

CRACCUM



6d

Vol. 22

No. 7

23rd. July, 1948

ONE GUINEA PRIZE
Offered for the Best Design
submitted by July 27th for a
new CRACCUM nameplate

1. Depth—2 inches.
2. Width—7½ inches.
3. Wording—Craccum, The Journal of Auckland University College, in sans-serif type.
4. Decoration—Possibly, but not essentially, the College crest or some other localising motif.
5. Ruling beneath can be best supplied at the printery.



SO THAT THE BRAINS MAY MEET

The most common accusation levelled against a University newspaper is that it concentrates in far too great a degree upon the faculty of Arts. There is usually a good deal of truth in such an accusation, for Arts students—particularly those studying English—seem to gravitate naturally towards perfecting their essay style in the columns of the College paper. This inevitably results in more space and attention being given to Arts affairs, to the detriment of those of other faculties.

In common with other journals, Craccum has been subject to this criticism. In effect, with the removal of the School of Architecture to Symonds Street, and that of the Engineers to Ardmore, the Arts block has tended to become the news-centre of the College. Such a state of affairs must, if allowed to continue, result in the complete segregation of the various faculties. Already there is a tendency, particularly in the Arts block, for the

student to regard his faculty as a self-sufficient unit without any wider connections. This attitude, with its consequent implications, is most prejudicial to the unity that should prevail between the various branches of the College.

Craccum may play an important part in preventing this fission in the College. A series of articles, the first of which (on the Zoology Department) will appear in the next issue, covering aspects of other faculties and departments is now in preparation. These articles will present to the students of various faculties a digest of the activities of other sections of the University, and will, it is hoped, give a slightly different viewpoint on their own work to the students of those other sections. In this manner Craccum hopes to bring into being a form of "College Consciousness" which will endure even if further divisions occur in the physical fabric of the University College.

NO FUSS

OVER FIRST 1948 ELECTIONS

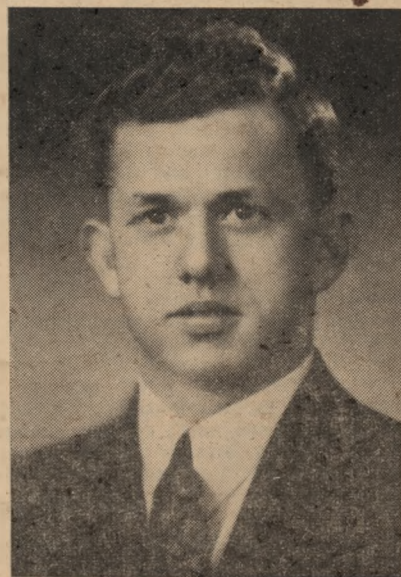
Declared elected unopposed on 7th July were Bob Tizard and Peter Robinson as President and Secretary for the Association year that begins the day after the A.G.M. on August 4th.

President-elect Tizard, B.A., a Junior Scholar, ex-Auckland Grammar and R.N.Z.A.F. (3½ years as a navigator in Europe), has been learning how to steer the ship from pilot John Nathan. He can be seen at most meetings of Labour Club and International Relations Club.

Secretary-elect Robinson, ex-King's College, a National Scholar, and a fifth-year law student, has been Assistant Secretary during the year. Sport: Soccer; Hometown: Gisborne; chief weaknesses: a foul-smelling pipe and editing Inside View, the Y.M.C.A. resident's occasional paper. Both are efficient two-finger typists.



R. J. TIZARD, President.



P. F. ROBINSON, Secretary.

KIWI — And the Common Room Chairs

A QUESTION WILL BE ASKED AT EXAMINATION

"Did You Read KIWI 1948? Comment Using Examples To Illustrate Your Reply. Question Compulsory"

There is something to be said, and it concerns every student in the Auckland University. It concerns every person who has questioned himself on the function of the University, and we dare assert that to be the first question that anyone within the University must answer.

KIWI Is Dead. In Its Place A New KIWI

In pronouncing KIWI dead, and in announcing its immediate successor, we imply no criticism of its past editors, only of the circumstances under which they laboured. All this means, really, is that you should have read KIWI for 1947 because you will need that as a yardstick by which to measure KIWI 1948. Arrogance, you think? Maybe, but there is growth in all things. KIWI of 1948 will remain a Student publication, but in order to be certain that you mean what we mean, don't turn the page a moment, but read on.

KIWI 1948 will seek to return more to Phoenix than to its predecessors in name, but whilst accepting the force of the precedent of Phoenix, it does not seek to emulate it. Indeed, the context of reality has so changed since then that the emulation of Phoenix, if carried out in any completeness, would prove more an artificial discipline than a stimulus. But a University magazine can be more than KIWI has been, and it is our intention to make it more. Taking it at a lower level—you get more for your money.

Generally, the change will take a quite definite form. KIWI this year will exclude much that has become customary in past years; it will include more than KIWI has hitherto included. The format will be almost entirely altered, and the typography, in the hands of the Pelorus Press, will be, at least, a complete departure from that standard which previously held. The field and function of KIWI will be extended, and it will range much wider in its search for "material." The graduate quotes and the photograph of the Student Executive will not appear in KIWI 1948. It is hoped that these can be more suitably embodied in, say, CRACCUM.

That then is, broadly, the policy of this year's KIWI. As the majority of work in connection with it is still to be done, there will presumably be slight variations from it. KIWI can be no greater than its contributions. Criticism has already been made of this changed policy. The pessimists are, of course, more numerous, and pessimism always depends upon a conservative view.

The points most often made are these:

1. Why direct KIWI away from the students for whom and by whom it is published?
2. Why generally endanger the life of the magazine and give the poor bird vertigo?
3. Is the new policy justified and is this a justifiable use of Student Executive money?
4. By excluding the quotes and the photograph, etc., and by going beyond the University for material, is not KIWI disregarding the necessity of sale?

The questions go beyond this, but these are the main points. The answer to all of them is the same: the answer is a statement of policy or rather of the considerations that have determined the policy.

If a body of culture or a cultural movement exists, no matter how weakly, if there are people seriously engaged in painting and writing, in the profession of art, can the University afford to disregard it? Can any student, examining the whole reason for his attendance at University, disregard it? KIWI seeks to perform a less limited service than has heretofore been the case. A large part of that service is to relate student and University thought to an immediate environment by means of that body of culture already mentioned. There is an obvious danger in using such phrases as these, in peddling culture and the word, and in this case they will bear only the most general interpretation.



Students are responsible for KIWI, for its contents and its policy, for its criteria of selection and rejection, for its growth or decline. That they do not fill out the content of the magazine in full does not in any way alter the argument. YOU are involved . . . it makes little difference in this view of responsibility, whether you prefer pingpong to Thucydides or have an equal preference for both. The duty, and I apologise for the highfalutin' word, the duty of the Student Executive is as much bound up with KIWI as with inter-University football or the cushioning of the common room chairs. There would be no KIWI if the Executive did not see this.

This article has been written quite frankly to prepare the ground. The element of surprise will, we hope, remain: the element of shock, which does not directly serve our ends, we have here tried to soften.

KIWI wants contributions. Without them, obviously, it cannot work. KIWI wants:

LINOCUTS.
CRITICAL WORK.
SHORT STORIES.
POETRY.

Anyone is eligible, the only qualification is merit. Because we cannot solicit material from each student in person, the onus is on YOU. On you lies the responsibility.

—M.D.

Direct your contribution to KIWI, Exec. Room or CRACCUM box.

HAVE A BANANA!

LANDFALL, No. 6. The Caxton Press. 5s.

THERE is probably no more fitting place to review *Landfall* than in a University sheet for, after all, it is virtually ours, a by-blow, perhaps, but still ours. Amusing myself by totting up the contributors' pages in five of the back numbers, I make its origins about 37 per cent University staff, 31 per cent closely connected with education, being everything from Adult Education lectures to War History, and 32 per cent "Others." I should be surprised if less than three-quarters have been in the University of New Zealand at one time or another. Considering this, it is, I suppose, garish how often we stab our baby, or rather, set fire to this old folks' home. Eight thousand students "in" the University, thousands more graduates, yet the subscribers to *Landfall* average out at a thousand an issue. Perhaps we had better call cease fire on those quaint American cow-colleges for a little while longer.

AS for this issue; briefly, the prose and criticism is about as good as usual, the verse a good deal worse. But, all in all, still very much worth its price.

Most intriguing is Blackwood Paul's bird-shot view of New Zealand politics. Setting out most usefully to startle the Left-wing ravens for their automatic croaks of "Nevermore" over once-militant Cabinet members, he then liberally sprinkles the same Labour leaders as being an emotive breed of that army friend, the Hoo-Hoo bird, which thought and flew both ways at once. Mr. Paul suffers a little too deeply from that intellectual's occupational disease, seeing all sides of the question, to have even tickled his targets. But he does make a pleasantly tolerant pop in the noiseless wasteland of New Zealand's political thinking.

D. W. BALLANTYNE'S story *And The Glory* is what it aims to be—accurate. That is, it renders frustration believable, and does very well as a sociological footnote on exactly what is fishy in "The South Pacific Social Security Paradise." But if sociology is what we need, I prefer it straight, as in T. H. Scott's *From Emigrant to Native*. This

second instalment is the plainer of the two. Though the first was irritatingly vague and involved, it had hold of the hem of something more important than what is shown here. Nevertheless, Mr. Scott has recorded a vital transition in our real history—that some New Zealanders have grown into and of their country and community in such a manner that they depart in living from that fact, and do not depart from the fact of the traditions and way of life imported with their predecessors. Much bad writing about the poor alien artist under the louring manuka hills awaiting the indigenous Messiah may now be gently junked.

Mr. Cox, on a town plan for Wellington (What? Our local M.P.'s silent again?) is driven to that vice of the expert speaking to the presumably unconverted; he uses only the clichés of his trade. Of the perennially interesting local solution to a local problem, he says all too little, and he includes in the illustrations some posters that should be publicly stamped on at Elam. The models of a profitable Wellington are attractively sanitary.

OF the reviews, which are inevitably the best part of *Landfall*, and in this

SAYS WELTANSCHMALTZ

issue, "most excellently fair," I shall decently say nothing and pass on to the poetry.

Which is not good; saving only Denis Glover's *Themes*. Years of printing apprentice-poets have pruned his own verse until it is both clean and clear; oh rare remarkable man. What could be nicer or more gentle than:

"What shall be sing? sings Harry.

Of lovers then? A sorry myth

To tickle tradesmen's palates with."

Even his exercise in historical bric-a-brac, *Olaf* (a Norseman) has the penetration to retain what might be obtusely classed as a pedestrian truism,

"And thinking murder fun

Would burn a city, colonise a coast."

But for Ruth France's *The Island*, I see little genuine need. Its thought, and for message, appears to be that Nature will get you—and quietly too.

"I knew by then how love is found, truth

Discovered; delicately at first and unaware

(Continued on next page.)

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J. F. Ewen, B.A.

HAVE A BANANA—Cont.

Then battering like birds; a wounded gull
Beats itself to death on a groper
hook left baited."
A little uneven? But wait. It jerks
along like a shunting engine in a coal
shortage.

"It wasn't even real considered against
Men and Material, War and Atomic
Energy.

Reality rejected, too, the hut I built,
now ruined."

Best compared, perhaps, with William
Hart-Smith, another of Dame Nature's
lyricists.

"Cones exploding sharply in the heat?"

and I thought it was the voice of
branches talking where they meet."

There is nothing, as Brutus was heard
to observe, like the blunt end. And for
the rest: the poem Lyttelton is quite
pleasant, but Holding Paddock and
Autumn, Pont Hills are already among
my favourite after-dinner recitations.

ALTOGETHER hardly admirable? On
the contrary, this issue confirms that
Landfall is still the only recurrently in-
teresting event in the charmed circle of
New Zealand's publications, and cer-
tainly the only one capable of stirring
a private review from all its readers.
Ah, yes, I forgot. We've not here to
be stirred, we're here to get a degree.
How right you are.

[Those unwilling or unable to spend
five shillings on **Landfall** may care to
use the copy in the College Library—a
useful antidote for the Banana Men-
tality.—Ed.]

Stalin and Fish

The Editor,
Craccum,
Sir,—

If correctly reported, the "possible
commentator" whose views on current
affairs appear in your July 1 issue is,
surely, a little less than clear. If
"facts are not inherently significant,"
is not a fact, in what fashion are facts
significant? If Joe Stalin exists, is he
a fact? Is he inherently significant, or
must he wait for our commentator to
arrange him in a shape or pattern? If
Joe Stalin likes fish (a lady who once
studied in a Soviet school vouches for
this valuable piece of knowledge, a
hand-out to the scholars), is that gas-
tronomic preference a fact, or must
Uncle Joe and his ichthyophilic itch
wait anxiously for a commentator to give
them meaning and significance?

In other words, what is a fact? Does
it possess existence outside the ob-
server? If so, surely that fact cannot be
meaningless, for nothing that exists can
be meaningless. Existence implies both
a creator and purpose.

I feel that the commentator is con-

CURRENT AFFAIRS COMMENT

RARELY has so much dangerous nonsense been crammed into one
page as in the article opposing a current affairs column in your
last issue. Not only is its "philosophical" basis ultimately absurd, but
the argument which follows, when logically applied, would deny the
need for a University paper, for a University, for any expression of
ideas whatsoever.

It is asserted by the writer in ques-
tion that "facts are not inherently signifi-
cant"—that a human mind alone can
systematise them. The view is funda-
mentally anti-scientific, since it refuses
to recognise the separate objective exist-
ence of the material world. By infer-
ence, no science, physical or social, is
possible; and its dualism of mind-matter
is similarly indefensible—is not "mind"
a fact? Further, it is implied that be-
tween other facts and the human mind
there is solely a one-way relationship;
interaction between individual and en-
vironment is precluded. Interpretation
alone is possible, since facts cannot be
changed, and no mention is made of any
factors guiding this "process of mental
selection." Indeed, on this writer's basis,
there can be none, since the mind alone
has the power to act.

THE invitation to intellectual cowardice
which follows is, however, my main
concern. "Never speak unless your
opinion is generally accepted," is the
slogan—a ridiculous one, since the
article referred to itself represents a
minority view and would never have
been printed, had its writer been con-
sistent. On this basis, **Craccum** itself
must close down since nothing in its
pages represents the opinions of the
whole College, or even of all of those
who read the paper. Editorial, sports
news, advertisements—all represent some
form of minority interest. Were we to
follow the advice of the author con-
cerned, we would cease to be a Univer-
sity, since the elimination of controversy
must finally lead to the exclusion of all
knowledge. Only by reducing ourselves
to the status of non-thinking animals,
preoccupied solely with our physical
functions, can we attain the goal of the
writer in question. Only so can we

fusing qualities and substance, accidents
and essence, the interpretation of facts
and the fact themselves. As for the
difficulty of writing comment for an
audience not of the one political opinion,
that must not obscure the issue that only
one view can be true and complete.
There are not different varieties of truth
for Catholic and Protestant, Conserva-
tive and Liberals. These people differ
in belief, but they are not so idiotic as
to maintain that, where their beliefs
are opposed, both can be true.

Agreement as to the truth must, in a
world of bally-hoo and bigotry, be pre-
ceded by disagreement, discussion and
debate. It would be folly, in 1948, to
revert to the attitude of Pontius Pilate.

Yours, etc.,

SARTRE RESARTUS.

"once again create a more nearly uni-
versal prejudice"—a wistful phrase,
typical of the yearning defeatism which
pervades the article.

Even were we to accept the basic
premise of a human mind alone giving
purpose and plan to facts, then surely
it is our duty to examine all systems
of ideas and adopt as a working hypo-
thesis that which embraces the greatest
number of facts. Our learned friend is
patently inconsistent in denying this
obligation. He would not ignore the
achievements of physical science through
this empirical method. Why then do so
in the field of political ideas? Rather
is there a need for greater emphasis
on the latter, since we ourselves are
personally involved.

WE must accept the fact that political
differences exist, and press for the
widest possible presentation of their
various expressions in the pages of
Craccum. Conscious ignorance, even
more than neutrality, is a point of view
we cannot afford to adopt. There has
never yet been a period in history when
society was completely united. Are we
then to refrain from comment to-day
because its divisions are so great?
Such action by past writers would have
been social treason. Even more so is
it to-day when more people seek sound
guidance. On these grounds, a current
affairs column in **Craccum** is essential
if only to correct the bias which screams
out of every headline in our newspapers.

Escape into the ivory tower by any
route is impossible. Examination of
present-day problems and active partici-
pation in their solution are not merely
desirable, but are an alternative which
in time will face us all. If our Univer-
sity is to justify its traditions, it must
guard our rights to express our views
on that choice. Failing that, we find our-
selves on the road to Fascism.



ENT IN "CRACCUM" IS ESSENTIAL

Owen J. Lewis, B.A.

SERVICE RENDERED

United Nations International Children's
Emergency Fund

The Editor,
Craccum.
Dear Sir,—

May I take this opportunity to express my most sincere thanks to all students who so ably assisted in the recent house-to-house appeal for the United Nations Fund for Children. Only by the efficient co-operation of each individual was the collection made a success. As a result of your effort the sums of £402/9/8 from the Epsom area and £208/16/9 from the city area have been added to the International Fund, and you may all feel justly proud of these magnificent efforts. The Auckland District Organiser, Mr. Digby Perrett, has expressed his personal thanks for the assistance rendered to the appeal.

"No one realises better than myself," he writes, "what a tremendous amount of work must have been involved, and it is greatly to the credit of the University Students' Association that the areas were so completely covered with such gratifying returns."

May I ask each one of you, individually, to accept their thanks, and I would like to add my own for your willing co-operation in this worthwhile appeal.

Yours sincerely,

C. A. McLAREN,
City Area Officer.

THE apparently harmless statement, "Craccum is the journal not of a clique, but a College, and such a column would seem to be indefensible," has considerable meaning for ever yintelligent student. It logically follows that no publication can be defended, since objectivity is ruled out by the impossibility of having complete objective knowledge, and b the fact that all pyeople differ to some extent in their views. Also, I submit that some bias is desirable. We both agree that complete objectivity is impossible but, whereas our philosopher friend gives up in despair, I say emphatically that we can obtain a near-objectivity (e.g., the scientist who keeps bias at a minimum, that all people have not closed minds, that discussions of news and views are a necessary condition for a balanced moral and social view of things.

Not only is the view of the writer under discussion unrealistic, but it is defeatist, anti-socail and, to say the least, an unfitting attitude to be taken by any intelligent university student.

LIBEL?

Seen on A.U.C. Exec. Letter-rack—an epistle addressed to "Miss Bayly, Charwoman, Women's House Committee, Auckland University College."

IT has been said in your last issue that there should be no Current Affairs Column in Craccum because objective comment is impossible as a result of people having different points of view. We must "create a more nearly universal prejudice or retire to the study of the harpsichord." The writer neither suggested a line of action to achieve this end, nor did he suggest the nature of a desirable "universal prejudice." Presumably the answer may be social credit or vegetarianism. In fact, what the writer suggests is even more untenable when it is realised how defeatist and unrealistic his statements are.

Surely it is ridiculous to say that, because people differ in their point of view, we should not discuss or comment on current affairs, or communicate our ideas to others who may not agree with us entirely. Further, would the writer maintain that all points of view be allowed to go unchallenged, e.g., race hatred, or others to go unsupported, e.g., world peace? To do so is to be anti-social, surely. Again, cannot the writer distinguish between the relative objectivity of different views, e.g., an educated scientist and a self-opinionated bigot?

AN absolute objective viewpoint, the perfectly "unbiased" comment would necessitate at least complete absolute objective knowledge, complete isolation from the social situation, complete universal experience by the interpreter. Clearly such a viewpoint is not possible, but the writer cannot deny that scientists, particularly physical, but also a few of the social scientists, can make "objective comment" in a relative, not absolute sense. Are not their personal biases and the social influence upon them at a minimum? Or would our hair-splitting juggler of high-sounding words oppose the scientific approach BECAUSE it is a point of view? In fact, our pedant is bound to say that to be objective is to be biased. This is utter nonsense.

To say "facts re not inherently significant" is to be unrealistic and idealistic (in the philosophical sense). Facts re ascertained knowledge, and by that very fact have meaning, that is, are significant. German fascism is fact, so are slumps or housing shortages, or modern warfare, and who in his senses can maintain that they are meaningless? If the writer persists in maintaining that a slump has meaning or is significant only because we think so, and not ipso facto, then ultimately he is forced to maintain the absurd idealist positon of solipsism, matter is a product of the mind, matter is a product of the mind, the objective world does not exist, there is no objective reality.

VERY important, too, are the implications of the assertion "Facts (then) can only have meaning when they are seen from a definite standpoint." First, it overlooks the fundamental point that a fact is ascertained truth. Necessarily it leads to a denial of science in any

shape or form. Secondly, when considered with the rest of the article, this statement suggests unmistakably that we cannot see things from a viewpoint other than the one we hold. Is not our philosopher sayin gthta it is impossible for the communication of ideas and facts to take place between those with different points of view?

In actual fact not only do people gradually form their own opinions (for they are not inherited ready made), but modification of opinion is not unknown. People in general, and students in particular, are intelligent enough not to hold dogmatic opinions with closed minds. Thus, to say "any column on current events would be aimed at one part of the student body, and cause the others . . . to shout current abusive labels" does not square with the facts. Most people have not got closed minds, and students particularly are still in the process of making up their minds. Unless this were so there could be no University. Furthermore, this is an added reason why there should be journals, opinion, fact, discussion and controversy in a University. There is no ground at all to despair and rush off to one's ivory tower.

NO social communication, current affairs news included, can be completely objective, but this is no reason for trying to deny the value of press and radio news. The correct approach is to secure the maximum freedom of thought and speech, not to despair and to advocate a policy which must oppose the publication of editorials, reviews and letters, indeed all social communication. May I suggest to the writer that his time would be more profitably spent defending the freedom of thought and speech which is threatened to-day?

What does education mean to anyone who says that, because some people's interests are more sporting, musical arty or religious than others, there is reason for not publishing the views of various groups in publications circulating amongst large numbers of different groups? In fact, in the last analysis no two people are the same—society is made up of individuals—but there is often general agreement on broad issues. Does the writer deny that there are some desirable points of view that should be brought to the notice of other groups. Should a University be blind to the nature of fascism, war, slums?

Professor In Difficulty

The Editor,
Craccum.
Dear Sir,—

The differentia of the poet has always eluded me and I fear that the melancholy rhyming in the odd ode in your last issue of this Journal makes things even more difficult for me. It is true I meddle with electrons—sometimes with diffuse electrons—but with deference I must differ from the poet, never do I meddle with electron diffraction.

Yours faithfully,

F. J. LLEWELLYN,
Professor of Chemistry.

[Professor Llewellyn
Unfortunately fell in
To the error elemental
Of thinking the poem literal.
Coming from Wales,
He should be used to tall tales,
And have diffracted
The fiction from fact.—Ed.]

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"POST-MORTEM ON A COMPETITION"

Literary Club Hears M. H. Holcroft

On July 1st Literary Club, joined in a gratifying manner by several members of the staff, including Mr. E. H. McCormick in the chair, met Mr. M. H. Holcroft, well-known author of critical studies of N.Z. life and literature, including *The Deepening Stream*, *The Waiting Hills* and *The Encircling Seas*.

I had pictured him as young, but he turned out to be slight and oldish, with an urbane and confident but pleasantly unassuming manner. His talk, more or less an extempore one, was about the literary competition run recently by the Otago Daily Times for the best MS of an historical N.Z. novel. At the last moment he was appointed sole judge, and the gathering shuddered at his description of the two enormous boxes which arrived at his house overflowing with MSS of all shapes and sizes—67 to be exact. He spent five weeks reading them—as he said, "a terrible experience." Without giving away any secrets about the unannounced results, Mr. Holcroft described various features and trends in the work submitted.

The "Female Formula"

Broadly, the novels were on several distinct lines:—

(a) Was the novel with a slender plot, into which the author could drag every incident and major importance to N.Z., the result being historical indigestion.

(b) The geographical method, where the author relied on the description of extensive travels in N.Z. to convey his learning—a sort of novel which Mr. Holcroft (mildly) termed "very depressing."

(c) What he called the "female formula" used exclusively by women (who made up 44 of the 67 entrants). The plan was to take any man and woman, marry them off, preferably in Scotland, and send them out as pioneers, where they produced children and grandchildren at an incredible rate. Only a genius could manage the consequent ramifications of the family tree. Women writers, he said later, were remarkable also for their intense preoccupation with births, which occurred at the most inconvenient times. They tended to kill off their characters frequently and violently.

No Particular Tradition

The general impression, however, was not as grim as might appear. One or two novels were good, largely because the authors had placed rigid limits on the period treated, and they had vitality because the writers had "lived with" their characters, and wrote with force because they saw clearly what they wanted to express. Many of the novels were competent and sincere; surprisingly they were in no particular tradition, although the best had a lusty, indigenous element like that of John Mulgan's *"Man Alone."* Mr. Holcroft considered that we have not yet reached the "maturity and civilisation" of satire, but again the best entries had a rich, bubbling humour in the characters.

Hint for Authors

Mr. Holcroft stressed that, in his opinion, revision was nearly 90 per cent of the total effort of writing, since selection and rigorous rejection were the only means of acquiring that individual quality which puts the stamp of power on a novel.

Discussing the general literary situation in N.Z., he said that there was a major problem in the difficulties which face a writer here. The mark of the amateur is strong at present, since it is almost impossible to earn a living as authors overseas can. (Here he painted a rosy picture of the lot of an American best-seller, besieged by Hollywood movie-makers and giving his name to soaps.) During later discussion Mr. Holcroft suggested two ways of advancing the interest in literature here by the practice of short-story writers reading their works over the radio, and by having some space devoted to literature in the Saturday papers in place of some of the racing news.

A Bad Thing

The audience showed their interest by numerous questions. Among points brought up were: (by Mr. J. C. Reid) that authors need the experience of travel abroad and the discipline brought by contact with an established culture; (by Mr. Ellis) that there is a necessity for a wide, sympathetic audience, without which the author tends to write for a small clique or for himself alone; and that State Grants were a Bad Thing, since the conflict of existence and art is part of the creative process—the artist needs the stimulus of a hostile environment.

Incidentally, there was one member of the audience whose frequent remarks were often off the subject, and at times in dubious taste. This is a reminder that, although informality at club evenings is excellent, at most College affairs the chairman might do more to keep the discussion to questions which are moderately relevant and of general interest.

—A.H.F.

Film Society Jottings

A General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Wesley Bi-centennial Hall, Pitt Street, at 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 21st July, when the main business will be the election of officers. The public screening to follow at 8 p.m. will include Somerset Maugham's *"Rain,"* directed by Lewis Milestone, with a cast headed by Joan Crawford.

Another "Film Festival" sponsored by the Society will take place at the State Theatre, Symonds Street, in the last week of July. Details of the programmes will be advertised.

Death at Karangahape Road

THE Playhouse is dead. Its life was short and unhappy. Even at the time of its birth it was apparent that it would probably die young. The cause of death was, of course, starvation, box-office starvation. Yet I find that there has been more than just a hint of malnutrition, too, for in its last days The Playhouse was being given films of a type not likely to keep it alive. And there has been contributory neglect on the part of Auckland's cinema-going public. You may think that I continue month after month to waste both time and space on the subject of The Playhouse. I think not. Its passing should be of considerable concern to those of us who expect more from films than mere escape from factory and office.

POST-MORTEMs are, I suppose, of little avail, unless we learn something from them. It is so easy, you see, to lay the blame immediately at the door of Kerridge-Odeon. I recall a member of the Auckland Film Society telling me how he was at the bottom of Queen Street at ten to eight on the last night of "L'Eternel Retour." "How could I get all the way up to Newton in time? Anyway, I hadn't even booked a seat!" Nobody who really wanted to see a film would be standing at the bottom of Queen Street without a ticket on the last night of a film. What these people will not realise is that men do not make motion pictures for the fun of it, any more than other men exhibit these pictures simply that long-haired aesthetes may marvel at their leisure composition, montage and tempo. There is truth in the assertion that the bulk of The Playhouse audiences in the last two months has been made up of Karangahape Road drifters seeking nothing more than two hours of warmth and shelter; substance in the charge that those who have cried loudest for continental films are those who have supported them least—the members of Film Societies, drama groups and university colleges. I am still firm in my belief that, from the start The Playhouse was an unfortunate, if necessary, choice. I am likewise convinced that blame may be apportioned more fairly than is generally admitted.

I HAVE seen almost all of the recent batch of French films. "Retour a l'aube" and "Schubert's Serenade" I did not see, having been assured by persons whose judgment I respect that each was an insignificant example of French cinema. A film must no more be good because it is French, than it must be suspect because it is Russian. Heaven save us from supporting continental films simply because they are continental films. I do believe, however, that there is more reason to deplore the passing of The Playhouse as a cinema than there was to bemoan the end of The Playhouse as the home of the "New Zealand" theatre. Drama we can make here in Auckland, drama infinitely more satisfying than we were getting from the West End or Pasadena players. For

our motion picture entertainment we must for some years continue to depend upon overseas sources—enough pictures, that is, to meet our abnormal demand. "La Kermesse Héroïque," "La Symphonie Pastorale" and "Behind These Walls" proved that there is an Auckland audience for continental films. Some day an exhibitor with a building more centrally-situated and smaller than The Playhouse is going to discover that such films can pay.

THERE are, I think, lessons to be learned from this post-mortem. Exhibitors may have learned some of them already, for it seems certain that no more continental films will screen in Karangahape Road. We, who have asked for them, will have a chance to ensure our being able to have more of them when we see and recommended our friends to see "Rome, an Open City."

I NOTICE, by the way, that Jane Russell is to attempt to bring The Playhouse alive again with "The Outlaw," just as she warmed life into the dying body of Billy the Kid. This time I am afraid that even the torrid Miss Russell must fail. What we once knew as The Prince Edward, what we now call The Playhouse, has long been considered a showman's grave.

Rome, An Open City

The arts generally flourish in places where life is hard, and often find their greatest expression in times of mental and physical conflict. Consider the outburst of musical activity in Britain today, an outburst of no less intensity than in Tudor times. Consider, too, the world of painting and of literature. It is not in America, Australia or New Zealand that barriers of convention are being broken underfoot, but in Britain, in France, in Russia, in all those countries whose accepted way of life was smashed and sundered and whose people were thrown violently from their comfortable orthodox little ruts.

AS with music, painting and literature, so with films. Britain reached her finest hour in film production while flying bombs and rockets fell on her people, and pictures like "Henry V," "San Demetrio, London" and "The Way to the Stars" were being made. In France in the long years of occupation there were born pictures like "Les Enfants du Paradis," "Les Visiteurs du Soir" and "L'Eternel Retour." And in Italy, Italy still writhing under German domination after she had formally surrendered to the Allies, there was being made what was, perhaps, the finest film of the war years—"Rome, an Open City."

IT is not possible to conceive of a film like this coming out of Hollywood, where no one ever heard the scream of a falling bomb, let alone the thunder of a rifle butt on a door at night. I don't think such a film could have been made in England either, for all that the English suffered. Even the Russians and the Poles, frightful though their lives must have been at the hands of the Germans, could probably not have instilled the same feeling into a film. A picture like "Rome, an Open City" could have been made only by men and women who, along with their experience of cruel and bloody oppression, have known how to hate and fear those they had been told for years past were their brothers. It is not easy to hate one whom you have not thought much about. Your hatred is all-consuming for, and your fear very real of one who, while extending his hand in mock friendship, has despised you for as long as he has known you and used you only as a means to his own ends. The fear and hate of the Italians of "Rome, an Open City" is the more terrible and compelling because it is real. You know that, for the most part, these are people living, not acting their lives in the presence of erstwhile comrades turned brutal overlords.

"Rome, an Open City," directed by Roberto Rossellini, was photographed secretly during the occupation with cameras stolen from the Germans, and completed after the liberation. It depicts the impact of war upon a cross-section of the populace and the resistance to the Germans in their attempts to stamp out the underground forces. It is, I think, the most moving film I have seen in many years. I shall not forget for a long time the stark realism (the almost newsreel-like quality) of the shooting down of the woman Pina in the street, the scenes of torture and brutality at the Gestapo headquarters (scenes that are all the more horrible and memorable because of what you do not see) and the children pressed against the fence watching the execution of the priest and their walking slowly sadly back into the city.

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CEYLON — PEACE IN THE EAST But Some Bodies in The Tea

The most remarkable thing about Ceylon was the peace that enjoyed in comparison with the rest of the world, said Mr. Keith Sinclair at a meeting of the I.R.C. on July 6. "Ceylon has achieved a temporary peace which I call balance," he added, "one of those precarious balances that History sometimes allows to a fortunate people." This remarkable peace was also shown in the quiet way in which Ceylon acquired Dominion status, and even held a first election without any casualties. But, despite the apparent peace, there was something below the surface—shown by the occasional planter's body discovered in the boxes of tea when they were unpacked in England.

He had come to Ceylon purely as a tourist, Mr. Sinclair said, and had viewed it through the eyes of a tourist. He found Colombo a very staid and European city—unlike the East that he had expected. He had astounded many people by hitch-hiking over the island, and spent an afternoon in a native village where no one took any notice of him. He had seen all the sights, including the "fantastic Temple of the Tooth," where there had been guides to show them round and everything. "The system was: 'Here is a very old mural; here is a Buddhist priest; and here is a collection box.'"

High Education Standard

But when he had left Ceylon, he found that it had left him with a number of impressions.

One of the most astonishing things was the standard of education in the country. School was compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16, and everywhere there was evidence of it. It could be seen on one hand in the young paper boy who sold him a paper and said he was saving to go England to study, and on the other in the formation of the new University of Ceylon. Most of the Dominion's budget was spent on Education and other social services; in fact, they had recently secured the help of a New Zealander to show them how it worked.

Most of the money to finance the social services comes from the taxes paid by the big tea plantations, which are for the most part British-owned. This had often been cited as a benefit of Imperial rule but, on the other hand, it tied Ceylon very closely to the European economy, with the result that she suffered in the periodic slumps.

Significant Minorities

As for the people of Ceylon, they number 6½ million, about two-thirds of whom are Cingalese, and besides there is a significant minority of Tamils, who are mainly menial workers. Another minority are the Burghers, descendants of the Portuguese, and the Dutch, who once colonised the island, intermingled to some extent with the native blood.

The peaceful character of Ceylon was evident in its constitutional development, said Mr. Sinclair. Up to 1909 she had been a Crown colony with a predominantly appointed Legislative Coun-

cil, but in 1920 an unofficial majority was given. The Tamils withdrew from the Council two years later, and demanded communal representation, which was not granted on the grounds that it would lead to communal strife.

Universal Suffrage Successful

A Commission was sent out from Britain, and recommended the setting up of a Council of State in Ceylon, and in this the work was done by a number of committees, whose members were elected by universal suffrage, the members representing districts as in our own system.

After the Cripps mission to India in 1943 the people of Ceylon were promised Dominion status. This was granted in 1946 with provision made by the British Government to retain powers over defence and over foreign policy. Full Dominion status was given last year, a series of pacts being made with Britain to cover defence.

The primary reason for the acquisition of Ceylon in the first place had been for defence, as it provided a handy strategic base on the other side of the Bay of Bengal. Later the occupation had been more commercial, but during the late war the strategic value of the country had once more been realised.

Sound Administration Service

Last September elections had been held which resulted in a majority for the "right centre" United Nationalist Party. The other seats were held for the most part by the splinter factions of the Marxist parties. Most of the members were Cingalese, but the Prime Minister, Mr. T. S. Senanayake, had created what would probably be a precedent by appointing two Tamils to his Cabinet. Another fear of communal trouble through the appointments made to the Civil Service had been removed by the setting up of an independent Civil Service Commission. This would prevent any particular race from getting all the spoils.

Thus, concluded Mr. Sinclair, the present peace in Ceylon could be attributed to the solution of the communal problems, to the relatively high standard of living, and to the fact that there was no struggle for power, as the upper classes knew that they were on top, and there was no doubt about it.

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COLOURFUL RUGBY

Honours to the South, but . . .

UNIVERSITY football was confirmed in public favour when large July crowds attended the inter-island, and later, the N.Z.U. v. Auckland games. The standard of play reached the highest provincial class. Several men showed themselves potential New Zealand players, and most of the advertised stars kept pace with report. The football was full of character. There was determined running, countered by the fiercest tackling; a readiness to take knocks, to play open football, and still to scrummage vigorously that made the games really colourful and not merely showy and spectacular. As one watched Webber, of Massey, and Rope, of Auckland, two light forwards against the southern giants, watched, moreover, the courage with which Moore carried on after a fearful collision, and sensed the sympathy for Barry Sweet on every side, there was, it seemed, a moral for cricket and Soccer legislators. University sportsmen have their own stamp, and though it may be no better than another, its distinctive quality enriches any game.

BEYOND question it was the North Island footballers who covered themselves with glory in the annual match for the Japanese Rose Bowl. The critics were unanimous that only heavy and, for the southerners, very timely rain saved them from defeat. The inclusion of nine North Islanders in the N.Z.U. XV was, in itself, sufficient comment.

THE game was a very satisfying spectacle, not quite as spectacular as it promised to be before the rain, but producing, nevertheless, some splendid football. For football students the afternoon held two big surprises. The first of these was the manner in which the light North pack resisted the much bigger men from the south on a paddock of the southerners' choosing. Instead of becoming a match-winning instrument in the heavy conditions, their scrummaging gave the South neither possession in the backs nor a physical domination in the forwards. Clem Shannon, of Victoria, struck a shrewd blow for his side in the regularity with which he hooked the ball—the figures, I understand, were 26 scrums to 5 in his favour. Before the rain it appeared certain that this advantage would be pressed home. Jacob and Cooney were linking up well, and the ball was reaching the wings with great speed and surety.

The second surprise of the afternoon was centre three-quarter Gilmour's ascendancy over the Otago and South Island representative J. M. Tanner. Three times in the first twenty minutes Gilmour strode through a gap to make openings for his outside men. Grace ran doggedly, but it was Sweet on the other wing who thrilled the crowd when he drove deep into southern territory. Cooney and Caughey were impressive in the five-eighths, and at this early stage of the game it appeared that only the remarkable defensive powers of the southern fullback, G. Moore, could long delay a succession of scores to the North. Not only did Moore halt several dangerous movements, but he used the strong following wind on many occasions to pin North in their own territory. He was twice given the opportunity to reap the advantage of these

tactics, but it was Kelly, taking a third penalty, who gave the South a 3—0 lead.

The North backs continued to make the play, a spell of northern superiority in the line-outs giving them added opportunities. South responded to the thickening drizzle with a vigorous foot-rush, and almost immediately afterwards the left wing, C. Moore, bumped Sweet off and made a very determined bid for the corner. He out-distanced North Island full-back, Murray Tanner, and only good covering and a splendid tackle by Cooney saved the North line. The advantage had passed to the South, who made better use of the following wind as the spell progressed. The line-outs were developing into a most interesting struggle with the Aucklanders, Macdonald, more than holding his own against the South Island giants O'Connor and McKenzie.

Half-time sounded with the South pressing, but with no change in the score.

Jacob put the North on attack early in the second spell with some well-judged running from the base of the scrum. Both from these breaks and from several intelligent Cooney stab-kicks, North came close to scoring. The tackling and rucking was a joy to watch—if rather tense, it coming almost as a relief when South raised a fifteen-minute siege and took play back to Northern territory. Moore failed with a third attempt at a penalty goal, and Tanner relieved cleverly from under his own posts. Play was even for some time, the North using the wind to hold a territorial advantage, but each attack serving only to evidence further the quality of the southern defence. Led by the Massey forward, R. Webber, North gradually achieved an almost complete domination of play in the closing stages, and it was no surprise when Macdonald dived across

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wide out following forward exchanges on the South goal-line to even the scores. The remarkable display of enthusiasm from a rain-soaked crowd suggested that few students had remained in the 'Varsity library.

The last eight minutes saw a succession of exciting and well-directed thrusts by the North, and, by the South, one counter-thrust in the final minute which brought a finish worthy of a great game. Kelly, a southern three-quarter, followed up an attacking kick with real pace, gathered in the treacherously slippery ball and hurled himself over the North line as two defenders smothered him. A glance at the clock showed that it was full time with the score board:

South Island	6
North Island	3

The football was of epic quality. There were no sudden lyrical outbursts, but a sustained grandness which made the game memorable for all who saw it.

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Students are reminded that the S.C.M. is running a Book Drive as part of the I.S.S. aid to Chinese Students. The appeal opens on Monday, 26th July, and boxes will be available, probably in the Library, to receive your contributions during that week. Dictionaries, classical texts, sociology and up-to-date science books are most urgently needed. Good fiction, Readers' Digests, copies of "Life" and other pictorial magazines will also be very acceptable. Resolve to make some sacrifice to help students less fortunate than yourselves and watch the notice boards for further particulars.—B.H.

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(or even if you have), stagger along to the A.U.C. All-Star Music Club Concert this 29th. Damage, 1/6.

* * *

MUSICAL APTITUDES

The leader of the Otago University Band, believe it or not, rejoices in the name of Timpany (no relation to the visiting pianist).

The A.U.C. Music Club Committee also rejoices in the fact that its members include a Miss Lush and a Mr. Thrush!

JOHN A. LEE ON COMMUNISM

SPEAKING to the Labour Club on the question of Communism, Mr. J. A. Lee showed he had lost none of his old fire and spirit despite a prolonged exile to the so-called political wilderness. In fact, by taking the present attacks on the Communist Party as an example of heresy-hunting tendencies among Labour Party leaders, he provided scope to defend himself against their nine-year-old charges in a manner both invigorating and entertaining.

THE Labour Party, he said, had changed from "a flaming angel" into "an administrative machine" whose policy was aiding big business. Profits were much bigger to-day than in 1945. Both early Labour Party programmes and Lee himself had been discarded—the latter because "he dared to believe in Socialism." The situation to-day justified his views, claimed Mr. Lee, since capitalism was driving on to new crises and consequent witch-hunts. Mr. Lee mentioned, too, that he had suffered through suppression of free speech by the Labour Party—yet to-day its leaders were attacking the Communists for alleged activity of that nature.

Describing himself as a Voltairean Socialist, Mr. Lee nevertheless agreed that those who were attacking Czechoslovakia to-day should rather look to Greece as an example of terrorist dictatorship. The same big American and British interests which were responsible for Greece were, with the aid of the

Roman Catholic hierarchy, propping up Franco Fascism in Spain.

Soviet foreign policy, declared Mr. Lee, reflected the hostility of the U.S.A. and Britain in the "between-war years." For example, the U.S. food embargoes had broken the progressive government in Hungary after the 1914-18 war, and were being applied for a similar purpose to-day. At the same time, the Soviet Union was educating her people for wider and wider democracy—a contrast with the peoples of India and South Africa who to-day as in 1917, were on about the same living standards as the majority of Czarist Russians.

Finally, Mr. Lee warned those who would attack the Communists to look at the list of past "heretics"—he cited Penn, Bunyan, Galileo—"and be careful!"

Several questions were asked, and the speaker was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks at the conclusion of a most interesting address.

MOURA LYMPANY

FOLLOWING an exacting programme in the Town Hall on Saturday night, July 10th, Miss Moura Lympny, visiting virtuoso pianist, gave her second recital in the College Hall on Sunday night, July 11th. The programme was given in a happily informal atmosphere, Miss Lympny herself announcing the second part.

Undoubtedly Miss Lympny is in the first rank of pianists in the world to-day. Her work is brilliant and vital, and her immense technical equipment never detrudes above the musical ideas and aims of the work. In this way Miss Lympny's playing moves out of the sphere of pure pianism and into the wider circle of a musical experience. Many words are written of the prodigious quantity of tone produced from their instrument by visiting pianists, but one of the most arresting features of Miss Lympny's playing is the beautiful quality of tone she produces, from her softest pianissimos to her most gigantic fortissimos. Her interpretations speak of minute study of detail, but the effect is never studied; rather, her performances are further enhanced by her fresh and spontaneous approaches to each number.

THE first part of the programme, which was broadcast, consisted of a group of Debussy Preludes. These were delightfully chosen for their contrast in mood. In Miss Lympny's hands Debussy was well treated, and his feeling of suggestion rather than statement of fact never turned into vagueness.

The second half of the programme opened with a delightful little John Ireland number, "April." This was followed by three Chopin Etudes, all given zestful performances. The group concluded with "Three Fantastic Dances" of Shostakovich.

The whole recital was brought to a satisfying climax by what must have been for the majority of the audience a first hearing of the second and third movements of Khatchurian's Piano Concerto. In this Miss Lympny was ably assisted by her husband, Colonel de Fries, who performed the orchestral part on the second piano. Although insisting he was by profession an engineer, Colonel de Fries proved to be thoroughly adequate in coping with what must have been a difficult part. Miss Lympny gave the first performance of this in London in 1941. In her own words: "It is more of a virtuoso concerto in the style of Liszt." On first hearing, the work is attractive and pianistic. The slow movement's insistent theme is taken from an Armenian folk-tune. The third movement provided excellent contrast with its complex rhythms and brilliant solo passages.

IT was with great pleasure that we listened to our new piano under the hands of an artist.

At the conclusion, Miss Pamela Tiedall and Mr. Cocker both offered thanks to Miss Lympny for her generous programme.

—C.M.

"Religion Is The Opiate Of The People" True Or False?

ON June 28th the Debating Society departed from its usual procedure in holding a discussion on Marx's assertion that "Religion is the opiate of the people." About thirty people were present. Mr. Rodwell was in the chair and opened the meeting.

Prof. Blaiklock said that, as this was a controversial statement, he anticipated a lively and intelligent argument. The best way to attack the subject would be to define the terms "religion" and "opiate." If these proved satisfactory to everybody no further discussion would be necessary. What was religion? Was it the driving force that sent Livingstone into Africa, was it a code of ethics, or was it merely a set of observances?

Mr. Ellis then gave us his definition of an opiate as being something illusory and pleasure-giving.

Mr. R. Smith followed by saying that he had a question to ask before the discussion became too involved. In his opinion there was a distinct lack of membership of young people in Auckland Churches to-day, and he would like to know the reason for this.

Mr. Kevin O'Sullivan replied that he could take Mr. Smith to churches that had a large congregation of young members and that Mr. Smith's experience might have been an isolated instance. He went on to say that religion, granted it may be illusory, is not always pleasure-giving. An illustration of this was the case of the twelve disciples who went through great hardship in order to spread the teachings of Christ.

Mr. Leuthwaite then gave us an excellent exposition of Marx's views on religion. Marx was an extreme materialist. To him religion was merely a compensation for lack of material welfare on earth. It was a false comfort to which many people turned in times of stress instead of seeking to alleviate their positions. That was why dictators such as Napoleon, recognised the power of religion over subject races in this respect. Therefore religion was illusory since it was nothing more than a reflection in men's minds of the external forces in History. Man sought to propitiate these forces which he feared and did not understand. Mr. Leuthwaite concluded by stating that these were Marx's views, not his own.

Mr. Sutton then argued that, whatever other forms religion may take, the Christian aspect is the true one and that true Christians are not so much concerned with compensation after death as in endeavouring to help their fellow-men on earth. Religion to him were the ideas manifested in the Sermon on the Mount.

The ball was then thrown to Mr. Arnold Turner. Mr. Turner believed that we must search for the true religion which, in his opinion, was Christianity. Man, he said, was not sufficient unto himself. There was always a yearning for something out of man himself, and this went unsatisfied as long as he would not believe in religion. In other words, Man should establish an Absolute and

regard the search for truth as the first duty of a Christian.

Mr. Fred Brittain endorsed Mr. Turner. Great physicists had reached a point where they believed that there was something beyond matter; some indefinable force which they could not understand. He thought that was where the Communist idea of Man only shaping the course of events fell down.

Mr. Rodwell complimented Mr. Leuthwaite and Mr. Turner on the admirable manner in which they expressed themselves. He went on to say that he believed, unlike Mr. Arnold, that religion was firstly a spur to action and secondly a search for truth or contemplation of the infinite. In addition he thought that many people could not, rather than would not, believe in a God. To some a conception of God was impossible, even though they would like to believe in a superior being. Mr. Rodwell thought that this might account for a decline of numbers in the Church, since many people led Christian lives but could not accept Church doctrines.

Miss Vickridge thought that there were many people in the Church who were hypocrites in that they sought the comfort which Christianity could offer without putting its beliefs into practice. Also, some assumed that any means justified the end of bettering society. Since this view was not compatible with the Church, people would not join.

Mr. Mason then followed up this by saying Communists often accuse the Church of being conservative in that it disallows anybody taking action against the State. He thought that when the State goes beyond its legitimate functions, citizens were right to disobey it.

Mr. Smith then pressed his former question again. This was replied to by Mr. Michael Brittain, who said that, in his opinion, the large number of old people and lack of young in Churches to-day could be accounted for by the fact that it is only when the fear of death become imminent that people turn to the Church in an effort to make up for their former sins and to ensure for themselves a safe passport to Heaven.

Mr. Rodwell disagreed with this, though he supposed that he himself could be regarded as old. He thought that many people took a long time to decide the difficult question of religion, and in many cases they did not make up their minds until late in life. This had happened in his case, so he did not think he came into Mr. Brittain's category.

Professor Blaiklock, in summing up, thought that the discussion had been more than justified. The outcome seemed to be that religion could, if so wished, be regarded as an opiate, but

Pandoric Ode

The Editor,
Craccum.

Dear Sir,—

May I make a slight correction to J.R.K.'s description of my costume in "Troilus and Cressida"? It was the waistcoat, or rather cardigan, that was yellow (Dr. Musgrove lent it to me, he will vouch for this), and the tie that was green. (This belonged to Mr. Joseph, who ruefully informed me that somebody who was supposed to be a friend of his gave it to him for a Christmas present.) My purple-yellow-white handkerchief—(not mentioned by Craccum) was my wife's scarf. The rest of my costume was a poor and ill-favoured thing, sir, but mine own.

Yours faithfully,
A. C. KEYS.

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the true religion was or should be a "spur to action" rather than something that produces a pleasant effect and dulls the senses.

The meeting was then closed.

—S.E.

HARRIER CLUB

Annual General Meeting

The attendance at this year's annual general meeting, held under the able baton of the President, Mr. Julius Hogben, was easily a record for the club. Forty members participated in the election of officers.

Proceedings commenced when the retiring Secretary, Bruce Nicholls, read the Annual Report, which was received and adopted. The piece de resistance then followed in the shape of the Treasurer's report and accounts. Mr. Hugh Maslin hurried through a maze of figures and showed how he had managed to collect money from all and sundry sources to keep income ahead of outgoings by the narrow lead of one penny.

After the President had run out of current humour, the election of officers proceeded in a much more orderly atmosphere. No person, suitable or otherwise, could be found to stand against the sitting President, so Mr. Julius Hogben was unanimously re-elected for another term—term indefinite.

With the emphasis in the correct place, the President called for nominations for Vice-Presidents. After a secret ballot scrutinized by Messrs. Maslin and Taylor, history was made when Mrs. Hogben's name led all the rest. Closely following were Prof. Chapman (an enthusiastic supporter of the club), Mr. Hardez, snr., Les Barker and Fred Orange, all of whom were duly declared elected.

Quen Thompson had too secure a hold on the position of Club Captain to let anybody even think of nominating another person, while Ross Rawnsley replaced Peter Fraser, who had taken a teaching position in another province, as vice club Captain.

Amid groans from the members, and complimentary (?) remarks from the President, who had by this time resumed the chair (which he really had not vacated whilst being re-elected), our hard-working Secretary, Bruce Nicholls,

SOCCER CLUB

The Second Grade team has now developed a sound combination and has won every game in the second round to date. The only team we have not defeated this year is the strong Metro side. This we hope to do on Saturday, the 24th of July.

Peter Iles, our Captain and goalkeeper, is a safe and at times brilliant custodian. Fellow team members recall with pride the nonchalant ease with which he turned a cracking shot from Ernie Body round the top corner in the game against Y.M.C.A.

Pita Matasau is quite outstanding at full-back. Nobody stands against him.

Lasevakatini naturally is known by a nickname "Gussie." A powerful kicker

announced that, as he was going to Ardmore, he would reluctantly have to give up the most lucrative position of Secretary. In the ensuing election Geoff Brae shaded the other aspirants and thereupon accepted the tools of office—to wit, pencil and paper—and commenced to write furiously.

Hugh Maslin was re-elected Treasurer, whilst contemporaneously acting as a scrutineer, and no one was surprised. No one else got the chance of usurping this grossly underpaid office, and if there were a position vacant as Auditor, Hugh would have been elected to this as well, and this Gilbertian situation was only slightly relieved when someone moved that the Treasurer be voted the entire Net Income or surplus for the year in recognition of his services.

Interest was not lacking in the election of the committee, as seven nominations were received for three vacancies, which were filled by Graham Butler, Len Goddard and Austin Thomas, Butler leading the field home by quite a margin. The minor offices of reporter and recorder fell to Fred Taylor and Jack Blyth respectively, whilst the Captain and Vice-Captain were appointed as delegates to the Athletic Association.

with his right foot, he will be even more valuable when his heading and left-kicking improves.

Ram Naidu is an energetic and capable left-half. Of late he has been so wandering moodily about the College muttering savagely about "casting pearls before swine."

Cedric Mann is playing his usual and capable game at centre half. A very hard man to rattle—a rare virtue in 'Varsity side.

Jim Gale is a powerful and aggressive (grrrrr) right half. He now leads the half-backs' competition, having scored two goals, one from half-way.

Morrie Smith uses all his pace and tricky foot work on the left wing. He has been scoring goals of late.

Dave Hodge, at inside left, is a vigorous and intelligent player, who does more than his share.

Sleepy Williams was, in the words of one of our stalwarts, "born and bred centre forward." This is our good fortune.

Konda Reddy has not been equalled in ball control by any player we have met this year. A slight hesitancy in heading is the only fault revealed in consistently high-class exhibitions.

Nev. Rykers, our dashing right wing, is remembered with affection as the player who scored the single goal which we beat the Watersiders. He seemed rather tired in some games, but always, we are assured, with good reason.

In a recent issue of Craccum the Women's Basketball Club appealed to supporters, preferably girls who have played basketball. We would welcome spectators to both sexes, whether they have played Soccer or not. See the notice board for times and places and get to know the team you will follow at Tournament.

Our thanks go to Mr. Toy for his valuable and consistent assistance and support.



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IRISH BISHOP ADDRESSES CATHOLIC CLUB

FROM the twelfth century until recent years, the words *university* and *liberty* have been synonymous terms, and the universities have claimed and won freedom of thought and of internal organisation as being necessary to the exercising of their proper function in society," said Most Rev. M. J. Browne, D.D., Bishop of Galway, in an address sponsored by the University Catholic Society. In the last twenty years, however, continued his Lordship, these two words could no longer be accepted as such in many countries. A significant example was that of the great universities of Germany, Heidelberg, Jena, Berlin and Munich, names which at one time typified the peak of academic excellence. In a few years these universities had surrendered with little struggle their liberty of thought and organisation and had become devotees of the teaching of Nazism, carrying on their walls and banality and sheer humbug of the slogans of the superiority of the Nordic blood.

THE products of these universities were necessarily changed too. Among them were the doctors recently hanged for atrocities at Belsen. They were university men, not unlettered savages.

NOT infrequently, even in English-speaking countries, we have heard it said that the function of a university is "to produce the sort of citizen the State requires," and if we accept that, what right have we to condemn the doctors of Belsen? The German universities produced the man the State wanted, and a totalitarian State acknowledges no law above itself. There are countries to-day that act on these principles and they are recognised and have great influence on international bodies such as UNESCO, his Lordship said.

WHY did the German universities succumb to totalitarian teaching and leave it to the Christian communities alone to resist Nazism? The reason lay in the fact that the universities had already succumbed to the modern development of specialisation and to the magic word "research." The aim of the German university student was to produce a thesis covering some minute point without a general background of knowledge. And so it was that many universities to-day had become little more than technical colleges sending out specialists who cannot be distracted by "extraneous issues." The Belsen doctors were not concerned with the "extraneous issues" of the rights of

the individual or of professional ethics. They merely wanted to see how human beings reacted to gas and heat! The specialists had become the instruments of tyranny.

IN a democratic society, Bishop Browne continued, every man must have a mind of his own and be able to form his own opinion on most things. The university then has the duty to produce, not docile slaves, but leaders. It must therefore give its students solid rational convictions on at least a minimum of important subjects, not prejudices or feelings, but rational knowledge. It must teach men that there are such things as mind and reason, that there is an absolute moral law above all human commands, a law which binds even the State, and has, as Sophocles said, a sanction that is divine. In that alone lies the defence of human dignity and freedom from all tyrants.

BUT the highest function of the university, said the Bishop, is to teach its students that truth exists and that man by using his reason can know the truth. The university therefore must go beyond mere specialisation; it must give a man a wide human culture, some knowledge of history, a reverence for reason, train him to use his mind by teaching logic, show him his rights and duties with ethics, instil in him a respect for fields of knowledge other than his own, and finally base all on the principle given us by Christ that "the truth will make you free."

"WHY THE CROSS?"

This subject was discussed with interest in the Women's Common Room on June 30 by a group of twenty students, under the auspices of the Evangelical Union. The discussion was led by Dr. W. Pettit, M.B., Ch.B., M.B.E.

Dr. Pettit started the discussion by several scripture quotations relevant to the subject, pointing out the great importance of the words "... without shedding of blood there shall be no remission..." So Christ was offered to bear the sins of many, and unto them that look for Him shall He appear the second time without sin unto salvation." (Paul's epistle to Hebrews, chapters 1 and 3.) By reading also Matthew 27, verses 45-50, he vividly recalled to his listeners the scene of Christ's suffering on the Cross.

Dr. Pettit pointed out that the only information we have concerning the death and resurrection of Christ are the records of the Scriptures. Do these constitute a revelation on which we of to-day can rely? Yes, for we believe that the Scriptures were written under the influence of Divine inspiration. The purpose of God in the Scriptures is to reveal Himself to man through His Son, and the question of the inspiration of the Scriptures is basic and vital.

The subject "Why the Cross?" has two distinct possibilities, said Dr. Pettit. First, the necessity of the Cross; secondly, the purpose. The necessity was due to three causes: man's sin, God's holiness and God's love. It is difficult for those who do not fully accept the Scriptures to understand that the present sinful state of man is the direct result of man's original disobedience after his creation. This sin had the effects of guilt, depravity and helplessness, all of which there is abundant evidence in the world to-day. Because of God's holiness, man's sin required an atonement; in his sin he stood separated from God. God's Love was manifested in the sending of Christ to die on the Cross. In the Cross, God's law is vindicated.

(Continued on page 14.)

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STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

WORLD DAY OF PRAYER FOR STUDENTS

The World Day of Prayer for Students was observed on Sunday, June 27, when over eighty members of the S.C.M. held a meeting in the Women's Common Room at which the call for the observance of the Universal Day of Prayer for Students, signed by officers of the W.S.C.F., was read.

After an excellent tea there was a large attendance at the special evening service held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Students took an active part in this service, Scripture lessons and prayers being read by the presidents of the University and Training College branches of the S.C.M. and the singing being led by a choir composed of S.C.M. members. The solo was sung by Miss Fleur Hampton on the Training College branch. The chaplain to the S.C.M. in Auckland, the Rev. Haddon Dixon, was the preacher, his theme being that the only hope of world peace was a recognition of the Lordship of Christ.

The whole service was an inspiring thought to remember that, under the auspices of the World Student Christian Federation, similar services were being held that day in forty-eight different countries.

—B.H.

"WHY THE CROSS?"—Cont.

icated and His judgment executed; and the efficacy of the Cross is eternal.

The twofold purpose of the Cross, said Dr. Pettit, is man's redemption and the manifestation of the glory of God. God foresaw the necessity of the Cross; and man's salvation is the ultimate goal of acceptance of Christ. The glory of God will be displayed to every created intelligence.

Future Historical Event

A discussion followed Dr. Pettit's address. The first questioner was Miss Baker, who asked whether, in the speaker's opinion, Christ's second coming would be a definite historical event, as was His death, or an individual personal experience of believers? In answer, Dr. Pettit quoted from Acts 1: " . . . this Jesus, which was received up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye beheld Him going into heaven." This gave the answer that Christ's second coming would be a definite historical event in the future.

Miss Mills wished to know whether a man's dependence on Christ to forgive sins is a shirking of responsibility. In reply, Dr. Pettit asked whether it is immoral for one person to suffer for another—for example, is it wrong for a father to pay his son's debts? If man repents after a wasted life, it is not a cowardly act.

Mr. O'Sullivan raised a question of interest when he asked for an explanation of Christ's utterance on the Cross, "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?" In answering, Dr. Pettit

The Questioners Were Careful With Communist Leader Alex. Drennan

"It goes without saying the Communist Party members of Union are militant unionists and support militant action because militant action gets results."

The speaker—Stocky, confident, Alex. Drennan.

His subject—Communism and Trade Unions.

His thesis—Militant Trade Unionism is a natural outcome of the Capitalistic system and militant Unionist policy will be continued with the Communist Party giving it full support.

The audience—Twenty members of A.U.C.'s Labour Club.

Head of New Zealand's estimated 2000-3000 Communists, Comrade Drennan (wearing a blue tie) prefaced his main theme, perhaps by way of an appetiser, with an attack on the Capitalistic system.

Examples—"In capitalistic society we have the absurdity of over-production"—"the fundamental contradiction of capitalistic society is social production and private appropriation"—"we think the great majority of people look on Fascism and wars as a beastly medium to bolster the capitalistic system."

Socialism Inevitable

Capitalism, he held, is decadent and on its way out. Socialism is the only and inevitable alternative. Under Communism we will advance to a full, peaceful life for all mankind with class struggles, wars, privations and crises a nightmare of the past.

Tracing Trade Union development, the speaker advanced the theme that Trade Unionism by its very nature is militant and that this militancy is not inspired by the Communists. Unions might, in fact, he said, strike without the full support

of the Communists, but naturally the Communists will be out leading the strike because if the worker makes a mistake the Communist will suffer with him. Militant Trade Unions, he pleaded, should be treated with greater respect because of the important part they play in upholding high standards of living for people in all walks of life.

Expect Rising Militancy

Comrade Drennan said we could expect a rising militancy in the Trade Union movement owing to the wage and price scandal. For tactical reasons it was better to struggle for wage increases rather than price control. This struggle for wage increases was the basic problem of the Trade Union movement because on the wage level depends the standard of life of the people, their education, living conditions. In fact, "the attitude of the militant Trade Union depends the whole cultural life of the nation," he concluded.

The speaker attacked the attempt to exclude Communists from Union positions, holding that Mr. Fraser and Mr. Semple were dividing the Trade Union movement on the basis of ideology. He appealed for tolerance and the suppression of individuals wanting to divide the Trade Union movement.

A slightly apologetic air prevailed during question time, great care being taken by the questioners to say nothing that might offend the speaker. That in his opinion direct collective bargaining should replace the Arbitration Court and his opposition to compulsory unionism were two points that emerged.

said that here we touch the very heart of the Revelation. There is significance in the use of the words "My God" and not, as through the rest of Christ's life, "Father." In the hours of darkness, the relationship of Father and Son was suspended, as it were, while Christ took upon Himself the sins of us all. In those three hours, God was propitiated and redemption of sins attained; and the result was the revelation of God in all His glory. Dr. Pettit pointed out the prophecies contained in the twenty-second Psalm, which opens with the very words "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?"

Death Had Occured

Mr. Mason wished to know the significance of the fact that when Christ's side was pierced by a soldier, blood and water flowed out. This, answered Dr. Pettit, was just a physical sign that death had occurred.

Another student found difficulty in understanding why the present genera-

tion should have to share the fruits of Adam's fall. Dr. Pettit said that the reason is the laws of heredity; sinful man cannot have sinless offspring. He emphasised, however, that we shall be guided on our own actions; the responsibility for the sins of our forefathers being taken from us when we accept Christ.

In reply to several other questions as to whether babies are born in innocence, whether children who have not reached an age of understanding will be held responsible for sins, and whether one who has never heard of the Gospel teaching will be saved, Dr. Pettit pointed out that the Scriptures are not the set of answers to a book of riddles. Each case will be judged on its own merits; the judgment of God is always right. There is no excuse for those who see the works of the Creator manifest in nature not to accept Him when they have the opportunity to do so.

LAW STUDENTS BUSY

In addition to the well-known Saturday—morning tests which form part of the Law Student's lot there have been several other functions to keep judges-to-be busy.

LEGAL ETHICS

In collaboration with the Auckland Law Society, the Law School has arranged lectures on legal topics not touched in the LL.B. syllabus. These lectures are compulsory for students studying certain subjects, but far more than the compulsory list have attended.

The first address, on "Law Reporting and the Citation of Cases," was given by Mr. L. P. Leary, LL.M. Mr. A. K. North, K.C., gave us "Some Hints on Advocacy," and Mr. H. E. Barrowclough dealt with the "Etiquette of the Profession." These addresses were all well larded with legal anecdote and of great practical interest.

MARATHON MOOT

On July 6th the Society held its second moot of 1948, on topics of Criminal Law in a case of manslaughter. Mr. Trevor Henry, LL.M., acted as Judge, and Crown Prosecutors were Messrs. K. W. Tanner and G. H. Jones. There were four defendants, represented by Messrs. P. J. Duncan, R. C. Savage, W. L. Tompkins and P. W. Graham.

INTRIGUING PHENOMENON

Unfortunately the moot dragged on until almost 11 o'clock because of the time spent treating irrelevant matters. Questions of law aside, however, Messrs. Savage and Graham had the best "court presence" and delivery. It was intriguing to note that the further from the Bench, the more distinct became counsels' enunciation, and the later the hour the more rapid his delivery.

DIN-DIN

July 8th, at 7.30, was the time and the "Star" the place for the Law Students' Dinner. Excellent fare was provided, and the toasts and replies were almost as good as the port itself.

Professor Davis proposed "The King," and this, loyally drunk, he announced "Ladies and Gentlemen — you may smoke." The sigh of relief was pitiful.

"THE JUDICIARY!"

Mr. Muir Chilwell, chairman of the Society, proposed the toast of "the Judiciary." Referring to his own first appearances in the Lower Courts, he emphasised the amount of confidence which a judge or magistrate can instil in a young practitioner by evincing his sympathetic attention. Deprecating unpunctuality as a source of annoyance to the Judiciary, Mr. Chilwell spoke of the judge who, while waiting for a tardy barrister, asked counsel for the other side the cause of a rasping noise outside the court.

"If Your Honor pleases, probably my learned friend filing his affidavits!"

PRIDE AND ENVY

Professor Davis, introducing Mr. Justice Gresson to reply on behalf of the Supreme Court Bench, bid His Honor welcome to Auckland and was seconded by applause. He said that as far as he knew, His Honor is the first Dean of a Faculty of Law in New Zealand to be appointed to the Supreme Court Bench. He added that this is a source of pride and envy to other law school staff.

QUALIFICATION FIRST

Mr. Justice Gresson spoke of memories of other dinners in Christchurch which our gathering recalled. He mentioned the difficulties attendant upon becoming a judge, in particular that of having to weigh without bias the wisdom proceeding from under his old wig, now from his nephew's lips. Referring to the importance of the qualities "which cannot be learned out of any book," integrity, courtesy and punctuality, he stressed the need of acquiring a qualification first.

TEST OF SOBRIETY

Replying for the Magistrates' Court Bench, Mr. J. H. Luxford, S.M., complimented Mr. Chilwell on his bravery in attacking the word "judiciary." "You probably know," His Worship said, "that this is one of the words used as a test of sobriety—Mr. Chilwell just passed!"

"THE BAR!"

Mr. Michael Malloy, secretary of the Society, proposing "the Bar," divided lawyers into four classes—barristers, solicitors, honest lawyers and typical lawyers. He said that since most of the Judiciary is recruited from the ranks of barristers, that the Bar may take some credit for the highly-prized independence of British Judges.

BELIEVE ME

Mr. V. N. Hubble, President of the Auckland Law Society, in his reply warned us that the law is not an easy way to make a lot of money; he told us that he had tried it. Mr. Hubble then assured us that we all are invaluable to practitioners as clerks. Our capital value, it seems, is something like three times our annual salary.

"THE LADIES, GOD BLESS 'EM?"

Mr. Lloyd Brown, toasting "The Ladies," assured them that men students do not mind the ladies taking their places. He foresaw the day when a whole room of sweet young things would have Her Horror and Her Worship as as distinguished guests, with Aunt Daisy as guest speaker. The toast on such occasions would no longer be "the Ladies, God Bless 'Em!" but "the Men, God Help Them!"

No. Mr. Brown did not begrudge the ladies this, but he implored them not to introduce a "New Look" into the LL.B. course.

"Heaven knows," he said, "it's long enough already!"

"ON BEHALF OF WE GIRLS"

Mr. L. P. Leary, Past-President of the Auckland Law Society, replying "on behalf of we girls," dwelt on the charms of the he-men speakers, Mr. Chilwell's hair, for instance, "swept back the way we like it," the Dean's bedside manner, or His Honor's grey hair—"all girls find grey hair fascinating." Referring to Mr. Brown, he said, "What we girls like more than anything else is a nice fresh colour." Whereat Mr. Brown blushed, quaffed "a beaker full of the warm south," and resumed his former scarlet. In closing, Mr. Leary said that it took courage for a girl to take up such a tough course as law, but after all

"None but the depraved deserve an affair!"

* * *

Most of us were at work the morning after.

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GEORGE COURT'S
KARANGAHAPE ROAD
AUCKLAND

Junior Football

WITH a latent enthusiasm not usually associated with the 'Varsity Club, our junior sides are recovering ground lost earlier in the season by some greatly improved football. The most marked advance is in the youngest team, the intermediate B XV, which scored its first win a fortnight ago after a series of near-misses.

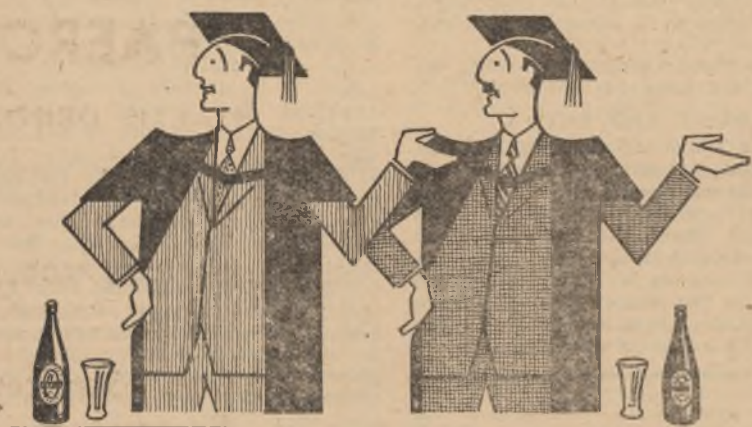
Junior C also have developed from the often depleted team of the first round, their draw with Eden recently valuing the improvement at nineteen points. A good measure of this side's success can be traced to Captain Joe Molloy, who has set his pack a good example both in his fitness and his football.

Another good junior leader is Murray Jackson, who captains the Intermediate A XV. As a result of his enterprise the side paid a visit to Rotorua, where it was matched with the local Junior Reps. Although giving away more than

a stone per man, the boys played above themselves and delighted a big crowd with some fast and very open football.

After set-backs early in the second round, Junior B have recovered their earlier form with a very narrow loss to Grafton and a good if rather fortunate win over Trinity College. In this game Hugh Hawharu kicked the decisive three points from a penalty goal ten seconds before time.

The pride of the junior teams is the unbeaten Second XV which has run up a very impressive record indeed. In thirteen matches 303 points have been scored as against a total of 59. The team has no particular strength, but sound combination and excellent leadership by John Fisher have brought good returns. The individual triumph of the season is Wilkinson's tally of points which is now well over 1700 and which represents good kicking and some fairly elusive running.



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

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Consolations to N.Z.U.

WITH the scalps of Otago, Wellington and Canterbury in its belt, N.Z.U. was expected to beat Auckland and win its annual provincial game for the fourth successive year. This confidence was not justified on the day, the local representatives holding the considerable margin of eleven points at the final whistle. This did not reflect the run of play, however, and if Auckland deserved to win, several contributing factors should be understood.

The first of these was the state of the ground, not a point for an Auckland to dwell on, for the condition of Eden Park in July has long been a burden to local football and a disgrace to the city. The mid-week 'Varsity game, played from half-way through the first spell in heavy rain, had quickly reduced the playing area to a mud-heap, and with further heavy rain on the Friday the ground looked more like Eden Bog than Eden Park when the teams dined out. The heavy going advantaged the Auckland forwards, who held more than a stone per man superiority in weight, while it restricted severely all attempts to open up the play. More and more in the second half play came back to the forwards, and although the University pack battled gallantly—more intelligently and more consistently than the Aucklanders—it was hounded down by the cornering tactics and the sheer weight of the local men.

The one answer to the "steamroller" game that Auckland adopted was thrust as far away from the scrum as possible. The University eight held a slight advantage both in scrums and line-outs, and a little more finish in the three-quarters would have recorded this in points. This is not idle speculation, but a considered verdict on the evidence which Sweet had piled up before he left the field. Seven minutes after the start of the game the 'Varsity wing and Moore, the full-back, collided as they attempted to field a ball. The accident was disastrous for the Universities and had a quietening effect on a fairly boisterous crowd. Sweet was carried off with concussion. Moore showed magnificent courage in playing on though visibly affected by the knock. Sweet had begun brilliantly and appeared likely to overwhelm Sherratt as the game developed. Grace, who replaced him, played solidly, but the thrust had gone from the three-quarters and the play returned more and more to midfield. Allan, the Auckland captain, is a master of this type of football, and it was his tactics and his experience that peeled the universities' defeat.

No report on the game would be adequate without commendation of the forwards. Macdonald for his work in the line-out, O'Connor for his fierce Otagonian rucking, Rope for his pace in the open—in this kind of report he is usually referred to as the "Auckland speedster"—Shannon for his hooking—but the list includes the whole eight, all of them deserving of the homeric tag.

Harriers Predict For Tou

The three this season the Univers that it is on Auckland.

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The follow Road Race was held. Grades, and went on las ay and Q. T. Goddard was the nex position—a T. Goddard behind. In fished thi

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Macdonal converted. Auckla Univer Next yea 1923 lager ave speig of Carisbr with Unive

.Z.U. Harriers Run Well; Predict Strong Team For Tournament

The three main Road Races of the 1933 season have been run, and in all, the University Harrier Club has shown that it is one of the strongest clubs in Auckland.

In the Calliope Relay, the 'Varsity team, comprising L. Goddard, R. Murray, Q. Thompson and R. Rawnsley, returned second fastest time. Thompson ran an exceptionally fine race, and his time, 47s, was the third fastest returned. Rawnsley and the other two also ran well. Other good times were returned by T. Goddard, C. Naylor, W. Orr and Blythe. Of the novices, J. Goddard, C. Parr and T. Smith returned good times for their first outside run.

The following week the Great Eastern Road Race from Pakuranga to Ellerslie was held. This was divided into two grades, and was certainly an improvement on last year's. Once again Rawnsley and Q. Thompson demonstrated their ability by running third and fifth respectively. Rawnsley's time was 31m 5s and Thompson's 31m 31s. L. Goddard was the next 'Varsity man home in 15th position—a very sound effort. R. Murray, Goddard and C. Naylor were not far behind. In the teams' race 'Varsity finished third.

Of the B Grade runners, J. Gordon was the first 'Varsity man home in fourth position. This was an excellent performance for one in his first season at harrier. B. Poff ran very well to finish eighth, and together Gordon, Barker (8), and L. Thompson (20) comprised the winning team.

A fortnight later the classic of Harrier running—the Onehunga—Auckland—was held under adverse conditions. Again it was run in two divisions, and 'Varsity runners performed well in both sections. This time Q. Thompson managed to head off Rawnsley, Thompson finishing fifth (38.04) and Rawnsley sixth (38.04). L. Goddard, with his best performance to date, ran an excellent race and finished seventh. If he can continue with this form Auckland chances for winning the Tournament race are very high. T. Goddard (17), R. Murray (18) and C. Naylor (19) all showed up well. 'Varsity's ten competitors finished within the first 33. The 'Varsity team once again was second in the teams' race.

In the B Grade, our only starters, L. Barker and B. Poff, both performed well. Barker finished sixth in very good time, and B. Poff eleventh. As these were our only runners, we had no chance of winning the teams' race.

Macdonald scored for N.Z.U. and Kelly converted. The final score was:
Auckland 16
Universities 5

Next year, in place of the light north-lager and the Eden bog, we shall have speights and the good, firm turf of Carisbrook both more in character with University football.

This Jazz

The other extreme from Dixieland jazz is variously termed re-bop, be-bop, or just bop. These illuminating names are apparently intended to represent the characteristic way in which many phrases played end with short notes resembling—possibly—these words.

The instruments are used differently here. Clarinet is not employed—no one has yet been able to play this style on this instrument. Trumpet is the most prominent instrument. It is almost always played without a mute, and it generally plays very rapid passages, with a much greater use of the chromatic scale and notes which are foreign to the key. Great technical virtuosity is needed, as indeed with all the instruments.

Saxophone is used similarly, and often plays difficult unison passages with the trumpet, and trombone—if used. It is not such an agile instrument, and therefore cannot play the more freakish passages which a trumpet can. It comes into its own in a slow tempo, where the style can be played more easily.

Trombone is sometimes used and employs the same style of phrasing. The player cannot, because of the tempo, probably achieve even a proper dance-band trombone tone, and therefore generally has to adopt a very thin-sounding, hollow tone which often gives the impression of inability to play the instrument correctly. Often a valve-trombone replaces the ordinary slide trombone.

The rhythm section, as usual piano, guitar, string bass and drums, is now not so much concerned with providing a beat, though bass and guitar still provide it to some extent. Piano and drums often play rhythmic patterns of their own, having little apparent relationship to what the other instruments are doing. It is more usual now, however, for them to pay more attention to the beat, and be-bop has, as a result, lost much of the formlessness which seemed at first its chief characteristic.

This is the general line-up of instruments, sometimes with a vibraphone added. Records exemplifying this style are not locally available except for two by Dizzy Gillespie, "Ol' Man Re-bop" and "52nd Street Theme." It is, however, one of the most important branches of present-day jazz.

F. W. BIRSS,
Secretary,
For A.U.C. Swing Club Committee.

MY SIMPLE PLEA

Oh I do like to listen to good music,
Oh I do like to hear orchestras play,
Oh I do like to go to Holly's music class
To hear him discoursing in "strings"
and "brass."

So just let me come along on Friday
Tho' the music is spoilt by girlish glee,
For there's lots of girls beside
That I wish would stay outside
If they must giggle "Tee-hee, Tee-hee!"
—Nemo Omenis.

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Varsity Worsted by Watersiders

Atheneum Cup Debate

"That Socialism leads to planning which, in its turn, leads to compulsion and ultimately dictaatorship," was the contention of Rod Smith, opening the case for the Affirmative on the occasion of the first round of the Atheneum Cup Debate. The motion was "That Socialism in practice can only be administered as a Dictatorship." The Negative team were members of the Watersiders' Debating Club.

Rod Smith, quoting from a Labour Club manifesto "The Socialist plan must rest on consent or compulsion," maintained that the Socialist State will act as an all-powerful job-master who will dictate on all aspects of life. Under such a regime, the speaker maintained, freedom of expression would languish, and freedom in the choice of a career would be impossible. Rod concluded a cheerful note with a quotation on Trotsky: "Our opponents will suffer death by slow starvation . . . who does not obey shall not eat."

Syd Browne, for the Negative, opened in a style worthy of the Alex Drennan of earlier and more virile days. Syd, speaking forcibly and with conviction, held that there is no difference in essentials between the Truman government, the Bevin Government and that only the Bevin Government (bad luck, Clem) or our own Labour Government, and that only Russia provides a real example of a Socialist State in action. Syd then quoted Lenin to the effect that in the Socialist State the only dictatorship is that of the proletariat and claimed that Russia was a democracy in its form of government, as all power belongs to the workers through the Soviets of working people's deputies. The speaker concluded with the assertion that in the so-called democratic countries there is a very real dictatorship by virtue of the capitalistic system which is in use there.

Joan McCarroll, Varsity's second speaker, maintained that if Socialism is practised in Russia then there must be a dictatorship in Russia. The two things went together. Joan also painted a dismal picture of life under the Socialist regime. What protection, she asked, is there for workers' wages and conditions? Looking accusingly at Syd, the speaker held that in a society such as the Russians experienced, the Unions would have to go. She concluded with a quote from Marx to the effect that to bring in Socialism, dictatorship was necessary, and that the two went hand in hand.

Jim McGrath, continuing for the negative, emphasised his leader's point that the only form of dictatorship in Russia is that of the proletariat. He claimed that Russia had in 30 years produced a new race of men from a people formerly "slumbering in idiocy." The speaker contrasted these men with the "clock-watching masses of the so-called democracies who would do so much and

no more," and held that unions in Russia had an important place in society. Socialism, he concluded, is the inevitable successor of capitalism, as capitalism was the successor of feudalism.

Basil Bolt, closing the case of the Affirmative, stressed the fact that dictatorship is all a matter of degree; there can be neither absolute liberty nor dictatorship, but if the State is to control the means of production and distribution there will be a consequent infringement of personal liberty, and for this reason he held that the idea of personal liberty is, of necessity, incompatible with that of the Socialist State.

Snowy Gladwin held that, though the Socialist State might pass through a short period of semi-dictatorial rule at its outset, this nevertheless did not prove that even this mild form of dictatorship would be maintained when the position had become assured. Our present "democratic" system, the speaker pointed out, was a very real dictatorship, and the dictators were, he held, institutions such as the Colonial Sugar Coy and similar capitalistic enterprises.

Syd Browne, re-entering the fray to sum up for the Negative, maintained (surprisingly) that the measure of a country's progress is best seen in the academic fields (and then the mystery was revealed) in Universities which, Syd continued, produced such men as Marx and Engels. Syd concluded by reiterating his point that Russia is the only truly Socialistic State and that the Socialists are not responsible for coercive legislation put forward in so-called "Socialist" States.

Rod Smith, after a brief preamble, then did some intriguing things with a stop-watch. Claiming to have timed and analysed the speeches of the Negative, Rod gave his results: 6m 40s attacks on the capitalist system, 20s discussion on the same, 7m 57s defence, 49s prophecy, 50s attacks on the Labour Government, 22m irrelevant, 2m fallacious and 20m 30s of arguments for the Affirmative.

The judge, Mr. Norman Crimp, however, seemed doubtful of Rod's figures, and at the conclusion of the evening Syd led his team to victory by 311 points to 284.

1000 JOBS FOR STUDENTS

University students are to be asked to volunteer for work in the housing centres where competitors for the Olympic Games, to be held in London from July 29 to August 14, will stay.

The 1000 jobs offered for eight weeks include those of house superintendents at £8 a week, and interpreters, cleaners, bed-makers and catering assistants at wages varying from £3 to £7.

—Daily Telegraph.

BORES BEWARE!

A few days ago the mysteries of Mr F. A. Sandall's private "Book List" were given to the world (and more particularly the members of the Literary Club) during his talk on "Books, their Birth, Life and —?"

Mr. Sandall began with an outline of paper-making from the early baked clay tablet through vellum and skins to actual paper, specimens of which have been found dating from earlier than 1000 A.D., and to modern paper composed of rags, esparto grass or chemical wood.

Passing on to the story of printing Mr. Sandall told his listeners that, though Gutenberg has not left his imprint on a single book yet, there is little doubt that he is the inventor of European printing, though here again Europe was anticipated by the ubiquitous Chinese who produced a book printed with moveable types early in the ninth century A.D.

After a glance at the outlines of book-binding, Mr. Sandall passed on to the future of books, pausing first to let his listeners into the secret of his "private list," which is a special list of unusually obscure books he keeps in mind so that, when confronted with the enthusiast (and haven't we all met him?) who asks "have you read this?" Mr. Sandall, instead of searching his skull for some relevant comment, merely replies, "No, have you read this?"—"this" being something light and airy such as "The Origins of True Worship," etc., and passes on unscathed. You have been warned!

The extraordinary fact that libraries in the U.S.A. doubled themselves every 16 years was also brought forward by Mr. Sandall, who added that this process had gone on for three centuries. By this computation the Yale Library in the year 2040 would possess 200 million volumes whose catalogue cards would be contained in three-quarters of a million catalogue drawers occupying eight acres of floor space! In addition, the number of new books coming in each year would approach twelve million, and consequently one thousand catalogues would be required. As an alternative system Mr. Sandall suggested the use of micro-film, by means of which 100 pages could be placed on the back of a catalogue card with consequent saving in space. With these comforting words the discussion closed.

WOT?—"Canta" on I.U.S. Pacific Bureau

N.Z.U.S.A. and N.U.A.U.S. found they got along together all right, cuddled up and conceived a blue baby—I.U.S. Pacific Bureau. Its job: to shuttle ideas and information from one Dominion to the other, to lend an avuncular eye to their sports meetings.

BLUESTOCKINGS

'A La Maniere Moliere

ON the 24th and 25th June the Modern Languages Department, in knee-breeches, perriwigs and lace ruffles, presented Moliere's "Les Femmes Savantes." The audience—mainly students taking French, and school parties—appeared appreciative, and the cast seemed to be enjoying itself even more. Acting honours go to Professor Keys and Dr. West, as Trissotin and Vadius, two pedantic poets, mincing about with lace handkerchiefs, affected gestures, and considerable courtly charm; and to Lionel Izod as Chrysale, swaggering in bravado and swelling with defiance as he resolves to be master in his own household—until the appearance of his wife, when he is at once deflated, obsequious, complaisant. Other members of the cast were Bobbie Woodward (Bélise), her bright smile partially concealed under a wig, and managing a coquettish fan very effectively; Diana Tollemache, taking the part of Philaminte, Chrysale's dominating wife and chief of the Learned Ladies; A. S. G. Butler (Clitandre), big and bashful, as the object of three ladies' attentions; Beverley Lockstone and Natalie England, as the sisters Armande and Henriette; and George Marshall, as Ariste, the deus ex machina.

WHILE most of the actors thoroughly enjoyed their parts, there was a tendency for one or two of them to sidle over their best lines, the point of which was, as a result, missed in the main by the audience. A play in a foreign language does, after all, depend for its success on miming, to a certain extent, and over-emphasis rather than restraint and under-acting.

Delights of the evening included the behaviour, reminiscent of Sinatra fans, of the bluestockings when Trissotin tried to read them his poetry; Henriette's delightfully haughty snubs, administered to the two poets at various stages in the play; the encounter between Trissotin and Vadius, which began as a contest of courtesies—both members of the staff bowing and scraping like Osric—but degenerated into a brawl, with the two pedants yelling insults at each other; the bewilderment of the notary (Reg. Lockstone) when confronted with two claimants for Henriette's hand, each urged on him with equal firmness by one of her parents; and the common sense of Ariste among the eccentricities of his family.

How imprudent
For a student
Outside a show by Romberg
To sport a big black Homburg
A little o'er the edge
Don't you think—?

O, say, have you seen
No, not on the screen
How people will stare
At a wild shock of hair
They stand agape
Don't they—?

NEMO OMENIS.

Tedious Drivel?

The Editor,
Craccum.
Sir,—

What is your purpose in printing the many and frequently stodgy club reports that encumber the pages of Craccum before one gets to the livelier sports gossip?

Take the S.C.M. reports, for example, as they are generally the duller and flattest, the most solemn and nauseatingly pious of the collection. Are they intended for the faithful or for the godless masses outside the fold?

If the Student Christian Movers among your readers were at the reported gathering then clearly no report of it is necessary for them: one infliction should be enough. If any S.C.M.-ers, on the other hand, were absent, then they should be able to learn about the doings from their fellows: printing reports may even encourage some to stay away and neglect their weekly dose of fellowship—a harmful influence for Craccum to exercise.

Alternatively, the accounts may be written to interest and/or convert the faithless—to show them how interesting, lively, inspiring, etc., the S.C.M.-ers find their meetings. But unless the S.C.M. wishes to discourage any other destitute beings from sharing in the tea-and-games, it would be wiser for it to cease supplying you, sir, with the monthly effusion of tedious drivel. It is too like the prim, well-behaved school-girl's letter home to her dear old parents—all quite out of place in a University paper. To preserve the reputations both of the S.C.M. as a sane and thriving body and of Craccum as a lively and unschoolgirlish periodical LET THERE BE NO MORE OF IT.

Yours etc.,
B.F.

[One of Craccum's secondary aims is to record events of interest at the College. Where possible and/or when asked we send our own reporters in order to have an independent assessment of a function. When a club appoints a reporter his or her reports will usually be printed provided that (a) they are not too out-dated and (b) there is space for them. The rest of this letter, which came in too close to the deadline to be referred to any S.C.M. member for reply, can probably be best answered by those attacked.—Ed.]

"Daisey Dellow"

I sing the song of Daisey Dellow
Who snared herself a handsome fellow
And duly reaping gile's reward
Was spliced in the precincts of the Lord
The bridesmaids showed their full support
By getting tight on gin and port
While even the vicar was noted merry
And this on half a glass of sherry
The honeymooners happy went their way
And temporarily bliss had won the day.
Alas! the villain takes the field,
And Daisey's mother bids her wield
Her power o'er her hapless spouse
And show who's ruler of the house
So she fills it from floor to attic
With modern "art," severe, emphatic,
The bookcase, once a happy void
Was crammed with Huxley, Marx and Freud,
Resenting these attempts to shame him
Her husband slew her—Can you blame him?

—M.B.

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By CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE

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NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' CONGRESS

On their return from Australia the N.Z. University Students' Association Delegation reported on the success of the Australian University Students' Congress which was held at Somers, some 20 miles from Melbourne, at a former R.A.A.F. Camp.

At the Easter meeting of N.Z.U.S.A. Council it was decided that N.Z. should hold such a Congress and that the first one should be organised by V.U.C., with Mr. Harold Dowrick as Congress Organiser.

Arrangements have been completed for the occupancy of the Curious Cove Holiday Centre from the 21st January, 1949, to 30th (inclusive), and this will be the venue of the first N.Z. Students' Congress. Messrs. Dowrick and Taylor have visited the site on behalf of the Committee, and both are very enthusiastic and state that the amenities are second to none in any part of the Dominion. Apart from a Canteen (dry) where purchases of tobacco, sweets, stationery, soft drinks, ice cream, etc., can be purchased, the Curious Cove Centre provides every recreational facility—bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, dancing, meeting rooms and accommodation and victualling of a high order. Everything is provided in the way of bedding and eating utensils, but the more fastidious will have to bring their own sheets and pillow cases. There is ample hot water for showers, shaving and washing, and the centre carries its own electric lighting unit. Situated in a sheltered cove, surrounded by hills and virgin forest, the site offers every inducement to trampers, botanists, geologists, conchologists and other such ologists who desire a good holiday in pleasant surroundings and good company.

Mr. Cohen, recreational officer, is arranging for a film unit, table tennis and outdoor tennis competitions and, maybe, even a Revue will be staged during the course of the Congress.

Accommodation at Curious Cove is limited to 150 guest, and it is proposed to make charges for Congress on a sliding scale. Students from O.U. and A.U.C. will be charged £4 Congress fees, and students from M.A.C., V.U.C., C.U.C. and C.A.C. will be charged £6 Congress fees. This will materially assist those students who have so much further to

travel to Congress. This sum will not, however, be sufficient to cover the cost of taking over the Curious Cove Centre for this period, and it is proposed that Student Associations at the four main centres be asked to contribute £50 each and that an appeal be made to the College Councils, the Government and the public to cover the balance of the monies required.



CURIOUS COVE; MARLBOROUGH SOUNDS

Application forms are deposited with your Student Association Officer. With your application must be deposited the sum of £2. It has been necessary to place a quota on each College, as it is anticipated that the applications will greatly exceed the accommodation available.

The quota is as follows:—

A.U.C., V.U.C., C.U.C., O.U.—35 students each.

M.A.C., C.A.C.—5 students each.

College Executives will be the deciding body when all applications are in, and if any application is not successful the money placed on deposit will be refunded. Final decisions will be made by the 1st September, and from that

The Gen On The Cove

date no deposits will be refundable. A.U.C.'s representative is Mr. J. Ellis.

A varied and interesting programme is being arranged and first-class speakers will be the order of the day—lectures, discussions, open forum meetings. The theme of the Congress is "N.Z. Students in the Twenty-eighth Century World." This theme will be covered by speakers in five divisions:—

1. The New Zealand University.
2. Science in New Zealand.
3. Letters and Arts in New Zealand.
4. New Zealand in the Pacific.
5. The Political and Economic Future of New Zealand.

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