHOTOGRAPHS

**ALAN BLAKEY
STUDIO**

NEXT TO WOOLWORTHS
QUEEN STREET

JOHNS LTD.

CHANCERY ST., AUCKLAND

RADIO . ELECTRICAL SPORTS GOODS

ASK FOR PRICE LISTS

Radio Maintenance Work
By Skilled Technicians

TELEPHONE 49-054

Students

Buy your books at

**BROOKING'S BOOK SHOP
LTD.**

New and Second-hand

TWO SHOPS
20-22 CUSTOMS ST. E.

FOR ALL . . .

WINTER SPORTS EQUIPMENT

FOOTBALL — HOCKEY — BASKETBALL
— BADMINTON — BOXING — PUNCH
BALLS — TABLE TENNIS — GOLF —
TRAMPING — ALPINE SPORTS — ETC.

Call on

TISDALLS

176 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

Also at

Wellington — Christchurch
and Palmerston North

Czechoslovakia and International Union

(Received by Salient, V.U.C., from J. M. Ziman, one of the N.Z.U.S.A. representatives in England, N.Z.U.S.A. delegate to the International Union of Students' Council meeting in Prague, July, 1947.)

The text of a resolution passed by six votes to one as a statement of policy subject to the decision of the N.U.S. Council in July, 1948. This resolution was passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on March 31, 1948. On the following day it was read to the N.U.S. Congress attended by over 700 students, and it was supported by the large majority of these students. It should be explained, however, that the N.U.S. Congress is not a policy-making body.

"In response to the great interest of British students in the recent events in Czechoslovakia, we, the Executive Committee of the National Union of Students, have sifted all the evidence, much of it conflicting, available from many sources, before defining our attitude to these events in Czechoslovakia. We have confined our conclusions to those aspects of the crisis which affected the students of that country, and have in no way attempted beyond this to judge the general trends taking place in that country. We regard it as fortunate that officers of the I.U.S., including two representatives of our own National Union, were present in Prague during this period, and were able to provide us with considerable additional information.

* * *

Firstly, we must comment on the inaccurate reporting in this country of the student demonstration which took place in Prague on February 25th. The procession took place contrary to the Czech pre-war law that police permission should be obtained before any procession took place. Further, it was particularly contrary to the expressed wish of President Benes himself, and in fact arrangements had already been made for five elected representatives of the students to visit the President. Of the students arrested in connection with the procession alone, all were charged with merely routine administrative offences and received extremely lenient treatment while serving short sentences averaging four days. The two students arrested on criminal charges not connected with the demonstration are awaiting proper trial and have been visited by our representatives.

* * *

Secondly, regarding the relation of the student Action Committees to the Prague and Czechoslovak Unions of Students. The Committees of the National Front from which these Action Committees sprang were recognised to be part of the Czechoslovak post-war constitutional life. They were formed in 1945 in every national and local organisation and institution as a means of resolving any conflict likely to endanger the unity of the Czechoslovak people needed to realise their programme for national development stated at Bosice in May, 1946. In the Universities they were composed of professors, or students, nominated by all the political parties. In fact, the National Front Committee at Prague University was called upon to adjudicate on an issue concerning the Prague Union

of Students as recently as January of this year.

On Saturday, February 21st, Premier Gottwald called for the foundation throughout the country of Action Committees within the National Front.

The University Action Committees, composed of students and professors, were faced with special problems in that:

(a) During the critical period both the Prague and the National Unions of Students were without effective leadership. For example, the President of the National Union (a Slovak Democrat) resigned in protest against the misuse of his name and that of the National Union by those responsible for the Demonstration. Others like Ransdorf, a known collaborator, had fled the country rather than face the security charges brought against him.

(b) The elections which took place in January of this year were manifestly corrupt and, in spite of protests which resulted in the withdrawal from the Unions of all left-wing and non-party students, an unrepresentative leadership was established. This had been the culmination of events over the previous year, such as the exclusion of foreign students from the faculty organisations, misappropriation of funds, and a refusal to implement the 10-point programme adopted by the students in 1945. It is certain that even if the general national crisis had not developed as it did, these matters concerning the students would have been raised at the I.U.S. Council to be held this summer.

In this case it is understandable that the Action Committees should temporarily assume responsibility for the direction of student affairs, pending further elections to be held at the earliest possible moment, and further, that they should adopt as their policy the agreed 10-point programme and undertake measures regarding the improvement of student housing, stipends and curricula. Here we regard as the central issue whether these elections will in fact be held as soon as possible, and we find no evidence so far to suggest the opposite view.

It must also be emphasised that this development refers only to one section of the Czechoslovak student movement, since the constituent unions in Berne, Oloumouc and Bratislava continue to function normally, as do several of the faculty organisations in the Prague University itself.

* * *

Thirdly, regarding the expulsion of students and professors. One can understand that in a formerly occupied country it would be universally accepted that persons should be excluded from public office who had betrayed their country's interests by collaborating with the occupying force. In the Universities, the Courts of Honour legally constituted for this purpose were suspended early in 1947, even though 1,800 cases waited for review. These Courts of Honour, composed as previously, have been set in motion again.

In this case we regard the central issue to be whether the existing provision for the expulsion of students and professors who were collaborationists will be extended to include others who hold a minority opinion but nevertheless have a patriotic record. The members of I.U.S. have been given every opportunity to investigate the charges so far brought and have found no evidence of discrimination of this kind.

* * *

Therefore

1. The Executive Committee of the National Union of Students endorses the conduct of the I.U.S. Secretariat to date, and in particular commends the action of its representatives in providing them with information based on extensive and careful investigation.

2. The Executive Committee also takes note of the resignation of the American Vice-President, William Ellis, and his deputy, Jim Smith, and expresses its deep regret at these decisions. In the light of the evidence before it, the Executive cannot endorse their action which it regards as hasty and which tends to divide the students further at this juncture.

Considering also the decision to suspend membership taken in Denmark and Sweden, and the interruption of negotiations for affiliation announced temporarily in Norway and Canada, the Executive considers that the proper procedure for student organisations who find themselves in disagreement on any issue with the Secretariat is to co-operate fully with the I.U.S. and its members on all other matters pending the discussion at the Summer Council. The effect of the above decision is to penalise the international student movement and the unity of students in the I.U.S. In this respect the existence of the I.U.S. is more important than a disagreement with one of its Executive bodies, and these organisations should return their confidence in the total membership and in the governing bodies of the International Union.

3. Finally, we cannot recommend a policy of wholesale condemnation of recent events in the Czechoslovak student movement. We ask that the I.U.S. should continue its present policy of consideration of individual cases by:

(Continued on page 14)

THE WHEELS OF GOVERNMENT

EXEC. MEETS

The meeting of Exec. held on Wednesday, April 28, was marked by the presence of a full committee and several long discussions in Committee. Some knitting made remarkable progress.

A letter was received from the Chairman of the Library Committee asking the Students' Association to co-operate in providing light reading for Students. It was obvious to the meeting that this would merely mean another drain on Stud. Ass. finances, and it was decided to contact the Librarian and Dr. Anschutz and say that the Association cannot provide the money.

HARD CASH

There was a complaint from Messrs. T. G. Sprock and G. A. Nicholls that the price of £1/1/- for the Grad. Ball was too high and tended to create class distinction on financial grounds. This was squashed by Mr. McLaren, who denied the creation of class distinctions and who emphasised the fact that Exec. had to make the function pay, no matter what the price. Mr. Woods emphasised the rise in costs of supper and the fact that there were more graduates (= more free tickets), while Mr. Tizard capped the discussion by holding that it was essentially a Graduates' Ball and not for the general public.

I.S.S. CONFERENCE

The question of sending a representative to Rangoon in July was discussed, and while it was desirable, in view of the fact that the delegate would have

DR. COLEMAN MEETS EXEC.

On May 3rd Dr. Coleman came before Exec. to urge A.U.C.S.A. to send a delegate to the I.S.S. Conference in Rangoon in July. In a very short time he briefed out the position of the I.S.S. in Asia and its relation to I.U.S.

In S.E. Asia I.U.S. has made little progress since the Governments of such countries as Pakistan and Burma will not allow it to be formed. However, in 1947 a conference of students was held in India, and as a result I.S.S. groups have gained a hold there. Between 1918-1939 I.S.S. was almost purely an European organisation, but recently has acquired a strong Asiatic branch.

Relation to Student Relief

In 1918 I.S.S. was the only international student body, and it raised \$5,000,000 for World Student Christian Relief in Europe. Its three objectives are to take care of the physical needs of students, to foster goodwill between students and to stimulate the function of the University in society. It has faced, and survived, attacks from the Nazis and the Communists (said Dr. Coleman) and has maintained an "essentially liberal democratic approach." In 1939 three bodies, the Pax Romana, World Student Christian Federation and I.S.S., agreed to co-operate for Student Relief, and I.S.S. was asked to administer it.

to fly both ways, it was felt that the expense would be too great. But this decision was made before the meeting with Dr. Coleman, and at this later meeting opinion was expressed that his further information might lead Exec. to reconsider its opinion.

CLUB CHAIRMAN'S MEETING

Mr. Tizard reported that a meeting had been held and it was felt that such a body would serve no useful purpose since students have ample opportunity to air complaints to Exec.

NEW EXEC. MEMBER

Mr. Woods' resignation on his departure to Oxford was accepted and the meeting went into Committee. When the meeting emerged from Committee Mr. J. C. A. Ellis had been co-opted as the new member.

TOURNAMENT REPORT

Tom Barter presented his report of the Easter Tournament. The impossibility of obtaining block bookings had necessitated much block queuing to obtain reservations and had considerably increased the work. The cost had been about £400 (all the bills were not then in), but was reasonable considering the distance travelled. The Report recommended that a file of Tournament Teams be kept in future. Messrs. Barter and Gatfield were elected senior and junior delegates to the Winter Tournament.

N.Z.U.S.A.

A meeting of the Sports Sub-Committee was to be held on the week-end of May 24 to consider the rising cost of the Tournament. Some difficulty was ex-

TO BE OR NOT TO BE

REVUE PARTY EXPENSES QUESTIONED

A special meeting of the Executive was held on May 3 to consider an application by Mr. N. Rykers that the sum of £35 which had, at the last Exec. meeting, been voted for the Revue Party, be increased by £40. Eleven members were present and the Chairman, Mr. Nathan, wasted no time in idle discussion, which would probably have been merely a rehash of the previous argument, but put the motion that the further £40 be granted to bring the sum into line with last year and the whole question be raised at the A.G.M. Mr. Rykers intimated that there would be a Penguin strike if the money was not forthcoming, while Mr. McLaren, in speaking to his amendment, reaffirmed the £35 grant, construed this as an ultimatum by the Revue cast and an attempt to intimidate Exec. Mr. McLaren's amendment was put and lost and the original motion carried. But don't miss the A.G.M. and hear this matter aired again!

At this meeting Mr. J. A. Nathan welcomed Mr. J. Ellis to the Executive.

perienced in obtaining a representative, but eventually it was decided to approach Mr. Neal to see if he could go and, failing him, Mr. Barter. Mr. Nathan at least would be there, but he was anxious to have a fellow delegate if possible.

POLITICAL UNION

The report on this union mentioned in the last Exec. Report was discussed. Mr. Nathan moved that its formation was undesirable because it was to meet only once a year, had a clumsy electoral system for its 27 members, and it introduced an open division of politics into the College. This was supported by Mr. McLaren and Mr. Woods, who added that the Debating Club could organise such a meeting if they so desired, while Mr. Robinson said that the whole thing was a ten-year-old corpse which was being resurrected. The motion was carried.

BANK EFFICIENCY

Mr. McLaren wanted to know if Stud. Ass. had experienced any falling off in efficiency of the Bank of New Zealand since nationalisation, and did the Association wish to change to a trading bank. Apparently any fears he had were groundless and the Association was quite satisfied at present.

FAREWELL TO STUDENTS

Mr. McLaren submitted that Exec. and the students should give some measure of farewell to students going overseas for further study. It could either be a cocktail party in the W.C.R. or a formal function in the Hall. The idea was that the Men's House Committee would organise it, while the guests (who would be intimate friends of those being farewelled) would share the costs. The matter was shelved meantime, but will certainly be raised again.

(Continued on page 15)

Song Recital by Isobel Baillie on May 1 in College Hall

WE knew that Isobel Baillie's concert in the College Hall would delight us, and we were not disappointed. There are few musical performances we would like to call perfect, but if any could be called so, it was this. Little could be said about Miss Baillie's singing except that its excellence never flags. Miss Baillie directs our attention not so much to herself, except now and then when we stopped to wonder at her superb control of tone and pitch, as into the music of the songs, at the same time imparting to them that life and vividness which reveals the really great artist. Not a letter of the words, not a note of the music was missed or lost its effect.

The programme was well balanced with serious and light songs. Miss Baillie began with "O Ravishing Delight" by Arne, then "Flocks in Pastures Green Abiding" was particularly pleasing, though we have heard so much of it lately. Neat Biss Baillie sang a delightfully light (though somewhat cynical) piece "O Yes, Just So," also by Bach, and two Handel songs. "With Thee, the Unsheltered Moor I'd Tread" from "Solomon" and "O Had I Isabel's Lyre" (an old favourite) from "Joshua."

AFTER a short break the programme was resumed with three songs of Brahms: "To a Nightingale," "Sister Dear," a serious dialogue whose subject was rather bewildering, in which the voices of brother and sister were admirably distinguished, and, thirdly, "A Love Song," in which we enjoyed some beautiful high notes. Then followed two songs by Schubert in very contrasted style. "The Brook" was the most refreshing piece in the programme. In this and "Jubal's Lyre" the spontaneous flow of the music was pleasing beside the rubato which at times seemed to impair the continuity of some of the other songs. The second, "Vital Spark of

Heavenly Flame" (words by Pope) was in a serious style, being some thoughts of a soul passing from this world to the life after death.

Finally, Miss Baillie sang a group of modern songs, three by Hamilton Harty: a bright one, "Lane o' the Thrushes," and then "A Stranger's Grave," reflections of a drowned man lying in a graveyard for unbaptized babes, and "A Lullaby." The programme concluded with "Peace," by Eric Fogg, and another setting of "Spring, the Sweet Spring," this one by Ivor Gurney. As an encore Miss Baillie sang a song composed by her accompanist, Wainwright Morgan, called "Sweet Content," a happy song with a lovely "Hey, nonny, nonny" refrain. The accompanying was very fine, while nowhere obtruding; it contributed to the perfection of the performance. (For many of us it was a pleasure to hear the new piano for the first time.)

AFTER the concert Miss Pam Tisdall presented Miss Baillie with a bouquet of chrysanthemums and thanked her very graciously on behalf of the audience, at the same time expressing our hope that Miss Baillie will again favour us with a visit to N.Z. and, in particular, to our College Hall.

—M.S.

INTERNATIONAL UNION (Contd.)

- (a) Attending trials of students.
- (b) Investigating individual expulsions.
- (c) Observing the forthcoming elections from which there should re-emerge a fully representative and democratic national student organisation.
- (d) Publicising inside Czechoslovakia that it is prepared to undertake activity of this kind."

Ranters' Rally

Debating Club


"That a government of scientists would be in the best interests of any country" was the subject of the final debate of the first term.

Ruth McLaughlin, opening the case for the affirmative, expressed agreement with the contention of Professor V. J. Chapman that scientists should control the country, citing the railways, hydro-electric schemes and scientific research as fields in which government by scientists could result only in improvement. An important factor to her was the international brotherhood of scientists and, while hesitating to belittle the well-meaning efforts of governments to-day, she could see little hope for the future without a world-wide logical scientific approach.

Michael Brittain, for the defence, conjured up a depressing vision of a future House of Commons in which the classic Latin and Greek tags, which did much to add beauty and grace to the remarks of members, would be replaced by scientific formulae. Setting out to "debunk the bunk" of the first speaker ("an obviously intelligent lady forced to say things she does not mean"), the speaker shuddered at the awful possibility of a scientific Bob Semple, the possible complication of an already ornate vocabulary, and the naming of children after the elements in preference to the disciples. He held scientists could do enough damage without further opportunities.

Margaret Gaulton, discussing "the pros and cons—and consequences" of the question, quoted at length from the N.Z. Herald and concluded with the plea that, with the growing power of the expert, we should dispense with the intermediary and hand over control to the pundits.

Joan McCarroll thought that the right to stand for Parliament was an essen-



COMPLETE SECRETARIAL SERVICE

Stenographer Hire

Students' Notes Typed

Illustrations


Theses Typed

Art Work

Duplicating

ADAMSON'S BUSINESS BUREAU

Phone 43-669



tial freedom which would be denied if only scientists were to govern. Holding that the setting up of any body of men as being the only persons fit to rule was dictatorship, she rejected the affirmative's contention. For much of the time she presented a stern view to the audience (do you like horses, Dave?) as she directed her broadsides, obviously owing much to her Drama Club upbringing, at the affirmative.

Warwick Olphert summed up Mr. Brittain's remarks with the tag "O Tempora O Mores." He attacked the thesis that scientists cannot administer, and held (after a verbal spar with Miss McCarroll over Plato) that it is no longer possible to consider the philosopher fit to rule. In his day the philosopher held the key to all worthwhile knowledge. To-day the scientist is in that position.

Christopher Parr held that the only interpretation of the subject was that the present system would be swept away and a committee of scientists set up to govern. This, he held, would mean abolition of Parliamentary government and loss of democratic rights. Quoting (in English) Samuel Butler, "a man is shorn of his strength if he confines himself to one scheme or one woman," he held the scientist to be narrow in outlook and unfitted to govern.

Michael Brittain, replying for the negative, held it to be illogical to suppose we should have a government of any one particular group of, say, artists, musicians, watersiders or scientists. Describing the suggestion as childish, fatuous and inane, he concluded with Lord Balfour's words: "Leave science to scientists and government to us."

Ruth McLaughlin, in reply, reiterated her belief in the international brotherhood of scientists and maintained the negative had not disproved the affirmative's case.

The judges, Dave Norwood and Doug. Foy, awarded the victory to the affirmative. Mr. Olphert and Miss McCarroll were awarded highest individual marks.

Christ - Why Should We Believe In Him?

At one of the most interesting of the Evangelical Union's Open Forum discussions the Rev. J. Deane, Principal of the Bible Training Institute, dealt with the question "Is faith in Christ reasonable?"

The speaker asserted that we are justified in trusting Christ, and he explained to a large audience the foundations of his belief. The first point dealt with was the evidence for Christ's existence and divine origin as shown in the New Testament. No historical figure, he maintained, is better documented than Christ. The accounts of Christ's life in the New Testament were, he stressed, written by men of good character, who were willing to endure persecution and death for their belief in what they had written. These accounts, save for some reconcilable discrepancies, tallied. In addition, the Resurrection was equally well supported and, indeed, Paul named publicly over 500 citizens who had seen Christ after His death upon the Cross.

Progress of Christianity

The second point dealt with was the evidence afforded by the progress of the Christian belief itself. Its universality, its virility against persecution from without, and dangers from within. All these, in Mr. Deane's view, lent added weight to his contention. He contrasted the Islamic faith, which was confined to tropical areas, and Christianity, which is checked by no geographical boundaries.

His final point was the evidence given by his own personal trust in Christ, its influence on his life and the influence of Christ on the lives of those with whom he had come in contact. He cited the case of an habitual drunkard who for years had seldom been seen sober. This man came to Mr. Deane, who suggested that he place his troubles in the hands of God. This he did and, after a fortnight of struggle the back-sliding, he abandoned his old habits for ever. For these reasons, Mr. Deane said, he would return an emphatic "Yes" to the

question, "Is faith in Christ reasonable?" He affirmed his belief in Christ, in Christ's word and teaching, and he believed that what Christ said was God communicating Himself to us.

Reason and Will

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Deane, in reply to a question, held that behind every act of unbelief there is a mora wrong. Reason is convinced but the Will refuses to surrender.

In reply to another question, he denied that there was any possibility of reaching God other than through Christ. At this point, owing to lack of time, the meeting concluded, although several members of the audience seemed anxious to deal more fully with the issues raised by the textual criticism of the Bible.

EXECUTIVE MEETING

(Continued)

ELECTION REPORT

The report tabled at the last meeting was adopted, with its recommendations for more polling compartments, more publicity, clearer set-out of voting papers, continuation of two-day polling and the erection of an election notice board to give candidates a space to make statements.

REVUE PARTY

This was the last matter discussed, and £35 was voted. Mr. N. Rykers, Chairman of Revue Committee, was absent at a rehearsal.

The meeting closed with an expression of best wishes for Mr. Woods and thanks for the work he had put in with the Social Portfolio.

FOR FINER FURNISHINGS

Consult the furniture Specialists . . .

ANDREWS & CLARK

QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

FRENCH PLAY

The Modern Languages Club had an amusing evening on April 22nd when the play "Monsieur Lambert" was presented in the College Hall. Highlight of the evening was the spectacle of a professor being carried off kicking and struggling by two students (the talented Butler brothers). Later to appear bare-footed and damp after an enforced shower-bath.

The play dealt with the complications which ensued when an innocuous picture dealer on holiday at Monte Carlo tried to sell his wife's tiara to two crooks (Dr. West and Natalie England) posing as a Russian prince and his distinguished companion. Diana Tollemache as Madame Lambert and Lionel Isod as the delightfully idiotic receptionist at the asylum completed a very strong cast. It was disappointing that the audience wasn't large. After all, it is not very often that members of the staff so display themselves in their true colours!

* * *

DEBATING CLUB PROGRAMME SECOND TERM ACTIVITIES

Club Debates, Junior and Senior Oratory Contests, trials for Joynt Scroll and representatives to meet the touring Australian debaters (expected to arrive in August), impromptu speech evenings and debates in the Auckland Debating Association's Atheneum Cup contest will comprise some of the activities of the Debating Club this term. Those interested in taking part should contact any member of the committee.

In the Atheneum Cup contest the club will meet the Waterside Workers, Junior Chamber of Commerce and Junior National Party. First debate will be against the Watersiders at 'Varsity in the third week of the term. 'Varsity will take the affirmative with the subject "That Socialism can be enforced only by Dictatorship."

For All SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS and FINE CHEMICALS

GEO. W. WILTON & CO.
LTD.

63 Shortland Street, 156 Willis Street,
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
Ph. 41-795 Ph. 53-504

Lit. Club Meets a Normal Genius When

Miss Cecil Hull Speaks On Jane Austen

A fair—notably so—assembly gathered in the Women's Common Room on the evening of the 25th April to hear Miss Cecil Hull, whose reputation as a speaker on literary subjects is most assuredly none the less bright for this last address. After an introduction by Mr. Wells, Miss Hull arose, gave a solemn assurance that she had no intention of occupying all the time she had been asked to, and launched into her subject.

Jane Austen was chiefly remarkable as a normal genius. She had, said Miss Hull, special gifts of serenity and sanity, and a cool and intelligent detachment which made her closer to the eighteenth century than to the romanticism of the nineteenth. Jane Austen's uneventful life was further instance of her complete normality. A happy childhood, pleasant school days, an affectionate family life all gave her the sanity which is her most notable characteristic. Miss Hull compared Jane Austen's easy serenity to the passionate unhappiness of the Brontës, adding that the only point of similarity was that both the Brontës and Austens were clerical families.

Analysing Jane Austen's artistry, Miss Hull pointed out her subtle and delicate humour, and her unfailingly clear exposure of fools and hypocrites by the light of common sense. Jane had been accused of snobbery, and—by the Brontë—of lack of "real passion." The first accusation Miss Hull refuted by reference to "Emma"—the tale of a youthful snobbishness outgrown, and the second, she said, could easily be attributed to feminine jealousy.

Jane Austen's special charm brought her wide popularity. Sir Walter-Scott liked her work immensely, Miss Milford praised the reality of her characters, and Somerset Maugham declared her insight

unequaled. Miss Hull here quoted from an article of her own entitled "Jane Austen Heroines Do Their Bit," and surely no greater proof of the reality of Jane Austen's characters is needed than the obvious feasibility of the idea of Marion Dashwood pursuing airmen, or Emma Woodhouse giving lectures on First Aid. The main peculiarity about Jane Austen, repeated Miss Hull, was that she had no peculiarities.

It was impossible, said Miss Hull concluding, to feel tepid about Jane Austen's work. One either liked it or disliked it. Your correspondent came away feeling that Miss Hull was certainly to be found in the former category, and that it was a change to hear someone who had no objections to a little genuine enthusiasm when talking about literature.

—R.H.L.

Commercial Services Bureau

Telephones 43-473 : 41-629

FOR STUDENTS' NOTES, CLUB CIRCULARS AND ALL TYPING OR DUPLICATION NEEDS

109 SOUTHERN CROSS BLDG.
Chancery St., Auckland, C.I.

KIWI

Contributions for Kiwi, the annual magazine of the College, are sought. Serious and light verse, essays, and short stories, sketches and photographs are needed. Leave in Craccum box, addressed to The Editor, Kiwi.



Brewed at the LION BREWERY

PLAYHOUSE

KARANGAHAPE ROAD

Sponsors Kerridge Odeon

Be Sure to See
THE CINEMA AT ITS BEST

—In—
"PASTORAL SYMPHONY"
the French Classic

with
MICHELE MORGAN
and
PIERRE BLANCHARD

Sub-titles in English

Special Rates to Student Parties.

Ring Theatre Phone 48-252

'Communist Menace' to N.Z.

The Debating Society's meeting of the 19th of April at first sight promised to be an eventful one. The subject under discussion was "That the Alleged Communist Menace to New Zealand is a Figment of the Imagination of the Daily Press," and the discussion attracted over eighty listeners.

On the appearance of the speaker's your reporter wondered if by some mischance he had fallen in with a meeting of the Labour Club. Mr. McClaren's team composed, in addition to the leader, Mr. Thomson and Mr. Foy, and they were (is it really necessary to say?) taking the affirmative. For the negative were Mr. Wren (who removed his coat before speaking, perhaps a subtle attempt to curry favour with the proletariat?), Mr. Little and Mr. Hancock.

Mr. McClaren, opening the case for the affirmative, maintained that Communism in New Zealand is not harmful to the welfare of the people, and discussed at some length the idea, fostered, he assured us, by certain newspapers, that strikes are caused by Communists, and he quoted several extracts (no, not from the "People's Voice") to support this contention.

"We are not here to decide whether Communism is good or bad," said Mr. Wren for the negative. He maintained the question was whether or not Communism constituted a threat, and went on to assert that it did constitute a threat of change to the present social

system and also to our well-being. The Communists themselves, he contended, admit that they are a threat to the established order; if they do not they are not Communists.

Mr. Thomson was unfortunate in venturing on a series of rhetorical questions. "What," he asked, "is the great menace? How many votes did the Communists obtain at the last elections?" The answers received from the audience were anything but encouraging. Working to his climax, he assured the listeners that there will always be a strong Trade Union movement wherever people congregate. "In the factories, in the harbours, in the wharves. . . ." Unfortunately a helpful suggestion of "Pubs" from the audience ruined the effect.

A harrowing picture of life under a Communist regime was painted by Mr. Little. He assured his listeners that sports would be controlled; failure to obtain terms would result in an enforced stay with a Labour Battalion; the Swing Club would be suppressed as subversive; religion would be abolished; and failure to obey the Communist dictates would result either in death or transportation.

Mr. Foy, concluding the case for the affirmative, quoted at some length from the Communist Party's regulations and dealt with several of the arguments put forward by the previous speakers. He was, however, soon interrupted by Mr. Wren, who asked whether or not the speaker professed himself a Communist. Avoiding the accusing eyes of Mr. McClaren, Mr. Foy was obliged to confess he did not.

Quoting from an assorted selection of newspapers, Mr. Hancock produced a statement of the Prime Minister's in which he urged the members of the Labour Party to fight against Communism. Mr. Hancock suggested gently that this, perhaps, was why the Labour Club had come along that evening. Quoting from Marx: "Let the ruling classes tremble at the thought of social revolution," the speaker asserted that Communism, like Women, is a menace.

Summing up for the negative, Mr. Wren emphasised that Communists were a threat to the "status quo" and, since they followed Marx, must therefore constitute a menace.

Mr. McClaren took some pains to show that the word "threat" in the motion must be considered as being equivalent to "menace," i.e., express some idea of "harmony" and not merely that of "change." He maintained that the leader of the negative had failed to keep to the terms of the motion and that therefore his arguments were of no avail.

An open ballot was held, firstly on the standard shown by the speakers, and secondly on the motion as a whole. In both of these the affirmative team was successful.

Mr. Chapman, as judge, expressed himself dissatisfied with the discussion, since the word "threat" had been left undefined. However, he considered that the affirmative team had made the best effort to get to grips with the subject, and he therefore awarded his decision to them.

"My daughter has taken a Ph.D. in America. She majored in Beekeeping and Appreciation of Art, with subsidiary points for Heat, Engines, Etiquette and Tatting. Why don't our fusty old colleges have up-to-date syllabi like that?"

—Mrs. Cowcroft (News Chronicle, London).

GEORGE COURT'S

for quality goods at lower prices

We invite you to share in the advantages of this great store . . . advantages that we have perfected over 60 years of trading . . . an unfailing courtesy, a cheerful atmosphere, a fine sense of service, and the unquestionable quality of everything we sell. Come to George Court's always for quality goods at lowest prices . . . for all college needs.

GEORGE COURT'S
KARANGAHAPE ROAD
AUCKLAND

WATTS SPORTS DEPOT LIMITED

SPORTS SPECIALISTS

EXCHANGE LANE, 95 QUEEN STREET

CRICKET — FOOTBALL — TENNIS —
HOCKEY — SOFTBALL — BADMINTON —
BOXING — GOLF — TABLE TENNIS —
ATHLETIC GEAR — DARTS — TENIKOIT.

All Sports Sundries

We are direct Importers of Sports Goods.

SPORTS

RUGBY

Senior Revue

The continued success of the University senior Rugby fifteen, which is at present first equal in the Gallagher Shield, is largely due to greatly improved play by the forwards. Of the six games played, five have been won and one lost. Since their defeat by Grammar, 'Varsity has beaten Northcote, Otahuhu and Grafton.

The Northcote game was won easily, but against Otahuhu University were lucky to win. With ten minutes to play, the side was down 9-3, but a penalty by Robinson, followed by a converted try right on time, saved the game. Incidentally, Andrew Robinson's kicking was a great help against Grafton. His three penalties put a different complexion on the game. Great credit is due to the forwards for their display against Grafton. In the second spell they outplayed the formidable Grafton pack and gave their superior back line the opportunities to win the game. Penman, Rope, Craig and Robinson showed to advantage in a pack which plays together all the time.

With selection of Auckland's representative team pending, several players have a great chance of gaining representative honours. McDonald in the forwards appears a certainty, while Gilmour, Sweet and Cooney all have excellent chances of selection.

This year the New Zealand Universities' fifteen will play Auckland, and inclusion in the team forms an extra enticement for all players. The four players previously mentioned have excellent chances of inclusion in the N.Z. Universities' team, while one or two of the other forwards may also make the grade.

A pleasing feature of play recently has been Murray Tanner's showing at full-back. Originally a five-eighth, he was placed at full-back as a temporary measure in the early games, and his form lately has been so good that the theoretical weak link in the line has not eventuated. Barter at half-back has been throwing out shocking passes to Cooney at times, and he will need to improve if he is to keep ahead of Halligan, who has been playing first-class Rugby for the juniors.

With only three games to play in the first round, the team will certainly be one of the leaders when the second round begins, and it is expected that the University-Ponsonby clash on June 5 will produce some of the best football seen this year.

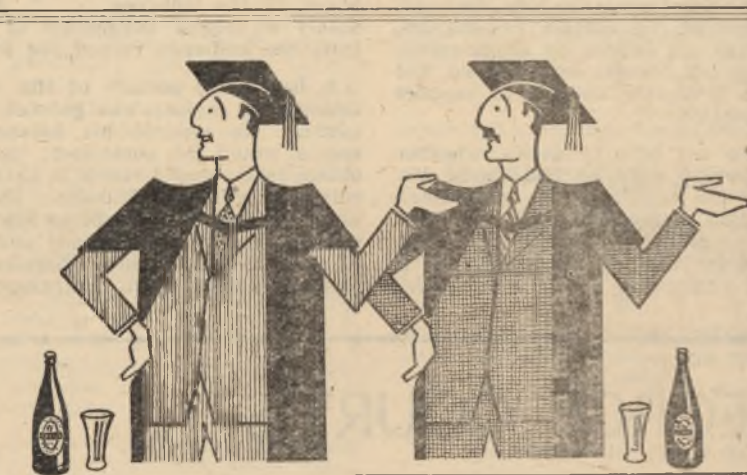
Success in Lower Grades

Good results are found outside the Senior XV. In the Junior Grades the three 'Varsity teams have all shown most promising form, and have produced some attractive football. 2A is a particularly strong side with a well-combined back line and fast, heavy forwards. Unbeaten after five matches, the team has scored 149 points as against 27. Four of the backs—Wilkinson, Wells, Kay and Halligan—and four forwards—White, Haslett, Fisher and Woodward—have been nominated for the Auckland Junior Representatives.

Junior B have kept out of trouble through a succession of fine Saturdays, when the speed and fitness of the team have been served by the fine playing conditions. But the one defeat incurred this season points to a serious weakness in the side—lack of weight in the forwards. This disadvantage makes it

imperative for the backs to sharpen their attack, making the utmost use of their limited opportunities. Hugh Kawharu's extraordinarily fine goal-kicking has won matches on several occasions. In the Northcote game, when the side was sadly depleted through "holiday absences" (ten regulars and three Soccer players took the field!), Hugh kicked four penalty goals, all from around the half-way mark, and 'Varsity won 15-0. Kawharu and the full-back, Gair, have been nominated for the Junior Representatives.

Junior C have a rather chequered record. A notable win was scored over a strong Ponsonby team, mainly the result of some magnificent tackling in the backs. The following week the team was upset by a very ragged Eden side, the failure of the backs to defend resolutely contributing to the heavy defeat. A shadow team in vacation colours lost narrowly to Waitemata, while the re-



LET'S CRACCUM

OR SOME VARSITY 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

THE STUDENTS' SOOTHING SYRUP

Bottled with loving care by JOHN REID & CO. LTD., Anzac Ave., Auckland.

pen their
of their
awharu
has won
In the
side was
y abse
e Soccer
i kicked
ound the
on 15—
air, have
r Repre

aining game was drawn with Mt.
skill.
The Intermediates have fallen below
the Varsity standard traditional in this
grade. This is partly the result of the
aduation to other teams of men who
played intermediate football together for
to four years. Of the Old Guard only
two remain in this year's A team. The
is settling down, however, to play
ood football. After a meritorious win
ver Te Papapa and a narrow loss to
en, holiday defections caused the team
ome embarrassment, and affected their
ay accordingly. It is difficult to judge
the form of the Intermediate B XV. A
young side composed mainly of freshers,
appeared likely to develop into a
ound combination before the vacation
ary abruptly suspended its activities.
the Club in future does not propose to
ndone the selfishness of the player who
es away for his holidays without
ranging for his place to be filled.

DB
LAGER
The
Great Favourite
from the
WAITEMATA MODEL
BREWERY



BADMINTON PLAYERS—

We are Specialists in Restringing
CALL AND CONSULT US—OUR
ADVICE IS FREE

MERV. WALLACE :

W. H. WEBB

9 Wellesley St. — Phone 45-287

Brimfull
of
HEALTH



VITA+STOUT
The Tonic Beverage

WOMEN'S HOCKEY CLUB

Pepper Talk. Vol 1., No. 1

"If you can't say anything nice, don't say it at all."

Having given members several weeks to recollect that tradition demands we hit the ball with the flat side of the stick, and that History has shown that it is strategically wiser to aim at the opponent's goal, may we be forgiven for presuming to levy criticism at you all? Certainly there seems to be little warranting nice flowery phrases. Euphemism is not constructive, so please be assured that we mean no personal affronts when we say—

The Senior Team has, through lack of cohesion, indifferent stickwork, and muddled tactics, contrived to lose three matches, draw once (the only game meriting our Senior status), and by a superb and concerted effort beat Ardmore (by default).

They may say nice things about us in the "Eight o'Clock"; we are not worried by libel laws here.

Our forwards do not lack speed; indeed, Varsity probably has the fastest line in the competitions, but we condemn the indecision in the circle, the complete absence of following in after shooting, and we would like to see much harder hitting from them all. How Julie Price gets away with "sticks" sixty times every match is a phenomenon only to be explained by repeated blackouts on the part of the referees. Why does Miss Winter, when she has got to the edge of the circle, lean back to contemplate her achievement? R. Gribble, B. Rudd and S. Sharpe, a good, fast combination outside the circle, appear, after one shot at the goal (mostly wide), to draw aside as if to say to the opposing defence:

"Thank you, your turn now."

We conclude reluctantly that you cannot be a lady and play good hockey. Not in Auckland, anyway.

Of the "frayed ends" of the defence ("slashed to ribbons" Auckland Star, "run off their feet" N.Z. Herald), we say:

Nancy Wright plays to the physical peril of all around her. Speculation is best left to the Stock Exchange. Nancy has a beautiful wallop when she keeps the ball on the ground. Margaret Robinson, always a lady on the field, is one of the few untemperamental players. Reliable, she still persists in hitting too flat passes to her wing. Fresher Angela Wilson is an adequate and tireless worker who should, with experience and the development of a harder drive, reach Representative class. Maureen Lamb and Sue Ellis play closer together than any other two team members. Conversation or combination? Senior experience should do a lot for Sue, who, a bit lazy, nevertheless has the power and persistence needed for a full-back. Through the offices of a good press agent Maureen somehow managed to bash her way into the Auckland A Representative Team (the rest of the team are pleased and proud, but are still gasping). Joan Winter was chosen

for the Rep. trial, but was not available. Goalie M. Lowe has had some brilliant moments.

May we attribute the passion of the Senior Reserve wings for pirouetting (turning on the ball in the eyes of the referees) to the influence of the Ballet Rambert? We feel that the rest of the forwards would do well to toss before the match to decide who is to play in the centre! Special mention to B. Lister and G. Hookings for consistent play. To th halves, five forwards are quite enough. The tendency to bunch together like carrots is not confined to this team and appears above and below. V. Gardner has yet to regain the form which placed her in the Intermediate Rep. class last year.

(Continued foot next page)

SOCGER

Back in the Reserve Grade after a year's senior football, the College XI plays its game modestly away from the public galleries. Varsity has no cause to blush over performances, however. With the surprise relegation of a strong senior club and the influx of good English players, the standard of play has been unusually high, comparing favourably at times with that seen at Blandford Park. Varsity have suffered only one defeat on the playing fields, a further loss being inflicted on the side in the committee rooms when the XI was penalised for calling on five unregistered players.

It is too early in the season to estimate Tournament chances, but a 15—1 win over Air Force in the latest match is a promising sign that Pete Matasau and his boys will be right on the ball in August.

HOCKEY

Craccum goes to press on the eve of the fateful match with St. Luke's, co-leaders with Varsity in the senior championship. Both sides are unbeaten after four rounds of interesting hockey, and it is difficult to forecast how the teams will line up at the end of the first round. Varsity have been untroubled, St. Luke's have met the stronger teams, Somerville have some leeway to make up, the result of an early defeat.

The composition of the College XI is changed very little from last year. Boaden, an N.Z.U. Athletic Blue, has taken a place in the forward line, and last year's Junior Representative, M. Cooper, is in goal. Crawley is captaining the team from the half-line, directing the play with success to North Island rep. Dave Neale. Neale is combining better with his inside forwards, which gives the team greater scoring power than it had last season. Dick Coldham had a field day in the latest game, the Mt. Eden match, scoring all of Varsity's six goals. Followers of the team who remember how suddenly and completely Varsity faded out last season are a little apprehensive of what has really been a brilliant beginning to the season.

FOR THE RELIEF OF NEEDY STUDENTS OVERSEAS
AND THE DELIGHT OF THE CHARITABLY DISPOSED
SUNDRY TALENTED MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF

Auckland University College

P R E S E N T

Their Version of The Immortal Wm. Shakspear's Tragical History
and very Satirical Comedy

Troilus and Cressida

Excellently expressing the beginning of their loves, with the
conceited wooing of Pandarus, Prince of Licia.
Lechery, lechery, still wars and lechery, nothing else holds fashion.

T H E P L A Y E R S ' N A M E S

PRIAM Professor H. R. Rodwell.
King of Troy, dread Priam.
HECTOR Mr. A. R. D. Fairburn
Valour and pride excel themselves in Hector.
Too gentle and too free a man.
TROYLUS Mr. K. Sinclair.
O admirable youth! he ne'er saw thee and
twenty,
Not yet mature, yet matchless, firm of word,
Speaking in deeds, and deedless in his tongue.
Doting, foolish.
PARIS Mr. Lister.
Our firebrand brother . . . wanton Paris.
HELENUS Mr. F. A. Sandall.
You are for dreams and slumber . . . he'll
fight indifferent.
BASTARD Mr. Johnston.
In everything illegitimate.
AENEAS Mr. Crawley.
A brave man, one of the flowers of Troy.
CALCHAS Mr. Holt.
A traitor Trojan priest, with the Greeks.
PANDARUS Professor A. C. Keys.
Hence broker, lackey, ignomy and shame
Pursue thy life.
AGAMEMNON Mr. M. K. Joseph.
Nerve and bone of Greece . . . An honest
fellow enough, but he has not so much brain
as car-wax.
MENELAUS Professor V. J. Chapman.
A louse of a lazar.
ACHILLES Mr. R. M. Chapman.
The sinew and forehead of our host,
Having his ear full of his airy fame,
Grows dainty of his worth, and in his tent,
Lies mocking our designs . . .
His brain as barren as banks of Libya.

AJAX Mr. J. C. Reid.
Dull, brainless Ajax. . . . Valiant as a lion,
churlish as a bear, slow as an elephant.
ULYSSES Professor S. Musgrove.
Divide thy lips, we are confident . . .
We shall hear music, wit and oracle.
NESTOR Professor A. G. Davis.
That stale old mouse-eaten dry cheese.
DIOMEDE Mr. Leys.
That dissembling abominable varlet.
PATROCHLUS Mr. K. B. Pfahum.
Upon a lazy bed, the livelong day breaks
scurril jests.
THERSITES Dr. A. H. West.
A rascal, a scurvy, railing knave; a very
filthy rogue.
HELEN Miss Kent.
A pearl . . . The mortal Venus, the heart-
blood of beauty, love's invisible soul.
ANDROMACHE Miss Pentry.
How poor Andromache shrills her dolour
forth.
CASSANDRA Dr. Sheppard.
Our mad sister. . . This foolish, dreaming,
superstitious girl.
CRESSIDA Miss Hargreaves.
It is the prettiest villain. . . . Her wanton
spirits look out at every joint, and motive
of her body.
PRODUCER Mr. E. H. McCormick.
What griefs hath set the jaundice on your
cheeks?
. . . . checks and disasters
Grow in the veins of actors highest rear'd.

Auckland:

At the College Hall

THURSDAY, 10th JUNE. Price, 1/-.

The Intermediates, energetically captained by Betty Luscombe, have several fresher forwards of real promise. To the defence we say, experts do not commend hitting across the goalmouth. The stiff competition this team is meeting should be of considerable value to them.

The Juniors: Nursery candidates, it is kinder to hit your opponents on their pads, failing this, somewhere between the knees and neck! You won your first game playing well (applause and considerable envy from the other teams).

Junior play is fun, rules are not so stringent, and there is this fascinating element of danger every time you get near another player, friend or foe.

Early this term there is to be a Club talk by Mrs. Jensen, one of our Vice-Presidents and an official of the Association. This will be of value to players of all Grades. There is to be a stick awarded for the most improved Junior Player this season.

Finally, and desperately, do get to the games on time. 'Varsity has a foul repu-

tation this season in this respect. The committee may institute a fine system. If it goes on the Referees won't love any more and then we'll never win a game.

Of interest to our Women's Sports Clubs is the new Publication, "Women in Sport." The Editor, Mrs. D. St. Monnds, has always taken a constructive interest in University teams, and Women's Cricket and Hockey Clubs especially owe a good deal to her sympathetic help.