

GRACCUUM

The Journal of Auckland University College



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TOURNAMENT

SWIMMING

Miss Joan Hastings: N.Z.U. Blue 1945-46. Title and record holder of women's 40 yards and 100 yards freestyle at 1948 Easter Tournament. Has performed well in representative swimming this season.

Miss Norma Croot: N.Z.U. Blue 1948. Winner of women's diving championship at 1948 Easter Tournament.

Miss Louise Brown: Has performed consistently well and was rewarded with third place in the National Diving Championships this year.

Jim Ferguson: Has performed creditably at several Tournaments and was a member of the 1949 N.Z.U. Team which toured Australia. Learnt a few things from Australian mermaids which may help.

Barrie Hutchinson: A very powerful swimmer who was a member of the victorious Auckland water polo team at the last National Championships.

Owen Jaine: This versatile athlete, who has several blues to his credit, will once again represent Auckland in the Diving Championship. Runner-up at last Easter Tournament and at the National Championships. Jaine is rated as the Dominion's most promising amateur diver by none less than the Olympic Champion Dr. Sammy Lee.

Mick Shanahan: An N.Z.U. Blue who is as fit as most and as fast as any. Mick was slowed down by captain's duties last Easter, but is determined to lead them home this year.

This strong team will be augmented by such capable swimmers as John Bolt, Bruce Elder and George Wynne, all of whom have performed with distinction at carnivals this season.

BOXING

A. Greacen will probably be the mainstay of the Auckland team this year. He won the middle-weight division last Tournament and was awarded an N.Z. Blue.

C. W. Orr is an experienced boxer who has taken part in several Tournaments in the past, and he can be relied upon to make a good showing. He is a lightweight.

BASKETBALL

The Auckland basketball team has not yet been finalised, but the team will be selected from the following players:—

Dorothy Wilshire: Club captain 1945-47; Auckland Representative 1944-46; N.Z.U. Blue 1947, Auckland Blue 1944-46.

Margaret King: Auckland Representative 1948, N.Z.U. Team 1948, Auckland Junior Representative 1947.

Frances Spence: N.Z.U. Blue 1948.

Flora McDonald: N.Z.U. Blue 1946.

Norma Croot: Auckland Junior Representative 1946.

Marion Price: Lilian Gracey, Peggy Simpson are members of the Senior University Team. Jacqueline Anderson, Elaine Brown were members of last year's Tournament team, and Maire Mark, Lilian Laidlaw and Marcia Goss are young members of the club.

The team is handicapped this year by the loss of its Basketball Court, which was taken over by the College Council for building purposes.

CRICKET

T. U. Wells: Tom first played representative cricket while at King's College, being a member of the Brabin Cup Team in 1944-45-46. He played for Auckland in 1947 and was a member of 1948 N.Z.U. Team. He was awarded a College Blue last season. Tom is a punishing left-hand batsman who has had a most successful season, and if he confines his attention to batting and does not bowl should have an enjoyable Tournament.

J. E. Hollywood: John has played in Brabin Cup and Colts' Teams since 1945 and for Auckland in 1947-48, 48-49. He took part in the Trial Matches for the N.Z. Cricket Team. John is well known for his hostile medium-paced off-breaks and is also a very reliable bat, particularly strong on the off.

J. H. B. Fisher: Wicketkeeper for the Senior XI since 1947, John has given many outstanding performances and was awarded a College Blue last year. He is also a sound bat with some delightful shots. He took part in last year's Tournament.

J. C. Davenport: A product of King's College, John has been playing with the Club Seconds this season and has been taking a lot of wickets with his left-hand spinners. As he can score very quickly, he will be a great asset to the team.

I. Menzies: Ian has been playing with the Seconds, and his medium-paced swingers earned him a place in the Brabin Cup Team. He should find Wellington wickets to his liking.

A. W. Robinson: Andrew is turning out again after a spell of tennis and is very fit. This 1946-47 Rep. hits the ball very hard, and it is most difficult to get one past him. His right hand slows occasionally turn very sharply.

R. J. Tizard: Bob has captained the Thirds this season after a couple of seasons out of the game and has had some sterling performances to his credit. Free from Presidential duties, Bob should be a treat to watch.

K. C. Chandler: A member of the 1948 Tournament Team, Ken is a batsman with a wide range of shots. He has had some good scores this season and taken many wickets.

B. C. Penman: A College Rugby Blue, Bret is an outstanding field and very useful bowler. As in Rugby, he puts a great deal of vim into his game.

J. Kingston: Jim comes from Auckland Grammar, and in his first season with the club has proved very useful. He is equally at home with the bat or the ball, and can keep wickets creditably.

A. F. Senior: Tim comes from Hamilton High School, but has recovered so well that last season he was a member of the Tournament Team, and this summer has been a regular member of the Senior XI. A splendid all-rounder who can be relied upon in a difficult situation.

ATHLETICS

The sprints are led by Barry Sweet, who learnt his running in the Waikato. A polished sprinter and low hurdler, he is the present Hawke's Bay champion and N.Z. Blue, winning the low hurdles in Otago 1948 in record time.

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PLATO ON THE WHARVES

IN the article on the opposite page there is an account given of a Watersider who asked "Why?" when Craccum's reporter asked him what he thought of the Carpenters' dispute. The picture given of the man is a true one, and although he is not typical of the whole of his class, he does represent a certain section of it. He also represents, on a wider plane, a cross-section of all the classes of men who work with their hands. This cross-section is not a very pleasant thing to look upon. In the main it acts as a sort of incubator in which most of the industrial troubles that occur in this country are fermented. To it belongs the loud condemning voices that are heard at political and Union meetings, the voices that are heard by the Press while the quieter tones of the saner, more moderate men go unnoticed. It is, in effect, the blind and frequently non-comprehending tool of the political agitators.

BECAUSE this class lacks any faculty of judgment other than the gratification or denial of its appetites, it corresponds very closely to the lowest class of Plato's "Republic." But in Plato this, the Demos, is as it were "without the city walls"; that is to say, it can take no active part in the administrative or defensive life of the community. In New Zealand, on the other hand, it plays a powerful role in the running of the community affairs. Is it right, viewing the matter without emotional bias, that

this class, whose only criterion in any dispute seems to be "what can I get out of it?" should be allowed powers which place it, in its civic duties, on an equal basis with educated and intelligent men.

[It is obviously not right, for to maintain that it were so would be to postulate ethical hedonism, a fallacious doctrine. What is right, and what should be, is plain to see. We may, if we wish, revert to Plato and the rule of the Philosophers, but what held then holds to-day. The wise man, the trained man, is the only man fitted to rule, or to take any administrative part in the community. We progressed a little towards this when we reduced, and finally abolished, the property qualification in enfranchisement. We considered maturity (i.e., the age of 21) sufficient. Surely we can see now, in an age where it is possible to be an adolescent at forty-five, that the only justifiable reason for giving a man voting rights is that he is intelligent.

THE problem lies, of course, in convincing a Parliament that isn't.

Peter Cape

REPLY TO JACKSON

The Editor,
Craccum.
Dear Sir,—

According to the Craccum report of a recent talk to the Labour Club by Mr. George Jackson, the speaker made one correct statement: that "the recent trial of Cardinal Mindszenty . . . must be considered in relation to the general pattern of world affairs before and after the trial." But then he went on to detail the fascist leanings of the Primate of Hungary, who actually had been imprisoned by Hitler for his opposition to Fascism!

If Mr. Jackson had considered the trial in this promised world perspective, however, he would have had to say this: Since its foundation nearly 2000 years ago, the Church has opposed any infringement on the freedom of peoples. The Church advocates especially the

highest and most essential freedom: freedom for man to seek truth and follow it. That is why Hitler killed and imprisoned many thousands of clergy and laymen.

For the same reason to-day, the Church is the greatest enemy of the Kremlin within Hungary and other Communist-dominated countries. The statesmen of the democratic world were not taken in for a moment with the ridiculous charges against the Cardinal. Two examples, taken at random, which help to explain this suspicion: (a) On the days when the Cardinal was reported to be plotting the restoration of the monarchy, in Chicago, with Otto of Habsburg, it was proved conclusively that neither Otto nor the Cardinal were near the city at that time. (b) The Cardinal's counsel, Koloman Kicko, did not bother to call all the witnesses for the defence, nor

did he bother to take notes of the prosecution's case: instead, he congratulated the prosecution on having brought his "client" to trial.

It is only too plain that the Cardinal's sole crime is that he will not submit to the Kremlin.

Mr. Jackson's other points:

(1) That there were condemnations of the trial before it even started—because the trial of the British engineers in Moscow in 1928, right up to the recent trial of Balint Arany and the priest of Poczpetri, Janos Aszatlos, have shown that any trial for treason against the Kremlin is decided when the indictment is read.

(2) The Cardinal confessed his guilt—after he had been worked on by relays of Moscow-trained police for 82 hours. He had then collapsed and been given

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Copy for the next issue, that is, the Carnival and final issue for the first

term, will close at midday on Wednesday, 20th April.

All copy must be written clearly, well spaced, on one side of the paper only. Pen-names may be used, but the author's real name should be included as a sign of good faith.

The Editor reserves the right to refuse any material.

"WHY?" said the Wharfie

Peter N. Temm

In an attempt to find what the honest-to-goodness opinion was of the men involved in the present industrial dispute, CRACCUM sent a reporter out to ask a carpenter, a master builder, a watersider, a driver and a railway worker the following question: "What do you consider the effect of this dispute will be upon the country as a whole?"

Below we print the results of this attempt: it should, we feel, clear up some of the controversy that is raging at the moment.

CARPENTER

Mr. Wallace kept a neat garden in spite of his five children, and when he came to the door I could see he was the sort of man who cared about his work and made thoughtful plans. He has been a carpenter for many years, and he was quite prepared to discuss the dispute.

I asked him what his attitude to the dispute was, and he said he thought it was a complete mess, insofar as the Carpenters' Union had failed in their explicit objectives; in other ways, the deregistration of the Carpenters' and Joiners Union had some value. He insisted, in his firm, gentle voice, that the dispute was largely caused by Communists.

In the mass meeting at Carlaw Park a show of hands revealed that two to three carpenters desired to remain out. This was because the meeting was a Communist one—of the 750 present, 500 were Communists. "One thing about the Communists," he added, "they do support their cause with enviable fervour." He attacked intensely the policy of unions supporting each other. He did not care personally for any other union at all, and he believed that the policy of inter-union between unions in the matter of sympathetic strikes and boycotts was a Communist one: the ruling minority in any union, as far as he was acquainted with unions, was, he said, Communist; and the mutual support of Communist-controlled unions, however unrelated as far as type of work went, presented a formidable red front that threatened the whole of the industrial system.

"The big mistake the union made," he said with certainty, "was in fighting the Arbitration Court. It took years to build up, and now the workers have got it, they should abide by its rulings."

One valuable result of deregistration was that a new moderate union could be formed. Already this movement was well under way. Another result, perhaps not so useful, was that many carpenters would not rejoin their previous employers but would either set up their own backyard workshops—which offered a profitable living—or remain in work they had taken on during their disaffiliation period. Mr. Wallace added that he was returning to his own job because the employers had always treated him well. Were men afraid of victimisation if they returned? Oh no, not at all; the only thing was that many workers

had deliberately set about deceiving their employers by falsely completing pamphlet forms which were designed to discover how workers were actually affected by travelling costs. Those who had exaggerated the distance of their home from the place of work had in most cases been caught out, and were now probably not over-anxious to meet their bosses.

MASTER BUILDER

Dick Wilson is a Master Builder. He and his brother have a sturdy business near the township, which employs six carpenters, joiners and apprentices. Mr. Wilson had not dismissed his men because they had not adopted the go-slow policy. The trouble was that when the unions banded together to support the carpenters, the Master Builders who had not dismissed their men were in a vicious circle. If they did not sack the men they would not be in line with the Master Builders' Association; and if they did, the Drivers' Union would boycott them, neither delivering materials nor carrying manufactured articles away.

Mr. Wilson said that he believed the M.B.A.'s firm stand was necessary because the ruling of the Arbitration Court should have settled the dispute immediately. Because immoderate elements chose to fight the ruling, the dismissal was necessary. By forcing the issue, also, the M.B.A. had opened the way for moderates, who were in a majority, to express their wishes by means of secret ballot.

Mr. Wilson said that unions were more than desirable; from the workers' point

of view they were essential. It was a pity, he commented, that the majority were not sufficiently alive to check the communistic minority who were in control. The strike had been wholly unwarranted, as the new award was a fair one; the Master Builders considered their attitude was for the best for the country as a whole, and especially for the carpenters in so far as it showed them that the militant elements in their ranks were not necessarily conducive to "better" conditions.

WATERSIDERS

Watersider Bert MacDonald said "Why?" when I asked him to spare me ten minutes. It took a long time for him to get talking, and his out-thrust, black jowl was purely defensive, trying to lend brawny support to words that were puzzled.

He reminded me of Sweeney, who "shifts from ham to ham

Stirring the water in his bath.

The masters of the subtle schools
Are controversial, polymath."

He was in a dense mental fog; he did not know how the whole thing started. He was not quite sure of his own attitude in the matter, but whatever his union decided to oppose, well, he was against it too. He was rather pathetically a victim of union propaganda—he stumbled out something about only a small few of the supposed 2,000 carpenters had actually been going slow, yet all had been sacked; he managed to sound aggrieved. Almost everything he said he prefixed with, "It's hard to say . . ." He cut a pitiful figure in spite of his size. His faith was blindly invested in the unions, and he looked upon them rather as a small child regards a kindly uncle. The only way for workers to make sure of their rights, of getting a square deal, was by giving whole-hearted support to their unions. He decided, after deep reflection, that the watersiders who refused to handle the Northumberland were in their rights. Their action was in sympathy with the carpenters, and it was proper for unions to offer support to each other. Pressed closely, however, he scuttled himself by admitting that the attitude of the carpenters was harmful to the country. In fact, he affirmed rather definitely, he disapproved of the way the carpenters had handled the Whole Thing. . .

I left him, convinced that he was not a typical specimen of Watersider, and I went in search of another. It occurred to me that the only satisfactory way of making an enquiry of the nature I was making, was to interview a cross-section from each section of workers, not just one or two from each section. I had no way of telling how far the men I was interviewing were typical of their groups.

(Continued on page 4)

"WHY?" SAID THE WHARFIE

Ralph Boreham was a more thoughtful sort of stevedore. He needed no urging to voice his attitudes—the action of the Northumberland watersiders was not only wrong, but criminal; if unions kept striking, boycotting, and going slow in support of each other just for the hell of it (Mr. Boreham's own words) the country as a whole, and the moderate members of the sympathetic unions in particular, were getting a raw deal.

DRIVER

Todd Harland believes he fairly represents the majority of truck drivers in disagreeing completely with the so-called sympathetic action taken by the Drivers' Union in placing a boycott upon certain firms. Todd has been driving for George Moyle for a few years now; he is quick-witted, decisive and sternly against immoderates. He maintains that the action of his union was decided by a minority; asked about the majority, he replied that they did not go to union meeting, anyway, because there was no union at all, only a handful of men who were strong-willed enough to be leaders. From a personal point of view, Todd did not approve of unions helping each other. He agreed entirely with Wilson and Wallace that the rulings of the Arbitration Court should be abided by.

RAILWAY WORKER

I found Eddie Collingwood in khaki shorts weeding zinnias in his neat front

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garden. His attitude was one of mild interest: yes, he thought that the causes of the carpenters' complaints were justifiable, but he did not approve of the way in which they attempted to increase the award. The Go-Slow was a pretty poor show, he said. A healthy strike is all right, if it is really necessary, and it is a union's right to strike.

Eddie has been working in the Railways Department ever since he was a boy, and he is pretty well clued up. When I asked him about his union, I saw at once by his expression that he was not impressed by its activities. His department took no active part in the dispute. He explained there were four separate unions—R.T.A. (covers most workers), A.S.A.S. (other workers), E.F.C.A. (engine drivers and firemen), and R.O.I. (office staff). They could not give concerted action if called upon to do so, he said, and even in each union there were opposing groups. Only a few unionists kept an interest in their union. Most railway workers were like sheep, afraid to voice their own opinions, with no initiative.

The dispute was harmful to the country, Eddie said finally. He thought that most railway workers, like himself, were prepared to support a justifiable strike made by another union, but only if the strike was made in a proper way: he would never consider abetting a go-slow policy.

CONCLUSION—CONFUSION !

The six people interviewed above were selected at random, the reports of their attitudes are fair and accurate. Since this is so, any conclusions drawn can only be startling, but it should be remembered that for a full statement several members of each union should be represented. It is justifiable to conclude, I think, that there is a falling-off of faith in unionism. The opinion that unions are controlled by an immoderate minority, would appear to have spread through more than just one or two groups; in fact, it seems likely that there is a strong basis of fact in it. There is antipathy expressed at sympathetic strikes and boycotts, and while everyone is in favour of a union, there

is a general belief that the workers can only be adequately represented by a union which is moderate in its views and with the welfare of the country as a whole as its policy.

When every union in the country is based upon these two converging lines we may expect a far greater development of industrial relationship than has ever been known under the present name called "Unions."

REPLY TO JACKSON

"refresher" treatment (see the "New Zealandia" for February 3 and the papers of that and preceding days) detailed accounts of the drug act and after he had sent a letter to the bishops warning them of any "confession" which may be wrung from him. When one of the accused suddenly refuted his confession in court, he was hustled away for conditioning, and was duly penitent the next day.

(3) As for the statement from the Protestant bishops, one wonders if they would like that to stand after 15 leaders of the United Protestant Churches in Bulgaria have had the same sort of "trial," on almost identical charges, as Cardinal's.

(4) The Catholic Church does not challenge the right of any fair court to try its members; but only the keenest follower of the party line would try to pretend that this was a fair trial in open court. This trial, which tried men on many major charges, lasted three days.

There is little room to detail Mr. Jackson's remaining points; but ask any Catholic undergraduate about the Church's teaching on free will (he learned it in Primer I) and its history in relation to the State.

The Communist Party's attitude to religion in theory is that it is a foolish outgrowth from bourgeois capitalist society; its practice is only too obvious: there is no god but Marx, and Stalin is his prophet. Anyone who does not believe this must be liquidated; for the Communist Party cannot afford the luxury of allowing its members to use their natural reason.

I remain your sincerely,
P. M. BURNS

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LITERARY CLUB AND PROFESSOR MUSGROVE

PACIFIC POETRY

Lit. Club's first meeting of the term must have been the first A.U.C. club meeting for many people there. I wonder what it seemed like to them. The Women's Common Room was crowded; the air was heavy with libel and cigarette smoke; young men direct from Evelyn Waugh—or Beverley Nichols—or Ian Hay—questioned and argued and laughed. The speaker was Professor Musgrove, the longest-haired, the tweediest, the most vital and provocative of them all. His subject was contemporary Australian and New Zealand poetry as drawn from H. M. Green's *Modern Australian Poetry* and Alan Curnow's *Book of New Zealand Verse*.

First Steps

Nineteenth century poetic efforts in both countries were in general bad imitations of English poetry. Then came the beginning of nationalist tendencies. The Australian bush ballads, a primitive nationalist stage, correspond with the early stage in old English poetry. The modern stage in both countries is something other than imitation, but the methods are rather "hit and miss."

The very physical nature of the countries makes a fundamental difference between Australian and New Zealand poetry. As Professor Musgrove rather wistfully put it: "In Australia the sun shines—in New Zealand it rains," and this is reflected in poetic imagery; compare the "wide brown land" of Australian poetry with A. R. D. Fairburn's "land of mountains and running water." "Sea-wind images give New Zealand an unfair advantage," says one critic in Mearjin. Australia with its remoteness, its size, its sun, is not perhaps naturally poetic. It would take an unusually vigorous imagination to get really to grips with "earth's park of loneliness."

Literary Background

Professor Musgrove's first important point is that New Zealand is better educated in a literary sense than Australia, and has a natural background in English poetry which Australia has not. New Zealand poets make casual, quite natural references to English poetry in the confidence that their readers will follow them. An example is this delightful

ful couplet from Glover's *Threnody*:

In Plimmerton, in Plimmerton
The little penguins play.

Some New Zealanders, however, write much more directly under particular English literary influences. Curnow, for instance, follows McNeice, and R. A. K. Mason is directly influenced by Housman; A. R. D. Fairburn shows a less direct dependence on Yeats, and some of Glover, particularly his refrain poems, also follows the later Yeats.

Sheer Poetic Technique

The second main point is that there is much more interest and skill in sheer poetic technique in New Zealand. An extreme example is a fascinating attempt by Beaglehole to reproduce in poetic form the rhythms and patterns of a Bach gigue. In contrast Australia seems more impressed with "hard-mouthed, loud-mouthed realism" as in Sean O'Leary's *Bayonet*.

New Zealand poets in general are more conscientious artists who feel the English tradition as a living thing. The tone of their poetry is often of a rather cultured irony, whereas Australian poetry shows less control, less objectivism, and more hurry and impatience. But New Zealand poetry is often directly based on English poets, while the Australians are trying, perhaps a little too hard, to achieve something of their own.

Although on this analysis New Zealand poetry appears to have the advantage over Australian, it must be taken into account that Green's book is not so comprehensive or well made as Cur-

now's. Curnow concentrates on the best, using only sixteen different poets, to the other's fifty-four. This lack of selection does not do justice to Mary Gilmore or Judith Wright, whom Professor Musgrove considers the best of modern Australian poets.

Another point to remember is that Australia has produced the nearest to a really great poet in either country. This was Christopher Brennan (1870-1932), "a sort of massive ruin" who thought of himself as an outcast and a wanderer. He started work on his own and, though hampered by lack of technique, achieved partly through the characteristic Australian loud voice a sort of Eliabethan bigness as in:

Day taken at the throat and choked
In the huge slum of the modern world.

It seems then that New Zealanders are really writing English poetry while Australians are trying to write Australian poetry. New Zealanders are certainly in close touch with the English tradition, thought often out of sympathy with New Zealand. Even if we rank our poets only as minor English poets, Professor Musgrove emphasises that we are too modest about them. Curnow's is a very fine book. —E.K.

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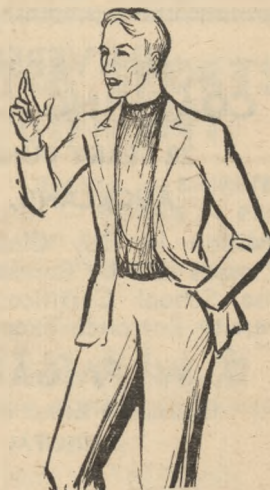
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TOURNAMENT

Johnny Myles, a product of Mount Albert Grammar, needs no introduction to athletes who recall his treble win at the 1945 Secondary School Sports. He is the present Auckland furlong champion, a compact runner who handles gusty conditions with confidence.

Hugh Kawharu, a representative for A.U.C. at many tournaments, was at Auckland Grammar School a few years ago. Hugh has been coached by Frank Sharpley, and his low hurdles at Wellington should be a fine performance.

The quarter-mile appears in sound hands with two old King's College champions running. Jim Grierson, new to Varsity athletics, is the N.Z. 880 champion and a former N.Z. quarter champion; represented N.Z. against Australia in the Test last month. Jim is the leading acquisition of the team this year.

Russell Gibbons is the other King's product who is remembered for his

a fine prospect for Australia.

All-rounder Gordon Gilmour, once King's, his Alma Mater, is the shot and broad jump title-holder, junior record holder, discus and N.Z.U. Blue and captain of Auckland. He has a record unsurpassed by any athlete in the team. He would make a fine captain in Australia.

Dave Culav has been in magnificent form with shot and discus, and the athlete who can beat him should take a record as well. Dave, a fine student of A.U.C., should handle the difficult Wellington conditions with ability and confidence.

Avon Carpenter, the N.Z.U. Blue Javelin, is a Decathlon Representative nowadays, and as an all-rounder should retain his javelin title and capable one or two lesser positions. He has to run at Auckland Grammar School.

Graham Anstiss and Ken North, now in Otago, where the former was educated at Auckland Grammar



treble win at the 1946 Secondary School sports. A rather light floater type of runner who has a New Zealand junior 100 yards record to his credit, he didn't go south last year, and although coached now by Frank Sharpley, he has had an unfortunate accident, but with medical attention should be fit to go south.

Two more products from Mount Albert Grammar join the distance ranks. Nev. McMillan, a former N.Z.U. 440 yards champion and Blue with wide overseas experience, goes down as the first miler. Nev. has spent since last Tournament working for this event, so should perform with distinction.

Jack Ward, as the other miler, has joined the club only this season, but with a little luck and a curbing of his desire to lead from start to finish, is a force to be reckoned with. Both these milers have represented Auckland in the last seasons.

Ron Crabbe and Ross Rawnsley should lead the three milers, either of whom should be good enough to win the title. Ron has won it at the last two Tournaments and may make it a treble.

High jumper Colin Kay has created a new Auckland record and appears capable of challenging the Otago trio with confidence. He is another King's Old Boy, N.Z.U. Blue and hop, step and jump title-holder. An Auckland and A.U.C. Rep. for many championships, he looks

cently won the hop, step and jump title. Ken North is a compact all-rounder who King's remembered for his many performances at Secondary School and jump championships.

Allan Thom, the broad jump springer, former N.Z. junior broad jump record holder, is in consistently good form representing Auckland against Australia last month.

Doug. Earp, our pole vaulter, was third in the Auckland championships.

TENNIS TEAM

Russell Moller is known for that strong forehand. His best win of the season was his defeat of Lon Rankin, the Waikato Wilding Shield player.

Des McQuillan, a well-known Tournament player who has represented Auckland for the past three years. Des is known for the ferocity of his serve and his devastating smash.

Bill Cliffe, who reached finals of Auckland handicap doubles, is right on the ball. His speciality is his great anticipation ability.

Johnny Little, who is now back in form after his recent illness, is an excellent doubles player.

Jackson Blyth, captain of the team, certain to have all the interests of the team under control.

Angela Wilson, whose agility on the courts bears a close relation to the hockey field, is a very versatile player who should do well at Tournament.

Margaret Blyth, a hard-hitting player who likes trading drives with anyone on the court.

Jean McCordindale, who is at present at O.U., is coming to Wellington to play for us. Jean's dash and vigour on the court is the outstanding feature of her play.

ROWING

The Eight will defend the Rowing Shield won from Canterbury last Easter. Several of last year's men are available for the coming Tournament. The team is:—

Stroke: W. Grant. Age, 24; height, 5ft. 8ins.; weight, 11st. 7lb.

Bill stroked last year's winning Eight at Dunedin. He has had a successful season at West End Club, rowing in their successful Junior Eight. He was awarded an N.Z.U. Blue last year.

7: K. Watt. Age, 23; height, 5ft. 11ins.; weight, 11st 7lb.

Keith is an import from the O.U. Eight, where he has rowed for the past four years. A member of the winning O.U. Eight in 1946.

6: I. Mercep. Age, 19; height, 6ft. 2ins.; weight, 13st. 10lb.

Past member of Sacred Heart College Eight. He is a valuable asset.

5: M. Antonievich. Age, 22; height, 6ft.; weight, 14st.

He is again Club Captain as well as being an N.Z. champion and holder of four consecutive N.Z.U. Blues. He has been rowing over the season in the Auckland Rowing Club's senior eight, and his experience is invaluable to the crew.

4: L. Goddard. Age, 23; height, 5ft. 10ins.; weight, 11st.

Len is another newcomer to 'Varsity rowing, although well known as a harrier. During the season he stroked the Auckland Rowing Club's Maiden Eight which won the Auckland Provincial Championships and also the Maiden Four which was placed at every local regatta.

3: E. Lowden. Age, 21; height, 6ft.; weight, 12st 7lb.

Ewen is another newcomer in the boat, but is shaping into a very handy oar.

2: R. Tonkin. Age, 23; height, 5ft 10ins.; weight, 11st 10lb.

Ralph is at present Club Captain at St. George's Club. He has been rowing for several years now and is quite a useful oar.

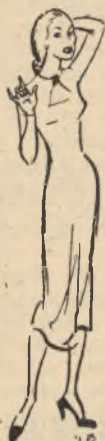
Bow: J. Molloy. Age, 20; height, 5ft 9ins; weight, 11st 2lbs.

This is Joe's third year in 'Varsity rowing. He was a member of last year's winning Eight and also a member of the Auckland Rowing Club's Maiden Eight which won the Provincial Championships this year. He has had considerable experience in the bow, and this no doubt will stand him in good stead this year.

Four: The Four consists of novices—W. Smith, D. Tompkins, R. Tompkins and J. Goulding. They are shaping well

THIS IS Your Ideal Woman

The response to the Ideal Woman quest was excellent, and enabled Craccum's Expert to evolve what he considers to be the College's ideal.



She's a slim, medium-built, shapely woman, with long brunette hair and brown eyes; her nose is straight and her mouth had that "rose-bud" look. She's a sporting type who wears colours well. She believes that two's company, and she's capable of making intelligent conversation to the lucky person she is with. Note, she doesn't flirt, and she's obedient. Of course, she is modern in her outlook, despite the fact that she goes to church. She dances, though, and can look after herself.

Well, there you are. There's only one thing left to find out now, and that is her 'phone number.

YOUR IDEAL MAN

In response to many requests, mainly from woman students, Craccum will hold an Ideal Man quest in the next term.

under the guidance of S. Anderson, a N.Z. Red Coat, and should give a good account of themselves.

A number of minor places are as yet undecided, but should be secure at the completion of Inter-Faculty Sports.

In the women's team Miss L. Gracey, a former rep., should perform with credit, as also should Misses Margaret King, F. MacDonald, M. Price, A. Dellow and F. Spence.

Bettina

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TO THE EDITOR

OBJECTION

The Editor,
Craccum.
Sir,—

I cannot fill in your "Ideal Woman" form. Sir, you are speaking of the woman I love—would you have me cram her boundless virtues into the miserable little boxes you supply? Whether she is short or tall—I neither know nor care, but she smiles like an angel and laughs like a sprite. Sir, have you no sensibility? When Faustus said "Oh, thou art fairer than the evening air, clad in the beauty of a thousand stars"—was he thinking "Nose—snub; hair—blonde; outline—shapely?" If he was, Sir, then Mephistopheles did a good and useful work, for the beauties of Heaven would have been wasted on him.

And suppose I could fill in accurately such small graces as interest you—what then? Would you have me cast them into your stew-pot, to be rendered down with many others and hauled out—An Average, Everyman's Ideal Women—as bloodless and uninteresting as the Odd chop. A heresy! The sight of such a thing would only be exceeded by that of a thousand 'Varsity women imitating it.

Sir, we have, the whole million and a half of us—an ideal country in common (more or less). Our beneficent government has given us more or less ideal railways, schools, markets, insurance, pensions, medicine, and so on, all in common. Now, for pity's sake, let us keep our Ideal Women to ourselves!

Yours in sorrow and disgust,
"IDEALIST."

* * *

NEW OLD WRITING

The Editor,—
Craccum.
Dear Sir,—

It has been drawn to the attention of

my Committee that at this University the written work of the good Stage III or Honours student has no existence beyond the occasion of its birth. Some of this work is deserving of wider notice, and we propose to publish an annual paper giving the serious student an opportunity of stating the values he discovers in his study. The emphasis will be on the philosophical rather than the technical side of any subject. We shall approach the Elam School of Art, the School of Architecture, and all departments of the Faculty of Arts because of an interest they share in the dual problem—how man should live, and how, in fact, he does live.

All material will be considered by the editorial committee consisting of Mr. John Reid, Miss Alison Forrester and Mr. Tom Wells. The publication will be printed in June, which means that we cannot accept copy any later than the 15th of May. You will appreciate that articles must be of an academic rather than a technical nature.

Yours faithfully,
T. U. WELLS,
Student Chairman.

* * *

IDEALIST

The Editor,
Craccum.
Dear Sir,—

Using the chart provided, I made an honest attempt to select what should have been MY Ideal Woman; the following is the terrifying result:

"A tall, slim woman with a straight nose, large mouth and blue eyes; a girl who doesn't give a damn for anyone; a shapely brunette who talks well, who drinks, smokes and swears. A modern, domineering socialite who wears colours in good taste, who does anything "just for fun," who likes crowds, dancing and flirting, but who can look after herself."

Having had a little to do with this type of woman, my reaction was fairly strong, so I decided to try again:

"A long-haired blonde of medium height; a substantial, obedient, sporting type, of form austere, who wears colours in bad taste. A hazel-eyed girl who is considerate towards others, who is serious in her relations, who dances but doesn't talk. An old-fashioned type who reads a lot, and goes to Church but swears and needs protecting."

This result is substantially my conception of Eve; but remembering my father's injunction to keep on trying once more I applied myself fearfully to my task.

"A snub-nosed, brown-eyed woman with short black hair; of medium height and shapely outline but substantial build. A girl who wears quiet clothing in good taste; a large-mouthed intellectual who reads a lot, likes crowds and needs protecting. An old-fashioned, domineering woman who goes to Church, dances, smokes and flirts and is considerate towards others."

This third attempt shocked me greatly. Cold beads of perspiration huddled on my brow. I leaped hastily to my feet at the sound of HER voice, furtively tucking my notes away; then I set the table.

SOME TIME LATER

No, my Very Dear Sir, I am afraid that your standards being based, apparently, upon direct observation are no ideal and offer no possibility of finding such an Ideal.

In closing, I have the honour to draw your attention to the second stanza of a delightful little poem entitled "Shall I waste in despair, die because a woman's fair?" It is by a Mr. Wilton.

"Shall my silly heart be pined
'Cause I see a woman kind?
Or a well-disposed nature

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TO THE EDITOR

Joined with a lovely feature?
Be she meeker, kinder, than
Turtle-dove or pelican,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how kind she be? ..."
I remain yours, etc.,
MAKEPEACE TOOGOOD.

* * *

PURIST

The Editor,
Craccum.

Dear Sir,—

May I protest in your columns against the practice of covering the College notice-boards with the word "to-nite." There is in this spelling of the word a certain synthetic slickness, a fondness for ready-made humour (of sorts), which is more suitable to a roadhouse, honky-tonk or similar establishment than to a university, one of the few remaining bastions of high standards of accuracy and precision in literature in which spelling plays an important part.

Moreover, this spelling of the word is indicative of a general falling-off in standards which too often accompanies the decay of civilisation. Literary style (which includes spelling) reflects its age, and when laxity and low standards prevail in this matter they cannot be expected to be absent from others. One letter cannot prevent the rot of civilisation, or even that of spelling, but we can at least hope that the advertisers on the College notice-boards will refrain from the practice of writing notices that look like extracts from a letter to Santa, or some equally puerile effort of the seven-year-old mentality.

Yours, etc.,

D. SCOTUS.

* * *

PEN FRIENDS WANTED

The Editor,
Craccum.

Dear Sir,—

I esteem it a great honour to send a

letter to you. I am a member of the Philatelic Club of Tokyo University. I am anxious to exchange relative stamps with stamp collectors in your College or in your country, so I shall deem it a great favour if you will kindly introduce stamp collectors in your country to me.

By the hobby for stamps, I hope that I understand your culture and promote friendship internationally.

Hoping to hear from your soon.

I remains sincerely yours,

H. MOMOSE.

No. 1831 Haneki-Cho,
Setagaya-ku,
Tokyo, Japan.

* * *

SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL DE ESTUDINATES

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Dear Friends,—

As we are anxious to enroll 1000 or more correspondents in your country in the next 30 to 60 days, we extend a special invitation to all students in your schools to enroll in our Society for friendly correspondence with students in America. Correspondence may be in English, French, Spanish, German, or other languages. I hope you will be able to enroll many. Also invite your friends in other schools or cities.

I will be pleased to have you ask some of these interested people to write to me soon. I am sure that your students and teachers will be very interested, as "Friendly International Correspondence" will do much to create goodwill and understanding between our nations, as well as all nations.

We extend a special invitation to you to send us some photos and stories about interesting places in your city and country, so that we can publish them in our "International FIESTA Magazine." It is the object of this International Magazine to promote international friendship,

travel, and the increase of geographic information. We want your country to be well represented.

Thanking you for your kind co-operation, and hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Sincerely,

International Students' Society.

Dr. N. H. Crowell, President.

* * *

IGNORANCE

The Editor,
Craccum.

A.U.C.

Dear Sir,—

May I draw your attention to a slight error which appears in the report of the Scavenger Hunt in the current issue of your paper? Contrary to what appears in the report, I have not yet learned the date above the Supreme Court Law Library.

May I, at the same time, tender my apologies to and sympathy with those who took part in the Hunt and any who wasted their pence but not, I hope, their time, in telephoning me on the night in question for the required information? It was, and is, as Dr. Johnson remarked on one occasion, a case of "ignorance, madam, pure ignorance."

Yours regretfully,

A. G. DAVIS.

GARDEN THOUGHTS

The worm,

Whether going or coming,

Is a rather remarkable instance

Of natural plumbing.

The wasp

Is a pointless thing,

(Excepting, of course,

Its sting).

—PIC.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

Early-comers to the first 1949 meeting of the Photographic Society heard a merce preliminary. An earnest artist tackled a committee member on the significance of photography. To the artist it was applied optics, not art. This first meeting did not settle anything as fundamental as that. But it did impress upon its members the new opportunities for photographic work available at the College. The Student Chairman, John Barton, outlined the facilities. Within a year of the first meeting voluntary student labour has built a dark-room equipped with a camera, enlarger, printing box, print trimmer and lead sink. Already first-class competition prints have been produced in it.

Mr. Odell demonstrated the use of the

Club camera. He became lyrical about the definition from its F4.5 Zeiss Tessa lens. Of the advantages of the rising front he could not say enough. But he could not resist the opportunity to impress upon young members what an awful fault it was having a camera that wasn't 35mm. in size. He explained how the rising front of the camera eliminates the Leaning Tower of Pisa effect, which rewards most of our attempts at architectural photography.

At the A.G.M., Professor Llewellyn agreed to be patron of the Society again, an office which he filled splendidly last year. Mr. Odell was re-elected President and John Barton, Student Chairman. John Sumich was elected Secretary, and the committee of five includes a girl, Evaline Hunter. Other members are Evan Watts, Geoff Shaw, Brian Rushton and Murray Nicholas. The elections were punctuated by howls from a hawk-eyed

sleuth from the Law Faculty who sought to rip our constitution to shreds.

A feature of the meeting was the display of the Barford Challenge Cup presented by one of our Vice-Presidents, Mr. Barford. The cup will be awarded for the six best prints submitted by a competitor to the three competitions during the year. Mr. Barford also gave an interesting criticism of prints submitted in this first competition of the year.

John Barton gave a talk on the use and abuse of Dufay colour film, briefly explaining the principles of colour emulsion, and describing the processing of the film. He emphasised that the work can be done cheaply in the Photographic Society's darkroom by amateurs, and voiced the hope that colour film would be used by Science Honours students in their theses.

—G.C.S.

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TOMORROW'S CHILD

At The Theatre

THE Grafton Club's 160th production, "To-morrow's Child," produced with professional regard for detail by Professor Chapman, was a humorously accurate picture of life sixteen years hence (in 1965, that is) in a perfectly planned bureaucratic world, where the ideal type of co-operative citizen is represented by the earnest and adenoidal Peter Grimsby whose one anti-social failing is a difficult stomach. ("Have a glass of vitamins?" "No, thanks, they don't agree with me. Well, if you must know, I find them binding.") As played by Kevin Colebrook, had a pleasing facial resemblance to Harold Lloyd, increased by a pair of ham-rimmed spectacles.

ON the other side, representing her old-fashioned (c. 1942) and socially unapproved background, were the heroine's much-divorced parents, the charmingly irresponsible Mrs. Tardine, who lives by selling "antiques" in the shape of cutlery and unstandardised furniture of the pre-planning era, and George Solway, who culminates an un-co-operative career of shooting on the grass in parks and insulting officials, by being sent to a Correction Camp for the terrible crime of shooting a brace of pheasants. Ordinary un-Progressive behaviour personified by Alan Winter, non-State-aided artist (Mr. Fairburn please approve), wins Elizabeth Solway over from the forces of Rationality and Progress, partly with the aid of that mythical and popular agent, Love.

Mr. E. H. Feather, as Mr. Walker the omnipresent and completely nasty Community Warden, gave that rare thing in amateur circles, an entirely satisfying and memorable performance. The cast as a whole came nearer to a professional standard than any other amateur one I have seen recently, although the actress playing Elizabeth Solway was too artificial and slightly unconvincing in much

of her part. Ngaire Lovie as Utility Richards managed creditably to be humourless without being flabby (the reference is neither to her complexion nor her figure.) Peter Gwynne as Alan Winter deserves special comment for his personality he introduced into his part a welcome change from the usual juvenile premier (French, as the play might have it, for hammy hero).

The setting of the planned flat shared by Elizabeth and Utility was suitably eye-offending with a combination of the cruder colours of a modern artist's palette. The feeding arrangements (involving a token and press the appropriate button) and a dietetically approved dinner coming down the chute in a nice hygienic container evoked much interest from the middle-aged to ancient ladies who made up most of the large audience. Incidentally, their rendering of the National Anthem (we presumed it was that because some ladies in the front row stood up) was almost as bad as that unhallowed and gleeful memory at the first night of "Dr. Faustus." Again, however, it was the prelude to an enjoyable evening.

—A.H.F.

IS TWO COMPANY — Or A Crowd?

We have now two political clubs within our narrow confines. The question of the moment is whether the College will manage to hold them both without feeling developing, particularly as this is election year. While this, of course, is not desirable the formation of the 'Varsity Political Club may at least serve to awaken student interest in politics since we have now both sides of political opinion represented.

Stalwarts of a Free Enterprise Society evidently thought that the Labour Club has had its own way long enough when, at an inaugural meeting on March 24th, they formed the 'Varsity Political Club. The aim of the club is "to discuss political, economic and social problems with particular reference to New Zealand." The club is not to be affiliated to any political body, so it is rather surprising under the circumstances that voting power should be withheld from "all financial members of the Labour Club, people of similar sentiments, and the New Zealand Communist Party." There was some discussion over the inclusion of the last phrase, some people arguing that it was not necessary, since, they said, all Labour Club members were Communists. However, on serious consideration it was felt that "Safety First" should be the order of the day since it was possible that there might be a few free-lance Communists spreading their "Fascist

ideas" round the College who were not attached to the Labour Club.

The executive of the club is to consist of a chairman, a secretary and five members of the committee.

Chairman: Rod Smith.

Secretary: Alison Souter, who was nominated while the meeting was in motion.

Committee: Augusta Dunlop, Michael Brittain, J. Hetherington and Ken Sutton. (One member has since resigned, thus leaving a vacancy on the committee.)

To quote the entire constitution would be a lengthy business, but the most important points in connection with it have been mentioned. It is to be hoped that the formation of this new political club will help to stimulate student interest in both local and national politics, which up till the present has been apathetic rather than keen.

—S.E.

REPORT FROM WAY - BACK

YOUR Editor has asked me, again, to give my impressions of Ardmore and the School of Engineering, probably not realising that this year I shall see from the outside. Perhaps this is as well, for much of what I say will be in retrospect or based on my experience in the School of Engineering these last four years.

TO say the commonplace is most times the easiest and this is no exception; Ardmore, as far as the College is concerned, has been a success—on most points. The School of Engineering badly needed greater space, and Ardmore provided the solution. Unfortunately that solution has brought another problem, much wider in its implication. This is the problem of research within the University Colleges. At Ardmore a sound basis is being set for very major investigations into the fields of aeronautical and civil engineering, some concerned with defence problems and industrial development.

AT present the problem I see is not that of whether the University can obtain support for a large research programme, but rather, immediately, the effects that research work (conducted at teaching centres) will have on the general standard of teaching. My own impression is that, with the present small staffs (and here I refer especially to the School of Engineering and Science Departments), any serious work on the part of the lecturing staff will affect the standard of teaching or, alternatively, the research cannot be fully cared for because the lecturers concerned feel the teaching side or their work more important. It's pretty much the story of a man with two masters. The materialist will say that the obvious remedy is to get increased grants for larger staffing, and at the same time to get substantial research grants from the Government and similar sources.

JUST so, but is the University ready for this? By the comments reported in the local press during Congress and Senate meetings, I doubt its capability of turning out in advance of 700 N.Z. graduates a year. It would be rather like giving ice cream to a year-old baby.

LOUD and sharp squawks arose during Senate meetings, and also Congress, over the question of secrecy of some research problems, the point being that the results of some research work should not be published, generally, on account of its value to national security. However, with a rapidity that would earn praise from Uncle Joe, it was said that all the world are brothers, etc. It is unfortunate that such a show of righteousness was not followed up by a Declaration of Welcome to Soviet Forces. I dare say the air mail instructions from Eastern Europe are a bit slower these days. Before research can do much good here, pettinesses such as have sprung up now and again must be submerged and a general plan adopted by the Senate so

that a definite attitude can be achieved, but before that the general standard of teaching will have to be raised and some serious attempt made to give a liberal education to students by broadening the courses so as to include subjects with a humanitarian background. It will be much nicer to be blown up by a scientist who realises that when he kills you he is making away for the over-crowded millions of Asia.

ALTHOUGH much of what I have said, and will say in these columns, is in fun I want to come down to ground here and say, from experience, that unless some broadening is made to our present courses I feel that, even now, we may class ourselves as just a superior Technical College. Last year I had the mixed fortune to check each week some 30 laboratory reports and, I suppose, only about ten were written clearly in passable English and showed anything more than the briefest technical understanding of the problem concerned. In several cases phonetic spelling, of technical words particularly, was employed, and here consistency was lacking. This, I suppose, can largely be put down to the present regulations governing University entrance qualifications. The present entrance regulations have probably come to stay in basis, so little can be done other than in the University, and the sooner the better!

IN some ways the Education Department is to be praised for its efforts to introduce social studies into primary and secondary schools, for a general awareness to sociology can be raised in the pupil's mind which, although of no practical purpose, i.e., not much good to earn the union award, must in the long run force the normal adolescent into realising that he is not the only fellow in the bus. But again it creates a problem—what's the use of sociology if the 3 R's are not properly mastered? I often wonder how much this new education is intended to turn our young school children into good little socialists, who will know how to vote when the time comes.

IF the Training College at Ardmore is any indication it seems as if very large sums are being spent on bolstering up primary school teaching. Nothing is too good, and I have heard estimates that the final (if there ever is such) cost of the T.C. part of Ardmore may reach £150,000 or more. Certainly this is not hard to appreciate, as much money and materials are being put into such foolishnesses as back-drop stages (there is already an admirable hall plus stage)



Chas Salmon is Development Engineer at an Auckland firm of Electronic Engineers and last year was Demonstrator in Electrical Engineering at Ardmore. This year he will contribute, as the spirits move him, comments on technical subjects and his views on Ardmore and extra curricular problems. He is Secretary of the Extra Curricular Activities Committee also.

and a swimming pool and a large number of sports fields. Again this can be put down to the new education emphasis on physical well-being and so on, but I doubt if some of the teacher-trainees are worthy of such attention. This expenditure of money would perhaps be feasible if some of the good old things were taken care of, but even this year the toilet and laundry facilities are no better than Air Force war standards, and the sleeping quarters are still only partitions plus curtains. Unfortunately the whole set-up of the Training College system seems wrong, from the outside, for there is far too much of the staff and Education Board wielding the big stick at the expense of the students. They are very much sat upon and so no complaints of any power are ever heard from them. A distinctly "Civil Service" attitude is apparent. Possibly the presence of the School of Engineering there may give a leg-up to student individualism—at any rate we were blamed for what little there has been! This individualist outlook is most necessary among them, and they may yet be thankful for the Leper Colony. I hope so.

World Youth Week

March 21-28 was celebrated by young people all over the world as World Youth Week, under the aegis of the International Union of Students and the World Federation of Democratic Youth. Aucklanders' contribution was a combined function, held in the W.C.R. on the 22nd, by the Labour Youth League, the Auckland Young People's Club and the A.U.C. Labour Club. Features of the evening were the showing of a film, "The World is Rich," and short talks by two speakers. Mr. Jack Ewen was chairman.

Mr. Arthur Greig, of the Auckland Y.P.C., briefly discussed the work of W.F.D.Y. and the need for co-operation among young people's organisations. World youth, organised and united, could be a tremendous force in the cause of international peace. It was the duty of such bodies as the Y.P.C. and the Labour Club to get other young people interested in affairs of world importance, and the showing of such a film as "The World is Rich" was a step in the right direction.

Following the film was a short discussion, after which Mr. Owen Lewis, speaking on behalf of the Labour Club, raised the following points:—

We have seen the consequences of a social system by which, even in peacetime, suffering to millions is caused by the perpetuation of an unequal distribution of food; what is to replace this social system? This is a question which we must think about.

Bringing the discussion back to the organisation of youth, the chairman mentioned the work done by the young people of Wellington in observance of World Youth Week. Public support had been organised, and the following manifesto had been put forth:—

"Manifesto on Demands of Working Youth

Youth has the right to a decent life, culture, education and peace. We therefore demand:—

- (1) Adequate Government Bursaries to enable anyone to attend University without economic hardship.
- (2) We demand for apprentices and other junior workers wage increases and strict price control.
- (3) Daylight technical training with full facilities and shorter terms of apprenticeship.

In fighting for these demands, we recognise that they can only be fulfilled through a period of lasting peace. We therefore call upon youth to unite against conscription and fight for such a peace."

At the conclusion of the meeting, a resolution conveying fraternal greetings to the Wellington young people was carried unanimously, as was a vote of thanks to the two speakers.

The meeting also expressed its gratitude to Miss Hyatt, of the Health Department, for her kind assistance in the lending and screening of the film.

WHITE AUSTRALIA

A highly-entertaining address by Keith Sinclair, lecturer in history, was recently delivered to I.R.C. Here are a few points from it.

From the beginning White Australia has been connected with the aim of Australians to gain and keep a high standard of living. To the fear of cheap labour brought in by unscrupulous employers, there tended to be added a fear of "mysterious" Asiatics. Yet there has been little colour feeling such as exists in South Africa.

White Australia has been defended on three grounds:

An influx of Asiatics would "sweep away our institutions."

Australians are entitled to determine the composition of their own population and keep it free of racial problems.

Fears of the result of a pattern of life developed in poverty lowering Australian standards of living.

TO-DAY

The recent stir over MRS. O'KEEFE and her eight children, over wartime Malayan immigrants, and even over 21 half-caste aborigines evacuated from Sydney since "half-castes don't belong down here," has focussed attention on the problem.

It has long since been an international matter. The League Covenant was altered to suit it. In Australia, like "liquor" in N.Z., it is above local politics. Half the world's population is in rising Asiatic States (increase of 200,000 per week in India). Dr. Evatt feels his way towards a policy of keeping India and Ceylon in the Commonwealth and placating Indonesia. Dr.

Uzman, the first Indonesian representative abroad, went to Australia, where hostility to the Dutch was marked. Siamese student is imported on scholarship to "create goodwill," but Calwell deports two others. The "policy" is full of contradictions.

HOW MANY PEOPLE?

At present rate of increase Australia eight millions will be ten millions in 1960. The "Times" says Australia can support 20-30 millions at present standards or 80-90 millions at European standards. A larger population of this sort would mean either a big industrial nation looking for markets or peasant holdings. Australian Trade Unions growing with industry, are very powerful and would oppose cheap labour lowered standards.

For the present White Australia is a policy of acute importance for international relations. The future depends on the attitude of Asiatic and Pacific powers.

White Australia is a symbol of the European conquest of the world, and to-day, while the maintenance of that victory is shaky, the White Australia policy exhibits the hesitance and contradictions of the world situation. Indeed, White Australia is not a policy, and especially not an Australian policy, but it is an aspect of the relations between European civilisation and other civilisations: to talk about it is to talk about the world.

—H.J.H.

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3. Air your bedding several hours a day in the windows facing the street; it's hygienic.
4. When a dispute arises, don't compromise; always show your own strong individuality.
5. Save carpet beating for the quiet evening hours; day traffic noises then won't disturb you.
6. Don't wear out your own front door mat; use your neighbour's to wipe your feet on.
7. If possible, keep pets, lots of them.
8. Leave hot and cold water taps running; you pay for the water, and try midnight baths both for health and voice production.
9. If your neighbour has a dog, you get a parrot.
10. Never talk to your neighbour unless you have a complaint to make.
11. Always remember the golden rule of hostel life, "Do to your neighbour as he does unto you—only you get in first."
12. When his radio gets too loud, make your own louder, on a different station: people upstairs usually love this, and bet on who is going to win.

—C.R.

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Biscuits and Boodle

The executive held a meeting on Tuesday, the 29th of March.

Business started on a merry note when Mr. Tizard asked for credit of 3/8 which he had spent on entertaining the grant's committee to afternoon tea; which request was extraordinarily enough granted. The meeting then moved that thanks be conveyed to Mrs. Odd, though on what grounds was not made clear.

DRAMA CLUB GRANT

There followed a discussion on the Drama Club's application for £200 loan for "The Alchemist." The Exec. seemed slightly dazed at the magnitude of the sum, and the motion was carried amidst pensive rumination—each person probably thinking what he could do with such a loan. While Exec. was still in the "good cheer and dissemination of money" mood, the sum of £1 was granted to pay a Mr. Goodman (history students, please don't panic) for his doctor's fee, incurred in a consultation for a strained back which he suffered shifting furniture after Freshers' ball. "Students are neither willing nor competent to undertake the job," said Mr. Butcher. This subtle insinuation was duly appreciated.

PLAYGROUNDS

After this brilliant piece of repartee Mr. Butcher then moved on to the main business of the night, namely, a motion that the Council be urged to acquire the flat piece of land between Wynyard Street and Whittaker Place for development as a site for tennis courts and a football shed. Also he moved that the City Council be urged to develop the piece of ground between Blandford Park and Grafton Valley. The purpose seemed to be that Mr. Butcher could then jog round a 440-yard track. Craccum reporter for one is content with the daily climb from Queen Street to the University.

PRETTY-PRETTY

A motion was passed that workers employed by Stud. Ass. be made to affix the necessary stamps in the wages book. Mr. Robinson was obviously pleased. "It makes such a colourful effect in the book," he said.

Miss Savage's report on the Cafeteria was then presented. Mr. Butcher sabotaged the discussion by producing a tin of biscuits, which were circularised noisily and were appropriately enough called "Scotch Fingers."

From this chaos, however, a motion emerged that investigations be set afoot with the purpose of acquiring a £370 dishwasher for the Cafeteria.

ALCOHOLICS AUTONOMOUS

Mr. Penman then moved that the Council be petitioned to extend for another year the sanction given to "licensed" gatherings. This was carried by acclamation. Sundry correspondence was then deemed to be on the table. Craccum reporter would have liked very much to be on the tables also, but unfortunately

he had to go to sleep in his chair.

STUMBLING BLOCKHEADS

He awoke to the sound of laughter. Mr. Strack had, it appeared, moved that the Council be admonished for lack of action in mending the roads. Exec. in chorus, "But didn't you know, all the pot-holes are filled in to above street level?" Then came Mr. Butcher's piece de resistance (Mr. Butcher's wit had been quite staggering all evening.) "Oh," he said, "the pitfalls have become stumbling blocks." This so rocked the Executive that it broke up (at 10.25). Craccum reporter went and got drunk.

FIELD CLUB

The chief aim of Field Club is to provide for and to encourage the outdoor study of the Natural Sciences. The club is not purely an instrument of learning, but makes adequate provision for outdoor relaxation and social activities. Many excursions and camps are held in order to achieve the aim of the club, and from time to time lectures are given on various topics of interest to all members.

The club is working on a project that involves the compiling of a Biological Species list of the Auckland area with the view of publishing a combined Flora and Fauna of this area. This is a very large task, but things are moving along satisfactorily.

At the Annual General Meeting the following officers were elected:—

President: Mr. W. R. McGregor.

Vice-Presidents: Prof. V. J. Chapman,

Drs. C. Laws and E. J. Godley,
Messrs. V. W. Lindauer, A. S. Fuller
and J. E. Morton, Miss R. F. DeBerg.

Student Chairman: Miss Joan Hastings.

Secretary and Treasurer: Neil J. Butler.

Committee: Messrs Pat Hastings and
Ailsa Dallow, Messrs. Allan Stewart,
Ross Dick and George Masson.

We strongly recommend any students with an interest in any branch of the Natural Sciences to join up with this club and get to know each other and exchange useful knowledge. Last Sunday a trip was made to the top of the Cascades Falls, and a Bryologists' Paradise was found, so you never know what you may find if you come out with us. There was a large attendance and everyone went home much the happier for their day's outing.

If you have any inquiries regarding the activities of the club, please contact either the Secretary or the Chairman; both can generally be found in the Botany Department.

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BRAINS TRUST and What Brains!

The embryo 'Varsity Political Club held its first meeting, when it sponsored a Brains Trust Forum comprising Messrs. Algie, Melvin, Gainor Jackson and Prof. Rutherford, on 10th March. The object of the meeting was to discuss social and ethical problems of the present day. The forum could hardly be said to be representative of all shades of political opinion, but Prof. Rutherford and Kenneth Melvin in particular gave interesting and sensible comments on the questions. About 60 people were present.

Is Free Enterprise a principle which can be admitted without proving disruptive of society?

Prof. Rutherford, speaking first, thought that the question was unanswerable. Since man was by nature acquisitive, so society must not be altogether free for the individual. The question hinged upon the degree of freedom, both intellectual and civil, which is justified in a community. To this no state had as yet found a satisfactory answer.

Mr. Algie, M.P., said the heart of the matter was just what should be the relationship between the individual and the State? Unrestricted Free Enterprise was not possible, according to Mr. Algie, but he refrained from giving practical instances of the restriction which would be necessary.

Mr. Gainor Jackson followed with the statement that Free Enterprise allows moral and spiritual freedom, which is essential to the individual. All our greatest men, such as Carnegie and Einstein, are products of this society, and therefore advancement under Free Enterprise is assured. Then we were told that under F.E. we had achieved a higher standard of living. Unfortunately, nobody asked "for whom?"

Kenneth Melvin concluded by saying briefly that, in his opinion, Economic laws operate more truly under a Free than under a State-regulated Society. Although Nationalisation is the ultimate objective of the Socialists, this merely means a transference of authority. If people experience frustration under the latter system as they may do under F.E., then it is a failure. To quote: "Nationalisation to effect an improvement must be possessed of the flexibility of Private Enterprise."

Prof. R. added a comment to this. Granted that a State-planned economy might administer more justly, yet it would result in a loss of the profit motive and therefore in initiative. It was difficult to see how these could be reconciled.

What should be our attitude towards Communism?

Mr. Jackson replied that he believed in the basic freedoms, but then went on to say somewhat inconsistently that, since he believed Communist activities to be subversive, their speech should be

restricted and that they should be excluded from all positions of responsibility.

Mr. Melvin disagreed with this, because "C's cannot be deprived of civil rights without endangering rights of a Free Society, and to instance this governments are notably chary of outlawing parties." The only way we can alter the political views of a section of a community is to become a police State. Mr. Jackson, so Prof. R. said, did not admit to others what he believed to be right for himself. Mr. Algie spoke in a similar vein to Mr. Jackson, but thought that it was not so much the Communist Party that should be condemned, but individual Communists.

"What changes if any are needed in our Monetary System?"

Mr. Melvin, in answer to this, said that the price mechanism was a monetary phenomena, and the stability of the pricing system depended upon the sensitivity with which the amount of money in existence varied with changes in prices; in other words, money should be issued and withdrawn according to fluctuations in price movements.

Mr. Algie thought that monetary policy is now controlled by a political party which is not desirable. To illustrate this he quoted the fact that the value of money had fallen 37 per cent since the Labour Party came to power.

Unfortunately the remaining questions were unable to be answered owing to the lateness of the hour, and the meeting then broke up.

—S.E.

CHESS CLUB

By the time this appears members will probably have received notification that they are to play in a team. If not, and they are willing, please get in touch with one of the officers elected at this year's A.G.M. Meetings will be held on Wednesday night at 7 p.m. in the Caf.—not Tuesday.

President: F. A. Haight, Esq.
Student Chairman: John Nathan.
Hon. Secretary, etc.: Harry Hanham.
Committee: George Braithwaite, Bruce Rotherham, Adrian Turner (College Library: Assistant Secretary).

Universities Round the World

POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN I.U.S.

(Condensed from the report of John Ziman, N.Z. delegate)

I.U.S. is an organisation of and for young men and women in the highest stages of their formal education. The distinguishing characteristic of this union is that its members are students; not manual workers, nor social democrats, nor university professors, nor wealthy nor poor. It is not easy to make a positive definition of a student, but it seems to refer to an age group, to a degree of concentration on learning rather than producing and to a type of institution which can quite generally be called a college. Many strange creatures come under this term, and there is as much room for the titled Oxford undergraduate as for the Indonesian youth studying to teach peasants to read.

Some people say that only "democratic" students should belong to I.U.S. The word is redundant. If we allow any student to enter I.U.S. and give him full rights regardless of any other attributes, we are being a democratic organisation; if he is prepared to accept our rules he is a democrat as far as we are concerned. Whatever opinion we have about the political activities of I.U.S. we shall be prejudging the issue if we make a political test the initial condition of membership.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF I.U.S.?

Does it exist to further a political doctrine? Emphatically it does not. The only purpose that is fundamental to the existence of I.U.S. is the benefit of its members. That may sound selfish and parochial, but it is the only criterion for the existence of a frankly sectional organisation. It is a body of persons of roughly similar interests and needs, and has banded together primarily to further those interests. It is true that we seek to bring all students into the one organisation, as this will be justified in terms of the added strength and voice which it gives us.

We must now consider in turn the typical activities of student unions on the local, national and international scale and show how they are related to the purpose of I.U.S. in theory and in practice. They may be summarised as follows: Cultural Co-operation—the fostering of the spread of ideas and information between students, Material benefits—including many co-operative ventures such as canteens, hostels, travel bureaux, sanatoria, charity—the main purpose being to collect funds from these students who can contribute or from the general public and reallocate them to needy cases. In external affairs the I.U.S. in some cases is able to analyse and express students' united opinion on various matters. In many cases representatives have been appointed to University senates and Government Commissions, where they may safeguard student rights. The I.U.S. must often champion the cause of students who are suffering injustices, and more generally there are cases where groups of students are underprivileged or oppressed and the law itself needs to be changed. Sometimes student conditions are so bad that it is impossible to envisage any improvement without the wholesale dislocation of the framework of society. On the other

hand, if conditions are good an attempt may be made to oppose social change.

WHEN IS ACTIVITY POLITICAL?

We have seen that all these types of I.U.S. activities are related to the purpose of a students' Union. The last three come under the heading of political, yet they would be recognised by most as quite normal and legitimate, indulged in by the most "respectable" of unions. Consider the attitude to the struggle against Hitler by small organisations of students in the German universities or the various reactions to the recent events in Prague. It is evident that the distinction between "political" and "non-political" is hardly valid as a criterion of what activity may or may not be undertaken by I.U.S. However, there is opposition to political activities by many who think the work should be restricted to purely "service" work. They are concerned with two particular aspects, the problem of agreeing on which political activities I.U.S. should undertake and the way in which I.U.S. political methods have weakened its support in Western countries during the year. They feel I.U.S. to be too weak to embark upon policies which so strain the bonds between its members.

PROBLEM OF AGREEMENT

The rank and file of students in their unions have been very suspicious, entrenched in a narrow nationalism and not understanding a programme and constitution framed for world-wide appeal. It has been very difficult to awaken interest in foreign countries and impress the importance of international co-operation, and therefore it has been necessary to emphasise the non-political aspects. It was hoped that time would show a strengthening of this work, the building up of services and organisations—that would bind I.U.S. together and give it strength to withstand political shocks. Much can be achieved by the gradual spread of information and opinion, but the complete acceptance of any specific creed is not to be thought of.

PROBLEM OF METHODS

The gist of the criticism is that from insufficient evidence I.U.S. draws unwarranted conclusions—and then only succeeds in making a rude noise. How can I.U.S. take action such as protesting to a government on the basis of a single letter or newspaper report? Yet this

has happened several times. With a few exceptions I.U.S. reports are couched in vague emotional terms and show such a bias that no neutral observer with a critical mind could accept them. The tone of the literature aimed at Western students as propaganda is far too agitated and full of exhortation. These students would be more impressed by restrained argument than by wild, unsupported assertions. I.U.S. tends to dissipate its energies trying to support too many appeals. There is no need to neglect the remainder in our information services, but if we are going to have appeals and campaigns let them be organised to achieve a single simple aim.

CONCLUSIONS

The following proposals are made tentatively:—

1. I.U.S. should create interest in its continued existence by strong Service organisations.
2. We must recognise that political action, though necessary, is a danger to unity.
3. We should be more ready to try negotiation and co-operation.
4. Any action should be based on very complete information.
5. Controversial action should be delayed until decided at the individual level.
6. Interpretations must stick close to ascertainable facts.
7. The Secretariat must contain a much wider variety of political creeds in its members.
8. Information and propaganda should be more soberly written.
9. Campaigns should be planned singly.
10. Much more diplomacy should be shown in dealing with other organisations and governments.

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TRAMPING CLUB

Quiet (?) Weekend

This is the story of Freshers' Hut Week-end, March 18th-20th, at Onuku, 'Varsity Tramping Club's health resort in the Waitakere Ranges. Don't be deceived by the term "Freshers' Week-end"—there were at least as many hardy and seasoned trampers present as there were Freshers, so that it was a wonderful introduction to Tramping Club for the latter.

Marin Segedin took some of the Freshers up by the six o'clock train on Friday night, but the biggest party of 24 people, led by Les Dudding, caught the 8.15 p.m. train. Both parties tramped up to the hut by way of Long Drive, where the road winds uphill all (or nearly all) the way. When the second party arrived they were welcomed with a blazing fire and early-morning tea, after which everybody went to bed.

But not for long. By half-past six in the morning we were all stirring. After cooking and eating our breakfast we divided up into three parties for the day's tramping. Don McLean took one lot to Bethells, by way of the Wai-iti Stream, while the other two parties went to Pjha, one via the Gorge and one down the McKenzie Track and back by the Glen Ness Falls. The rain held off most of the day, but about five o'clock down it came. Home we paddled just in time for dinner.

During Saturday afternoon another party had arrived at the hut, so by this time it was getting a little crowded. But the climax came when seven more trampers arrived during the evening. There were forty-three people sitting round the fire at Onuku that Saturday night, and entertainment was not lacking. We started off by being bamboozled in the matter of "Tilly," a strange creature who, among other eccentricities, likes school but doesn't like University. (If you want to know more, ask someone who was there.) Then Marin gave a remarkable imitation of somebody saying good-bye to somebody else, and Stu Masters an equally remarkable imitation of some unfortunate people who "couldn't

blow out the light." A display of black magic was followed by the singing of famous Tramping Club songs.

As most of us were more than half-asleep by this time, we decided to have supper and go to bed. Only the trouble was that there were only eighteen bunks and forty-three people, which made things a little awkward. However "ingenio et labore" was brought to bear on the problem, and with all the bunks full, a few enterprising people under the house with the firewood, and the majority on the floor, we managed to fit in.



Fortunately the rain had stopped by morning, so we spent our time getting things dry, as well as eating, nattering, cutting firewood and cleaning up generally, until it was time to leave. There were four different routes taken back to the station: one via Upper Kauri Track, Anderson's and Peripitus, one through the Cascades and down Anzac Valley, one along Cutty Grass Track and past the Filters, and one by way of the Kitiroa Track.

No one missed the train, but there weren't any seats for us, so we were forced to take possession of the Guard's Van. It doesn't often have to take such a load, but survived the strain. Little remains to be told. Upon our arrival

at Newmarket we finished up the week-end in the traditional Tramping Club manner by repairing to the American Milk Bar and refreshing ourselves with a 'Broadway Beauty.'

A.G.M.

The A.G.M. was held on Thursday 17th. A large crowd of unusually many trampers elected the following ladies and gentlemen as their officers for 1949:

President: Mr. M. Segedin.
Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Odell, Messrs. Cummings, Gummer, Hookings, Lock Masters, Mead, Morton and Odell.
Club Captain: David Grace.
Secretary: Shirley Anne Rose.
Treasurer: Dick Anson.
Committee: Katherine Thomson, Bernice Rodewald, Sainsbury Strack, Alan Crosby, Donald McLean.

The most important news for the present was that the lease of Glacier Hut has terminated. The hut on Ruapehu has been our base for skiing and climbing for four years now, and in that time it has been possible to introduce many students to the snows. From there many again have gone on to higher climbs in the South Island. However, the loss of G.H. doesn't mean the end of the things for A.U.C. Mr. Odell has secured the lease of the hut for a short time in the coming season, so we can keep toe-hold on Ruapehu until next year when better accommodation will be available. We hope eventually to have a hut of our own, an obligation but the really satisfactory arrangement. It will be a lasting asset to the student body.

The Committee has plans for plenty of doings in the coming year—trips, suit every stride and new places for to see. There will be regular week-end trips, exploring the Waitakeres, the Hunu, where May Camp will be held, day trips and longer excursions to places farther afield. Besides these other functions will be divulged later. You are invited to take part in these things. Watch the notice-board for weekly news of outings, and subscribe to "Footprints" the Club Mag (2/6 per annum), which contains news and comment on our doings in the hills and mountains.

—W.D.G.

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