

CRACCUM

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PROBLEM: POLITICAL POLICY

Should the College or the University take any part in party politics? This was the question that Craccum reporters sought to solve when they interviewed five members of the Lecturing Staff of this College, and three students. The answers are not various; in the main there is fairly good agreement; all are at least thought-provoking. However, no attempt has been made to draw conclusions. To you, the rational, free-thinking biper, the student, falls that privilege.

If you have not given any thought to this matter, if you have been too busy with your T-square, your log-tables, your Virgil, Shakespeare or Torts—it is clearly time you gave the matter some attention. There are several political clubs of one hue or another with official standing in the college; if you are doubtful of any decision—go to two or three political meetings of various sorts and see for yourself whether the college should participate in politics. In the meantime, here is what others think.

PROFESSOR MUSGROVE

"Professionally, I cannot approve of politics, since, to quote T. S. Eliot, 'The pursuit of politics is incompatible with a strict attention to exact meanings on all occasions.' But students should certainly investigate them, as they are called upon to investigate other useless fields of knowledge—such as Old English, or European History. The only thing that disturbs me is that student societies are always a generation behind the times in their ideas; and I doubt if the world can to-day afford the luxury of yesterday's politics."

PROFESSOR RUTHERFORD

Professor Rutherford was rather dismayed at being asked for his views for Craccum and compared it with what he called "making a fool of himself" on the air. Once launched though his views were clear and fluent.

He considers that every student should have an interest in politics, but with the important proviso that the interest should be objective and rational. Politics must not be used simply as an excuse for abuse, and it must not be approached with preconceived opinions and prejudices. Nor should the approach be automatically an argumentative one. If, for example, someone declares himself to be a rabid socialist and your own opinions are the opposite, you should not at once deride him, but should try to understand why he holds those opinions and exactly what he believes.

Professor Rutherford mentioned that the lecturers in his department had been

shocked by the ignorance of many students on even the simplest political questions. Craccum's suggestion that the study of political science might help did not meet with a very cordial response. The Professor thinks that study in any University department should help to give that rational approach which is essential to a consideration of politics.

On the second part of the question, Professor Rutherford was firm. He had no knowledge of any political club within the college, of its "goings-on or its goings-out." He thought that there should be such societies, but again with emphasis on the rational approach, the existence of which at A.U.C. he seemed to doubt. He again stressed the fact that politics ought not to be used as an excuse for expetive, although, he added rather wistfully, that is such fun.

MR. JOHN LAIRD

Mr. Laird commented that in countries such as China or Indonesia where there is political unrest, students usually link up quite definitely with a political faction and take an active part in rebellions or riots. Similarly in N.Z. during the depression some students acted as strike breakers, while others violently opposed this action. However, when life is fairly placid N.Z. students at least settle down to be for the most part completely uninterested in politics. The danger of this is that they will unthinkingly support the status quo or else be carried away on some occasion by political extremists. The unthinking acceptance of existing conditions is at present the greatest danger and the College political clubs may perhaps rouse some interests

and help to make students better educated politically. The trouble is that at present they are merely clubs for the converted but what is needed is an open political club where people representing all points of view could meet and thrash things out. "In my student days," said Mr. Laird, "the S.C.M. provided this. And you can also put me down as saying that I find it incredible that the public is convinced we are all communists up here. We are far too conservative." Mr. Laird also commented that he found women students, in common with the rest of their sex, display very little interest in political theory though they sometimes became interested in specific questions which seemed to have a real bearing on their lives.

DR. CUMBERLAND

Dr. Cumberland considered that politics is a subject in which everyone should, for their own good, take an interest. Students should be better equipped than the ordinary person to make judgments on such questions and in fact have a responsibility to give some thought to them. The scientific ideal of impartiality is impossible in practice and to make their ideas effective students must work through particular parties. Varsity political clubs should be affiliated to the outside parties and should send delegates to any party meetings or conferences and try to make their weight felt on specific issues. Most people agree that neither of the major parties in this country are all they could be and if the university has anything to contribute it should certainly do so. A mere discussion group within the College might be enlightening but would not be at all effective. It is not suggested that students should have closed minds and consider themselves wedded to the political club they join in their first or second year at Varsity. Though they should remember that their political ideas may change as their knowledge increases, it is preferable that they should become interested in some club rather than remain aloof.

In one point only he agreed with Mr. Laird, for both stressed that the College is far too complacent. Dr. Cumberland contrasted the position here with that in British Universities before the war where the clubs had definite political

(Continued on page 3)

POLITICS AND US

IN the current issue of CRACCUM a serious attempt is being made to ascertain the attitudes of both staff and students towards politics in the University. As the result of this attempt we hope to bring about some clarification of what the relationship between a University—an institution of higher learning and impartial knowledge — and politics should be.

The student attitude towards politics may be divided into three separate categories: There are those who accept unquestioningly the political dogma obtaining at the time, those who are so busy studying for a degree that they frankly do not care what happens, and those who have definite views. The first and second categories lie close together, and are more or less opposed to the third. They belong to the Ivory Tower school, the let-well-aloners, who unthinkingly form the conservative element in the College. (The term "conservative" is used here in a strictly non-political sense). The third category comprises the "live" elements whose views range from moderation to complete cockeyedness. These are the students through whom the public receives

its impressions of the current political colour of University.

We do not, either here or in the article in question, attempt to draw any definite conclusion, but do, however, make the following tentative suggestions. Politics should be brought into the College to a greater extent than they are at present, perhaps through the medium of extra-curricular lectures, even in a special course. They should be discussed sanely, both publicly and privately. Political clubs, if they are to represent the reasonable, questioning spirit of the University, should not allow themselves to become too closely allied to party doctrine, for in doing so they put themselves in danger of losing the basic qualities of reason and moderation which should always be outstanding in any search for what is right and good.

Robert K. K.

BROMIDE COMPETITION

The Editor,
"Craccum."

Dear Sir,

May I suggest that you hold a Bromide Competition, for, say, the best group of three bromides—exclusive of those I attach? I suggest that you should publish these by way of example, and as a warning to wartons.

Yours faithfully,

A. R. D. FAIRBURN.

P.S.—I am willing to contribute a bottle of beer as one of the prizes. I shall take care to see that it not flat.

Thank you, Mr. Fairburn, we accept your suggestion (and your beer). Entries, containing three Bromides, the entrant's name, faculty, and year, must be in CRACCUM box by noon on Wednesday, June 22.

BROMIDES

(It is suggested that those marked* should be introduced by "Well," or "I always say").

It gave me quite a turn.

I work my fingers to the bone all day. and what thanks do I get?

This is an important novel.

The most significant novel in ten years.

Take your coat off, or you won't feel the benefit when you go outside.

You children never do a hand's turn around the place.

I couldn't care less.

*We're here to-day and gone to-morrow.

*We've all got to go some time.

You never know, it may be your turn next.

You haven't changed a bit.

*You get out of life what you put into it.

My word, he is growing. [What do you expect him to do? Shrink?]

You'd wonder where all the dirt came from, wouldn't you?

It'll be worse before it's better.

He's a man's man.

Wonders never cease.

*It never rains but it pours.

Is there anything in the paper to-night?

*You can always get something out of an old garden. [A spring of lavender? A corpse?]

You can never tell from one day to another.

He worked himself up from nothing.

I've been bending over the hot copper all day.

I've been working all day over the hot stove.

While you're on your feet, will you get the . . . ?

*A woman's work is never done.

*It takes all sorts to make a world. Troubles never come singly.

Better put a brave face on it.

Did I tell you about my operation?

Well, it could have been a lot worse.

He looks a real little man.

Isn't he old-fashioned?

He's been here before!

Who do you think he's like?

He didn't come down in the shower.

Isn't it unusual?

My husband's a great reader.

He's different, somehow.

I don't know what's good but I know what I like.

I'm funny like that.

I wouldn't trust her an inch.

He'll go for days without a drink sometimes.

You are a one!

He's a real character.

I always say your religion is the way you live.

I can take it or leave it alone.

You know, he's not half good enough for her.

I wonder what she sees in him.

We've all got to go some time.

I do like a good laugh.

You can't believe half what you find in the papers.

(Continued from page 1)

affiliations, and would invite speakers of the importance of Mr. Nash down from London every fortnight. "You're all too patient," he concluded.

PROFESSOR RODWELL

I do not consider that the College or the University as institutions should take part in party politics. The University is an institution whose objective is the pursuit of truth. This requires absolute freedom for the individual to express his views independently of any particular organisation, political or otherwise. It would be fatal for the University to become associated with any particular political party.

I have no objection at all, however, to the establishment of political societies or clubs by members of the University, provided that they do not become affiliated with national political party organisations, and provided that meetings held by such societies are open to all members of the College and University. Such meetings could be valuable in subjecting the programmes of political parties, whether in power or in opposition, to close scrutiny and intelligent criticism, and thus assist members of the University in arriving at wise decisions on political issues, decisions which under a democratic form of Government, they must make as citizens.

RON ENGLAND

(Architects' Representative)

"It seemed necessary as a beginning to attempt a definition of both politics and the University.

"To call politics the science of government is rather inadequate. Government is the determination of relationships between social groups and politics is the attitude which decides this.

"The university as part of the educational system of society should be the focus of reason. Reason being those unique human abilities to see contradictions in propositions and to bring apparently disparate facts into a related whole. The university should both serve society, by training its younger members, and transcend it. The university should have a unity both in its teaching and its community life.

"To fulfil these requirements the university should be vitally concerned with politics. It should perhaps provide the platform on which political theory and practice is thrashed out.

"As a university college (perhaps a university before long), A.U.C. should be the place where this thrashing out is done

What is "Conspectus"? See announcement elsewhere in this issue.

in relation to the regional situation of A.U.C.

"Some students are naturally more concerned with politics than others. But all students should see politics as the chief instrument by which democracy is encouraged or pushed back.

"Opposing student political societies tend to perpetuate the antagonisms of political parties. They could serve as spearheads to their respective allegiances. And perhaps they could work towards something more democratic than party politics.

"In relation to students, political societies can do the very useful job of encouraging and stimulating political thought (and maybe action).

PAT DOWNEY

(Arts Representative)

"If by the first question it meant that the College as a corporate body should take an active part in political matters I disapprove. This is also the opinion of the British Labour Party (who abolished the four existing university seats some years ago).

"The university as such has been formed for a specific end or function which is not primarily concerned with politics. The only political attitude that the university can be just in adopting is a stand against governmental interference in those functions for which the university as a whole was constituted. However, as regards the private opinions of each student I would say that he is entitled to take an active part in politics provided that he does not do so as a member of the student body.

"Consequently the formation of political clubs within the university is to be encouraged because it fosters an intellectual interest and a practical approach to politics."

MR. S. STRACK

(For Science)

"I think that although we, as students and citizens, have a very definite responsibility and take an active interest in the political affairs of our country, there is far too much exhibitionism by many of the more radically inclined amongst us.

Panaceas came glibly forth as if there were not the slightest reason for any difference of opinion. Both our left wing and the (admittedly more shy) right wing tub-thumpers seemingly refuse to admit any chance that the other side may be correct; and we get the inane position where anything approved by the communists is damned by the capitalists and of course vice-versa. However, we certainly cannot afford to ignore either of those sides or to admit defeat and cease to seek some move which may give us a third (not, please, a sitting-on-the-fence policy) alternative."

NEW PRINCIPAL

In keeping with O.U., V.U.C., and C.U.C., Auckland University College is to have a full-time principal. The man chosen for the task is an Englishman, Mr. Kenneth John Maidment, fellow and sub-warden of Merton College, Oxford, a classical scholar in University tradition. Aged 38, he has been with Merton College most of the time since 1928, graduating with a "first" in 1932, and later occupying a research or administrative post. During the war Mr. Maidment served in the army, and later headed a liaison bureau in America.

When he takes up his appointment later this year, Mr. Maidment will become the academic head and chief executive officer of the college. Although his duties have not yet been detailed, Mr. Maidment will be a member of the College Council, and responsible to it for College Administration. He will also be ex-officio chairman of the Professorial Board, and a member of the University Senate. His responsibilities and position will be rewarded with a salary of £2,000 a year.

"This is an important mark in the history of the college," said Council Chairman Cocker making the announcement. "Some time ago the College Council decided to appoint a full-time principal. In recent years the college has grown in size and its administrative requirements so that a full-time head has become essential.

"The college has been fortunate in securing for the position a person of Mr. Maidment's attainments," continued Mr. Cocker. "Reports received by the council indicate that in his work in the United States during the war he showed administrative ability of a high order." Stocky and slightly-balding, Mr. Maidment is far removed from the traditional picture of an Oxford Don. He has been described as looking "like a successful business man." This impression was borne out by a reporter who met the Sydney flying-boat on the day Mr. Maidment arrived for a council interview.

"Mr. Maidment, occupation: Fellow of Merton College, appeared on the passenger list. I wouldn't have picked him except that he was met and escorted through the customs by Mr. Cocker. He looked more like a wool-buyer," the reporter said.

Mr. Maidment has described his hobbies as literature, the live theatre, and golf. He is married and has four children.

Mr. Maidment went back to England last week and will return to take up his appointment at the end of this year.

N.Z.U. ATHLETIC TEAMS

(By GORDON GILMOUR)

After an excellent trip across the Tasman, the 11 members of the N.Z.U. Athletic team arrived in Sydney on Tuesday, May 24th. The team was comprised of Colin Kay, Drago Culav, Johnny Myles, Jim Grierson and Gordon Gilmour, from Auckland; Dave Batten, Johnny Williams and Max Millar (Manager), from Canterbury; Jack Sinclair and John Borland from Otago, while Victoria was represented by Clem Hawke.

The Test match on Saturday, May 25th, won by Combined Australian Universities, saw some really excellent performances on a track which was on the soft side, while times and distances were often affected by a very strong wind. Australia started convincingly by winning the Pole Vault and also gaining a second in this event, the standard of which is very much higher than that in N.Z. Then followed the 880 yds which developed into a battle of tactics between Finlay (Aust.) and Grierson, the former just heading Grierson with a very fast finish in the good time of 1/59.2 under trying conditions.

The Broad Jump found Australia increasing their lead with a win by Miller (Aust.) who beat Kay by 3ins with a jump of 21ft 10ins into a powerful wind. N.Z.U. then registered their first win in the Discus with a throw of 125ft 5ins by Gilmour. John Treloar then ran a magnificent 100yds in 10secs into the teeth of the wind to beat Batten, who was closely followed by Myles.

After Australia had won the 120yds hurdles, N.Z. then won the High Jump with Borland at 5ft 11ins, and the 440 yards to regain some lost ground. This latter race was a classic with Batten and Myles, both of N.Z., battling it out over the last 20yds with Shepherd (Aust.) always in the running, Batten gaining a very close decision from Myles in 49.7s.

Australia, not to be denied, came back to take the 440yds Hurdles with Williams (N.Z.) finishing very fast and just failing to gain the lead. Kay then won the Hop, Step and Jump with 46ft 1in for N.Z., but Australia clinched the result when MacMillan (Aust.) out-generalled

Sinclair and Hawke to out-sprint the former in the run for the tape.

In the Shot Putt Culav was unfortunate not to take the title for N.Z.U., as Manuel (Aust.) only came to light with his sixth and last Putt to force Culav and Gilmour back into second and third places respectively.

N.Z.U., however, finished off the day with a brilliant win in the 4 x 440 Relay by some eight yards in 3mins 20.5secs, only 3secs over the Australian record in trying conditions and run by four athletes who had already competed in six events during the afternoon. The final Test score was 22-17 to Australia.

The meeting against Sydney University the following Wednesday again produced excellent performances on a track half of which was literally under water. Although Sydney, by mutual consent, used four of Australia's top athletes, who were no longer at Varsity, N.Z.U. were successful in winning six of the 12 events. Sydney, although only winning the same number of events, gained too many seconds and thirds and finally won by 36-31.

Jim Grierson turned the tables on Finlay and ran a grand race through the water hazards to finish very strongly in the excellent time of 1/58.5. Gilmour was the only other Auckland to win at this meeting when he won the Discus with 125ft 7in. Other winners for N.Z.U. were Sinclair in the mile, Borland in the High Jump, and Williams in the 220yds Hurdles. The Medley Relay proved a triumph for N.Z. after Sinclair had run a magnificent 880yds in 1/58.1secs and again, despite the mud, the time was only a fraction over the Australian record. Colin Kay was runner-up to Mc-

Keand, the Australian Olympic representative in the Hop, Step and Jump, John Myles ran second to Treloar in 220yds after Batten had pulled a muscle and Drago Culav and Gordon Gilmour were 2nd and 3rd respectively to beat the Australian National Champion in the Shot.

After this meeting, despite efforts to arrange further meetings, the boys came further acquainted with Sydney during the days that remained. On Friday, June 10th, the team, somewhat reluctantly, sailed from Sydney after an excellent trip. All were unanimous in both from an Athletic and Educational point of view and the vast amount of experience gained the tour had been an outstanding success.

Apart from the Athletic Meetings there were countless points of interest in Sydney which the team lost no time in investigating further. The journey sought out Jack Metcalfe, of whom New Zealanders know, and he made a number of suggestions to them with the result that at the next National Championships spectators may see John Treloar executing an Eastern cut-off.

Most of the team met Professor Cotton and some had quite a long chat with him. Professor Cotton has made a number of revolutionary experiments in Australia with regards to training methods, the suitability of individuals for different events and sports. Perhaps of the most publicised was his experiment of putting some of the Australian Olympic swimmers into hot baths immediately prior to their events. However, Professor Cotton failed to turn John Myles into a Shot Putter.

Socially the tour was a roaring success, as was proved by the "friends" who gathered at the wharf to bid the boys good-bye. Thanks went to Col Kay and his fiancée, a Spanish girl, who entertained the team one night while Sydney University staged a

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SPORTS NEWS

It has been unfortunate that quite a few 'Varsity teams have suffered from depleted numbers during the current Winter Sports' season. In spite of this, most teams are near the top of their competitions. The senior Rugby team for example, now back to full strength, and still equal top of their competition, now have the chance to forge ahead and win. It is certain that there have been few teams playing in the Auckland senior competition with the potential strength of the present 'Varsity one. The hockey team too, although unluckily beaten by Somerville 3-2, are still at the time of writing, one point ahead of Somerville in the competition table.

RUGBY CLUB

The club is having a very successful season particularly in the senior and second grades. The seniors were unfortunate in not winning the Pollard Cup outright, for N.Z.U. fifteens to play the Australian Universities' team robbed them of many of their best players. With an All Black team coming up, the first fifteen will probably lose at least a couple then, but other clubs will be on the same footing this time.

All three second grade teams have done remarkably well this year, while fourth and fifth grade teams have been rather disappointing. However, a good time is being had by all.

The senior team has received several very useful additions this season, while several of the old hands have struck form. Perhaps the most striking of the additions has been Avon Carpenter at full back. His play improves with every game. Place-kicking has been his most valuable asset from the start and although handling lapses marred his play at first he seems to have ironed out this difficulty. His tackling is very sure. John Tanner is another newcomer to the team. A worthy successor to Brian Caughey, he is first-class on both attack and defence.

In the forwards, the shrewd Sam Kuruvitch and his versatile accomplice, Max Forman have made their presence felt.

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cellent Ball in honour of the boys. Time was also taken to go to the Kiwis and also to experience the Night Club life of Sydney. The night before the departure the team took their "hosts" or rather "hostesses" to the brilliant production of "Annie, Get Your Gun," which to say the least was enjoyed by all, even though a couple of the boys found it necessary to pawn one of their seats, and not for the lack of hostesses.

The tour proved beyond any doubt that the exchange of such visits extends beyond the success or otherwise on the field of Sport, and that the educational value and experience gained of different countries and different peoples is indispensable in the completion of one's education. The team fully justified the confidence placed in the value of the tour by the N.Z.U. Athletic Council, who may be congratulated on the initiative shown in organising such a successful enterprise.

Forman broke even with Hughes in the Grammar game, and has regularly given his backs plenty of ball from the set scrums.

Of the old campaigners, Barry Sweet continues to give those thrilling flashes of brilliance that have made his immediate football future very bright. On the other wing, Dave Grace has come right back to form with his reliable and determined play very much in evidence. The gap left by the unfortunate loss of Des Cooney has been capably filled by Murray Tanner, whose overhead handling has at times recalled Jim Kearney's play. Des Cooney, by the way, is understandably keen to get back on to the field, and we all hope that the treatment he is now undergoing will be completely successful. Tom Barter's excellent displays this season have justly earned him a place in the Auckland A reps. This is undoubtedly Tom's best season for Varsity. His passing is smart and accurate and his breaks around the scrum are better than ever.

Of the forwards, Bret Penman and Bryce Rope are remarkably virile in all phases of play, with fast following-up as their outstanding quality. Andrew Robinson, Barry Hutchinson, Arch Scott and Scotch Macdonald all work hard in the tight, with Scotch as the line-out expert for the Auckland A reps. Barry Hutchinson has shown remarkable improvement in line-out play and gets there as often as Scotch.

Prospects for the Gallagher Shield and Jubilee Trophy are definitely bright, and first-class material is producing a first-class team.

CRACCUM STAFF

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Copy for the next issue will close at noon on Wednesday, 21st July.
Business Manager—John Geddes.

Born to Hang

The victim, of course, was Professor Musgrove, alias William Corder, villain. The occasion was the Staff Reading of that hoary classic, "Maria Marten, or The Murder in the Red Barn." A large audience appeared to enjoy itself, and responded to the invitation to express its reactions in the time-honoured manner of melodrama, with some enthusiasm.

Miss Hargreaves, as the innocent village heroine, suffered most touchingly, and looked both verecund and villatic in the extreme, an easy prey for the diabolical machinations of William. It is incumbent upon me to bewail the fact that the latter's moustache was not black, but otherwise he left little to be desired, from the black cloak (was it really an M.A. gown turned inside out?), and the touch of Olivier in Harfleur mood which he brought to his exits, to the remarkable way in which, like Tigger lost in the fog, he shrank before our eyes into a small and dejected figure under the gnawings of conscience. As may be guessed from the headline, his gallows' speech warning "all you young people to avoid lewd women," was particularly well received. Mr. Reid as Tim, a Rustic, supported with vigour by Miss de Clive Lowe, proved himself undaunted by the flattest line, while the blatantly unconvincing air with which he put across Falstaff's well-worn gag about "knowing it all the time" was worthy of better things. Dr. West as the revengeful gypsy, in appropriate and tasty garb, including a red shirt allegedly borrowed from Mr. Barnes, stalked about the stage with heavy menace and finally expired at Corder's hand in a most rewarding death-agony which rivalled Richard III, while it had the advantage of plenty of blood, thoughtfully exhibited to the audience on a handkerchief by Mr. Rogers. In addition to his mopping-up role, Mr. Rogers made an imposing police officer, although I was sorry the handcuffs were not employed. Mr. Pflaum, adorned with a resplendent sash and becoming gold earrings, gave a fiery rendering of one of

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MORAL VALUES OF THE FILM
A TALK BY JOHN REID

"If all the writers of plays, novels or poetry stopped writing, nobody would notice, but if the production of films were to cease, the most gruesome of revolutions would occur in the English country towns." With this quotation from James Agate, Mr. Reid began his talk to a large group of S.C.M.ers, at the home of the Chaplain, the Rev. Haddon Dixon.

The film is of course the chief entertainment of millions and its mass formative influence can be judged by the fact that in Britain 30,000,000 seats are sold in a week. Even in New Zealand in a peak year, 1941, 3½ million people attended the cinema and at present we have the largest number of cinemas per capita in the world. Its influence is deep as well as widespread, for the relaxed mind will absorb much more than the stimulated one. The peculiar atmosphere of the cinema, the combination of darkness, the hushed atmosphere, the relaxed audience and the hypnotic effect of the silver screen serves to make a very lasting impression on people. The popularity of a purely spectator amusement may well be a sign of decadence. Contrast the active participation which the audience took in the Greek drama with the spectacles of Rome at which the audience became more passive as the entertainment became more sensational and sadistic.

EFFECTS OF THE FILM

In superficial ways the films' influence may be seen in the choice of Christian names (though the Marlenes, etc., are getting rather long in the tooth) in the choice of clothes (sales of men's singlets slumped when a film revealed that a famous star did not wear them), and in the ordinary film-goers' attitude to music (Chopin and Gershwin are the world's greatest composers).

At deeper levels the film is creating a new mythology for children which is replacing the stories of traditional folk lore, of Mother Goose and of the Bible. The weakening of the Christian tradition has left a gap which has been quickly filled by this new commercial mythology. The Lone Ranger has replaced Santa Claus in the American department store and Mickey Mouse primers have appeared in the Infant School. As one child said "Life would be so empty without the films."

MORAL VALUES

There is no real background of culture behind most films, they sentimentalize human problems and completely ignore social values in an age when these are vitally necessary. Love on the films is always selfish and bent on personal satisfaction and any conception of Christian love is conspicuously lacking. In general the philosophy of the film is a kind of impoverished hedonism.

Roger Manville summarised its philosophy of life thus: "Wealth is a good

thing, luxury in women is a good thing, the full time pursuit of women by men is normal, sex is the most important thing in life, a sock on the jaw is the normal man's reply to an insult, divorce is easy, to be Eastern is to be horrible, things of the spirit are either funny, eccentric or ever-so-wonderful, mysticism is a yearn in soft focus."

All this is in conflict with traditional Christian morality and leads to uncertainty in people's mind about true standards of living. Its result is a sort of vacillation or else an entire replacement of the traditional view by the new commercial morality. Films have perhaps their greatest effect in forming the standards of adolescents and often muddy the normal boy or girl's approach to sex by their unreality. They put fantastic ideas into young people's minds, which will make them unprepared to face real emotional problems.

WHO ARE THE PUBLIC?

Producers often justify themselves for bad films by saying that they make what the public want. But the film public seems to be composed for the most part of juveniles and adolescents, the attendances from the over 40 age group being much smaller. 96% of fan mail comes from young people under 21 and it seems that most film-goers are under 21 either in age or mentality. This is obviously not representative of the people as a whole and it is likely if adult fare were provided adults would go. At present one might say that audiences are vapour largely because films are vapid. Contrary to the beliefs of producers and distributors really outstanding films like "To Live in Peace" can be appreciated by everybody—except those that have been completely seduced by Hollywood.

INEFFECTIVE CENSORSHIP

Many Christians take a purely negative attitude towards films and this is mirrored in censorship which is concerned exclusively with the excision of undesirable elements and not with the general impression of the film. In America the censorship is maintained by the trade itself merely to avoid interference by the police on moral grounds. The implicit philosophy lies outside the range of this censorship and the increase of "respectability" since the twenties has been accompanied by a real decline in ethical standards. In N.Z. the censorship is (naturally) by a government department and most attention is paid to the removal

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able of what are thought to be politically undesirable films such as "Indonesia Calling."

STANDARDS OF CRITICISM

Most films to-day are artistically stimulating; they titillate the audience with sex or brutality and are Dope. To be good a film must be technically satisfying, emotionally stimulating and must have its moral values in a state of health. The basic difference between a good and a bad film is found in the honesty or dishonesty of treatment. Mr. Reid stressed that aesthetic and moral values must always be combined in a film. On occasions a critic feels bound to condemn morally and praise aesthetically but in fact if a film is not in a state of moral health its ultimate aesthetic value is invariably impaired. At the same time we should not tolerate films that are impeccable morally but aesthetically ghastly. Even if, as is the case with some religious films, the primary purpose is moral, it must still be technically and aesthetically satisfying.

Also, we should not be deceived by its superficial religiosity into thinking a film is good. Hollywood will sentimentalize and cash in on anything—even religion. The fine French film "Monsieur Vincent" is, said Mr. Reid, the only truly religious film he has ever seen).

THE CHRISTIAN ATTITUDE

It is possible to approach films from a moral point of view without mentioning this in a criticism. Every critic must have some philosophy of life and Christians should seek to found their criticism on the Christian view of life. Mr. Reid suggested that it is always possible for individuals to help form the standards of others by saying in an amazed tone, "Do you mean to say you really enjoyed that film?"

He concluded with the words of J. P. Mayer—not a Christian—who wrote, "There is no doubt—the nature of the films' influence is moral."

—M. P. Adams.

* * *

Exec. Meeting, June 13

The meeting opened at 6.30 p.m. Present were Misses Holland and Spence, and Messrs. Robinson (in the Chair), Strack, Butcher, Brittain, Calvert, Wells, Tanner and Penman.

After the minutes had been taken as read and confirmed, the Executive dealt with business arising out of minutes. On the matter of reconstitution of the Grant's Committee, it was resolved by Messrs. Butcher and Penman that "the recommendations of the sub-committee on grants as to the reconstitution of the Grant's Committee be endorsed and that the same be submitted to the next A.G.M. for approval and that the Secre-

tary be directed to give notice accordingly."

Arising out of the correspondence was the matter of the Students' Association fee for Engineers to which apparently the Ardmore College Student Association objected. It was therefore resolved by Messrs. Butcher and Tanner that "the Student Association fee paid by members of the A.C.S.A. be remitted after deduction of 5/- and that the Secretary discuss with the Registrar the inauguration of the scheme." This was carried with Mr. Strack dissenting. It was further resolved by Messrs. Strack and Penman that no difference be made between Ardmore College students taking lectures at this College and those at Ardmore.

Other inward letters:

V.U.C. Athletic Club had apparently lost a bell at Easter Tournament. The matter was referred to the A.U.C. Athletic Club and the Exec. proceeded to deal with a letter from the W.E.A. re Young People's Meeting. Resolved, Tanner and Butcher, that the letter be referred to the Tramping Club and Botany Dept., those being the bodies most likely to be interested.

A letter from the Chess Club was dealt with in a like fashion. It was resolved by Messrs. Tanner and Wells and the Chess Club be advised of the N.Z.U.S.A. resolution regarding limitation of Tournament activities.

On the matter of the Staff Bun-fight, it was resolved from the Chair that an afternoon tea be tendered by the Exec. to members of the staff and their wives and that a sub-committee consisting of Misses Holland, Savage and Mr. Strack with power to co-opt be appointed to make preliminary arrangements and to report back to the next meeting.

The next matter dealt with was the ratification of Tournament Committee as follows:

Junior Delegates: (1) Sec., M. Brittain. (2) Home: L. Martin.

Billeting: B. Penman; Entertainment: P. Butcher; Finance: J. Buttle; Headquarters: S. Eyre; Programme: P. Temm; Publicity: P. Martin; Ways and Means: G. Horne.

It was further resolved by Miss Spence and Mr. Wells that the appointment of Mr. Martin as Editor of Kiwi be ratified, and by Messrs. Butcher and Strack that a loan of £10 be made to the Literature Club to enable to meet the demands of the Griffin Press.

Finally in regard to the Caf. it was resolved by Butcher and Penman that Exec. request Mrs. Odd to allow students to use the Association's Caf., for College Club activities on the provision by the student making the request of a personal deposit of an amount not to exceed £5.

The meeting closed at 10.10 p.m.

—S.E.

Bettina

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BORN TO HANG—Cont. from page 5

the gypsy crew. Miss Escott's outrageously humorous caricature of Maria's mother (influence of the mime play in "Hamlet"?) and Mr. Fairburn's stately father in moustache and side-whiskers and premature baldness (brought on by Maria's indiscretion) successfully prevented anything in the rest of the play from being taken seriously. Perhaps the best moment of them all was the unrehearsed (?) one when Mr. Fairburn lost his place. Appropriate music was provided in an appropriate manner by Mr. N. Smith at the piano, and the lights failed temporarily, also in an appropriate manner.

Perhaps it would be ungrateful to comment too seriously upon the presentation, but the styles of actors were almost as numerous as the characters. Professor Musgrove gave, on the whole, what one takes to be a reasonably close imitation of the way in which the villain was originally played. Miss Hargreaves and Miss de Clive Lowe played more or less straight. Miss Escott's roots went back to the widow Twankey or Charley's Aunt, while Dr. West played Ishmael with illustrative gestures reminiscent of the acting directions in some mediaeval miracle plays.

Mr. Roger's stomach (sorry, chest), was reminiscent of revue. Mr. Fairburn's style was affectingly upright but noble-hearted, while Mr. Reid's tended to overwhelm the other characters by its irrepressible exuberance coupled with his fertility of invention (remember his simious leap on to A.R.D.'s back?) Mr. Joseph's butler was in the category "Simple Soul." All this was pleasant, but a little distracting, not what you might call conducive to artistic unity. The audience, however, as I said, enjoyed itself, and the profits for Student Relief were no doubt high. On that let the value of the production be assessed.

THE VORONEBSKY TREATMENT

(Being a fable, told by God's Reporter Gabriel 100 years hence)

YOU will recall, Sir, that just over one hundred years ago Western Man (generally considered more humane but less enlightened than his Eastern brethren) brought the second great War to an end by means of the Atomic Bomb. During the conflict both East and West had professed perpetual friendship, but as soon as it was over the Easterners accused the Westerners of Plutocracy, the Westerners accused the Easterners of Autocracy, each accused the others of Hypocrisy, and both sides went home from their last Conference to concentrate on armaments.

It was at this stage that the Voronebsky discoveries made their appearance.

Dr. Voronebsky was, by accident of birth, an Easterner. He had, however, absented himself for a quarter of a century or more from the day-to-day crises of the outside world, and on a remote Asian steppe was absorbed in his studies of the causes of natural death. At the outbreak of the second world conflict there had been some talk of calling him up for medical service with his country's forces, but failing eyesight had happily excused him. All through the years of war he and his three assistants—men like himself made fortunate by the possession of some minor physical defect—had been sorting and cataloguing the reasons for natural human decline and extinction. In the dark autumn following the failure of that last Conference, Voronebsky suddenly stumbled upon his secret. A small paragraph, overlooked in the newspapers of most nations, announced his claims and stated that certain scientists from the outside world had been invited to pay tribute to this triumph of Eastern culture.

Voronebsky, ignorant of his good fortune in drawing foreign scientists within his country's security curtain, made elaborate preparations for his demonstration. He never knew of the summary execution of that civil servant by whose momentary lapse the invitations

went through, nor of the Eastland leader's immense perturbation that his country's medical triumph was in danger of general dissemination before its value had been tested; he only knew that twenty-five years' work had suddenly had its reward, that a simple compound of organic substances had certainly the power to prolong life, and that it was of overmastering importance to convince his guests of its infallibility and send them hurrying home to spread hope around the world. (Dr. Voronebsky had been too long out of touch with international events to have outgrown this simple, kindly impulse.)

Accordingly, he and his three assistants assembled the necessary chemicals, the apparatus needed for the production of the drug, X-ray machines for studying its remarkable effects, and scores of animals which he proposed to inoculate and then present to his guests for their own private study. Also, he gathered from all over Asia some three hundred centenarians whose age could be proved beyond reasonable doubt, and whose progress after treatment he proposed to make the subject of further visits from abroad during the decade or so to come. He was a happy and a fortunate man, certain of the success of his life-work, when on the eve of his guests' arrival he most incontinently died of an attack of pneumonia following a chill, at the early age of fifty-three.



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For a while the future of the world, as well as of his demonstration, hung in the balance. The servants who had come to hear him were indifferently welcomed by his three assistants, who showed a strong tendency to weep, to wring their hands, and in general to bewail their deceased Little Father. Eastland's leader would at that stage willingly have rid his land of the bevy of pure intellect within it, but that he had on the previous evening broadcast a widely-reported speech which used the Voronebsky demonstration as proof of Eastern goodwill to the world. The Western delegates, too, were far from being convinced that they were not wasting their time, and only a fear of personal consequences if they offended Eastern hospitality held them to their enquiries. By a hair's-breadth the demonstration went forward, Voronebsky's ill-timed decease becoming the subject of public mourning, and his three assistants performing in his stead.

And it was successful. It was successful beyond anyone's most sanguine expectations. For six months the experiments and observations went on, and not an animal died, nor did one single centenarian fail to gain vigour from the treatment. The foreign deputation's reports to its various homelands passed from reluctant admiration to unstinted praise: the presses of every country, for the first time in a decade, carried daily-increasing cause for hope and optimism: the fascinated attention of the peoples of the earth was riveted upon Eastland. Carried away by events, its leader protested that the Eastern achievements were for the good of all mankind, and sent the visiting scientists home with his blessing.

And now began a scene unparalleled in previous human activity. In every land the Voronebsky treatment spread like a flame: it was cheap, it was painless, it was well-nigh infallible. Thousands of undertakers closed their doors; thousands of insurance companies retrained their actuaries as the wrinkles disappeared from middle-aged faces everywhere, and Golden, Diamond, Platinum and Uranium weddings became the common stuff of gossip columns. Ill-temper became a rarity as men saw the absurdity of quarrelling over trifles which a mere quarter-century would reduce to insignificance. Politicians, shocked to realise that not only their countries after their deaths, but they in their own lives, would suffer by unstatesmanlike decisions, radically altered their concept of diplomacy. Ordinary people took to reading treatises of past wisdom which before they would have put aside as being too difficult for study, and History, Philosophy and Languages became for the first time healers instead of fomenters of discord. It appeared absurd for men who looked confidently forward to attaining their second century to provoke wars in which they might fall in the flower of their manhood, and a general tolerance of other people's aspirations became the order of the day. The new Conference

was inaugurated at which was set up a central laboratory for the peaceful use and development of Atomic Energy.

Flushed by security, the human race bred and bred. European birth-rates soared to rival those of teeming Asia, and the world's population passed the three thousand million mark in 1965. The figure was out of all proportion to available living-space, and the problem of securing food—in previous centuries the main consideration of ordinary men—reassumed its forgotten importance. The exploited earth was raped again and yet again, whilst amid all the apparatus of prosperity starvation mocked the new, hygienic, bicentenary Man. Ultimate wisdom was his final error, for Homo Sapiens perished by attainment of the millenium he had sought so long.

Richard Dennant

A NEW PATHOLOGY

IT has long been vaguely understood that the condition of a man's clothes has a certain effect upon the health of both body and mind. The well-known proverb, "Clothes make the man," has its origin in a general recognition of the powerful influence of the habiliments in their reaction upon the wearer. The same truth may be observed in the facts of everyday life. On the one hand, we remark the bold carriage and mental vigour of a man attired in a new suit of clothes; on the other hand, we note the melancholy features of him who is conscious of a posterior patch, or the haunted face of one suffering from internal loss of buttons.

But while common observation thus gives us a certain familiarity with a few leading facts regarding the ailments and influence of clothes, no attempt has as yet been made to reduce our knowledge to a systematic form. At the same time, the writer feels that a valuable addition might be made to the science of medicine in this direction. The numerous diseases which are caused by this fatal influence should receive a scientific analysis, and their treatment be included among the principles of the healing art. The diseases of the clothes may roughly be divided into medical cases and surgical cases, while these again fall into classes according to the particular garment through which the sufferer is attacked.

SURGICAL CASES

It is impossible to mention more than a few of the most typical cases of diseases of this sort.

I.—EXPLOSION, or Loss Of Buttons, is the commonest malady demanding surgical treatment. It consists of a succession of minor fractures, possibly internal, which at first excite no alarm. A vague sense of uneasiness is presently felt, which often leads the patient to seek relief in the string habit—a

habit which, if unduly indulged in, may assume the proportion of a ruling passion. The use of sealing-wax, while admirable as a temporary remedy for Explosia, should never be allowed to gain a permanent hold upon the system. There is no doubt that a persistent indulgence in the string habit, or the constant use of sealing-wax, will result in:—

II.—FRACTURA SUSPENDORUM, or Snapping Of The Braces, which amounts to a general collapse of the system. The patient is usually seized with a severe attack of explosia, followed by a sudden sinking feeling and sense of loss. A sound constitution may rally from the shock, but a system undermined by the string habit invariably succumbs.

III.—SECTURA PANTALUNAE, or Ripping Of The Trousers, is generally caused by sitting upon warm beeswax or leaning against a hook. In the case of the very young it is not unfrequently accompanied by a distressing suppuration of the shirt. This, however, is not very marked in adults. The malady is rather mental than bodily, the mind of the patient being racked by a keen sense of indignity and a feeling of unworthiness. The only treatment is immediate isolation, with a careful stitching of the affected part.

In conclusion, it may be stated that at the first symptom of disease the patient should not hesitate to put himself in the hands of a professional tailor.

(Continued on page 16)

ARCHERY CLUB

There seems to be a general belief that Archery is either a very new sport, or a very old sport; the truth is that it is something in between. The interpretation of it found among Archery clubs to-day is now, but the roots of it go a long way back. In any case, origins are of little importance. The sport has become increasingly popular throughout the world, especially in America. It is rather pleasing to note that it has "arrived" at the University. There is something about the old-world sports that makes them attractive to this, the age of machines; a kind of nostalgia for old and far-off things, or a streak of the romantic—usually carefully concealed beneath a front of cynicism—may be explanations for this hankering after the ancient. But perhaps the answer is simply that when the target is set up, there we have an obstacle to conquer, and the fact that the bow has no sights only adds to the interest. Then when the shaft strikes home, that deadly thunk! is most satisfying.

The Archery Club has procured some excellent (and expensive) equipment, and shooting will start soon. There is a temporary hold-up through a lack of an Archery range, an application (rather optimistic) for the tennis court in Government House grounds being turned down. If anyone has any ideas for a ground, the club captain, Alan Stewart, will be very pleased to hear about it.

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Maori and Pakeha

MAORI AND PAKEHA The Christian Attitude to the Problemhandset
"The Maori stands or falls by the attitude of every New Zealander."
E. M. KEESING

The vital problems that have arisen through the infliction of European civilization on the Maori race are too seldom discussed by Pakeha New Zealanders. The majority of us prefer to shut our eyes to the existence of a colour bar; too many of us, with ignorance and lack of understanding, leave the Maori, so much our inferior, to work out his own salvation, optimistically hoping that before long he will cease to exist. It is seldom that the subject is discussed with the frankness and sincerity that characterised the S.C.M. meeting on Sunday, 26th June, when the Rev. Maha Winiata, M.A., Dip.Ed., of Wesley College, Paerata, presented the view of a Christian Maori to a hundred or more students. He spoke with an ability that obviously contradicted any talk of Maori inferiority.

The Christian view of man, stated Mr. Winiata, is that they belong to one family and one, in the sight of God, equal. Biologically human beings are very much the same "except for the tint, the colour." Psychologically there are no superior or inferior races. It is as possible to educate a Maori as it is a European. Educational research proves this as does evidence from such schools as Wesley College, where Maoris are among the top students.

To-day there is much talk of equality between Maori and Pakeha. All too often it is not equality that is meant, but uniformity. Although basically the two races are much the same, differences of climate and social and cultural background have had their effect. The Maori cannot be given equal rights with the European. He reacts differently. And his differences and needs should be catered for. Although perhaps wanting a certain emotional stability and sense of responsibility, how much more approachable is the bright-eyed Maori boy who greets his teacher with "Hiya Joe!" than his more restrained Pakeha counterpart. We cannot impose an unmodified European educational system on such children and expect them to respond favourably; or a formal European church service on a people whose religious expression is natural, spontaneous and essentially "Maori." Maori political representatives who can approach the Maori as a Maori, using his concepts, are still necessary for the welfare of the race. This need is made clear when we bring to mind a Maori meeting. Timed for 7.30 it may perhaps start at 8.30. It is an unheard of thing to get straight down to business. You must have some kai first, listen to the stories of the canoes, and dwell over exploits of long ago, before, at ten o'clock or so, you finally begin to decide who the land belongs to. But once decided there is no need for a written agreement. The European with his "Now look here, I've ten minutes and the government is paying for the taxi" attitude—pai kori, no good to Maori.

In the last 20 years there has been a marked growth of racial consciousness

among the Maori people. The tangi is still observed. In spite of what people say the language is still spoken. Maori arts and crafts are taught in schools. Meeting houses are still being built. Although the old communal life is disappearing the idea of the meeting house as a community centre is developing. The tribe still returns to the marae (or courtyard) to mourn their dead or to celebrate. The courageous exploits of the Maori Battalion, officered by Maoris, are partly responsible for this.

From the Maori point of view this is a good thing. Equal to other men in the sight of God, he is entitled to certain rights of his own. "Why should I lose those things entitled to me as a Maori," asked Mr. Winiata, "just because the European says the things he brought to New Zealand are better?" We wonder sometimes if they are.

Segregation of the races is impossible. The Maori has to learn the European language and conform as far as he can to European ways in order to get work and even to live. The ultimate assimilation of the race is further away than we realise. For many hundreds of years there will still be Europeans, mixed peoples, and, although a small group, three-quarter and full-blooded Maoris. These people need not be antagonistic, nor need the racial consciousness of the Maori be antipathetic to European culture.

There is a colour bar on both sides; the only solution to this is in the hands of the church. The finest thing the Europeans gave the Maori was Christianity and it is the only thing that will bring Maori and Pakeha together in one community. Prejudices will not be broken by the work of the government, education, economic advantages or social security, although all these things are necessary. Ill-feeling and misunderstanding will not be overcome when the two races are thrown together, but only when all their dealings one with another are characterised by the true Christian spirit of love.

—Jocelyn Tarrant.

MR. ALGIE ON CONSCRIPTION

On June 15 a lunch-hour meeting, held under the auspices of the Political Club, was addressed by Mr. R. M. Algie, M.P. (Note. This article is intended to be not a report of the meeting but a discussion on a few of the issues raised). The speaker's main theme was a comparison between the freedom which existed in his young days, when a young man was at liberty to roam whither he fancied in search of what job he liked, and the restrictions prevailing under the present Labour government, when a wanderer is forever having his feet tripped up by entanglements of red tape.

Mr. Algie stated that he was opposed to compulsory unionism in that it meant forcing a worker to join and support a union of whose policy he might not approve. A man should be free to choose his own employment and to join a union or not, as he sees fit. Mr. Algie cited some pathetic cases of men being called "scabs" and being threatened by their fellow-workers because they had stood out against the union's policy. This, it appeared, was an unwarrantable infringement of the liberties of the individual.

However, Mr. Algie did not mention the action of the Auckland Master Builders' Association in the recent carpenters' dispute. When 30% of the carpenters decided to go-slow on the jobs where they were not satisfied with conditions, the Master Builders' Association had a meeting at which 130 out of the total membership of 900 (figures are approximate) were present. This meeting, i.e., a minority of the employers, decided to dismiss the whole membership of the union. And builders who were not in favour of this policy had action taken against them to bring them "into line." Employers who had no quarrel with their carpenters were forced to dismiss them under threats from the more powerful members of the associations. For example, H. W. Doull, Ltd., alleged that Auckland timber merchants had refused to supply him with material on the grounds that he had failed to join other employers in dismissing carpenters.

Surely this policy should be deplored also? And yet the "Financial Times" in its April issue, referring to the dispute, said: "The Auckland Master Builders set a commendable example to employers throughout the Dominion."

Mr. Algie rightly pointed out the confusion existing in the public mind over the term "compulsory national service." He said it was possible that this could mean direction of industry—"manpower-

ing" was the term-used in the war years. He said that while conscription of industry may have been necessary in wartime, he would not stand for it in peacetime, since, presumably, it would interfere with the freedom to which citizens had a right.

And yet Mr. Algie is a member of a political party which advocates peacetime conscription for military purposes!

Conscription of industry is undoubtedly an interference with the liberty of the citizen. "Manpowering" causes, in many cases, acute discomfort and hardship. But military conscription is a matter of life and death—nothing less than that. Certainly it is hard for a man to be sent to Westfield if he does not feel suited to it; but the production of food will not kill him. But if our young people are conscripted and taught to use weapons of war, how do we know where this will end? There is a growing feeling among the public that our conscript troops will be trained with a view to war, not with Russia, but with the insurgents in Malaya and other places nearer home. If this is the case, conscripts will undoubtedly be sent overseas to the battlefields as soon as they are trained; and yet Mr. Algie would support conscription for this policy, while denouncing it as a method of increasing the country's industrial production!

We must be quite clear as to our attitude in this matter. The advocates of military conscription are "obeying orders from a foreign power" just as much as any communists; they take their instructions from the American financiers whose hold over our country's economy is increasing, and who want the lives of young New Zealanders to protect their overseas investments. Clarence Cannon, chairman of U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations' Committee, said in the House debate (as reported in "Time" of April 25):

"In the next war, as in the last war, let us equip soldiers from other nations and let them send their boys into the holocausts instead of sending our own boys. We will absolutely demoralise the enemy. We will destroy all his lines of communications. We will blast at the centres of operation and then let our allies send the army in—other boys, not our boys, to hold the ground we win."

This makes matters plain. If we vote for peacetime military conscription, we will be delighting the earnest hopes of gentlemen such as Mr. Cannon, and sacrificing our own country's interests to those of American high finance; if we vote against conscription we will be making a lasting, though small, contribution to world peace.

LITERARY CLUB

On Wednesday, June 9th, Mr. Macdowell enthralled the Literary Club with his discussion of "Speech and the Radio Play." Budding playwrights may have been disappointed if they had expected a short-cut to success, but nobody else was.

Mr. Macdowell began by stressing the need to develop a sense of voice values, so that in writing a play one could choose words fitting to a character, and recommended beginning with the study of one's own voice. With gestures and the appropriate sounds, he illustrated various types of speech sounds.

Having grasped these basic facts, the writer was now ready to begin his play, in which the essential fact was to be workmanlike and to keep within one's own capabilities. The choice of form was varied. It included the serial, both episodic and continuous; the soap-opera ("with which women stupefy their minds over morning and afternoon tea"); and various types of play and documentary features, of which the best recent example is "Harbour Mulberry." There is no substitute for good writing; and the best writers in radio—people like Dorothy Sayers and Eric Linklater—are all successful outside it.

Radio playwrights are handicapped in a way that the writer for the stage is not. They have no help from the eye to get their effects across. It is vital therefore that the climax come in the right place, and that the dialogue convey what is happening without prosing on into obvious and unwelcome explanations for the listener's benefit. A supreme master of this technique was Shakespeare, who wrote for a stage with a minimum of settings. His suitability for broadcasting is limited by the great number of his characters. For it is a cardinal point that the plot be not too complex and the characters few, as it is hard for the average listener to carry many voices in his memory. It is better to start with a plot and fit characters into it than vice versa, as ideas are apt to expire gustily in the middle. Good pacing is all-important; there must be action, or promise of it, from the very start.

In conclusion, Mr. Macdowell warned us against profuse stage directions of the "cow kicks pail of warm water" variety, and, in an emotional scene, "sobs if necessary." Events should be indicated in the dialogue itself where possible, and, where not, left to the producer's discretion. After recommending everyone to read a volume of 1948 Radio Plays, edited by Val Gielgud, the speaker read a short play by Bevin, "Katharine Parr," to illustrate his points. Although written for the stage, it had been broadcast very successfully. And then the lights went out, and indicated that as all good things have an end, we had come to the end of this particular one.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

You may wonder what fear of moving, slithering, or sharp objects has to do with appreciation of pictures. I am still tempted to wonder, but Mr. Leonard, who judged the latest Photographic Society competition entries was convinced that these three fundamental fears were the basis of all artistic appreciation.

Quoting Mortenson, he tabulated the requirements of pictures of quality. The observer must first experience "impact." Following impact there must be "recognition." Finally there must be "enjoyment." Elaborating these ideas, Mr. Leonard pointed out that the fundamental primitive fear, moving objects, is engendered in a picture involving a large dominant mass. The impact of seeing the mass is followed by recognition of its harmlessness. The fear of slithering things is aroused by the popular S-curve of composition, while the fear of sharp things is realised in the equally orthodox triangular composition.

This sounds mildly like bunk, but Mr. Leonard is no fool. Given time he could illustrate his ideas convincingly. He certainly succeeds in his own photography.

He pointed out the importance of good subject matter and deplored the tendency to photograph (or paint) weird objects of little significance. No matter how lighted, how arranged, or how framed, an egg-beater remains an egg-beater, of interest only to eggs. Dangerous ground perhaps? A modern painter has said that pictures are not made to decorate houses.

Mr. Leonard considered some fundamental rules of composition—the need for a centre of interest, the dangers of divided interest and the problem of the dual portrait.

There was a record number of entries for the competition and the standard was high.

The Cafeteria Hanging Committee (joke) will find it difficult to select the most suitable prints for exhibition.

—G.C.S.

LIT. CLUB VENTURE

This year will be marked by the appearance of a new College publication, Lit. Club's "CONSPECTUS."

It is hoped to make this an annual publication, depending for its material on the large amount of worth-while writing, literary and otherwise, done in various departments of this college, which, while of wide interest, is a more academic nature than the work catered for by Kiwi and Craccum. Its scope, as the title indicates, is intended to be as broad as possible, and the contents this year, though all dealing with some aspect of Literature, do so from widely differing viewpoints, so that the resultant collection should interest and stimulate all students.

If "CONSPECTUS" is not already on sale by the time that this issue of Craccum appears, it will be very shortly in strictly limited numbers, at the remarkable price of one shilling.

TABLE TENNIS

In the A.T.T.A. inter-club competitions there are six Varsity teams consisting of: one A Grade, three B Grade, one C Grade and a women's B Grade team.

A GRADE

So far the top team has not been very successful, chiefly because the earlier rounds were played during the vacation. Eddie Rose has played consistently, while the team on the whole is improving with each match. The last game resulted in a draw, credit going to E. Ross, R. Wright, A. Nesbitt and G. Braithwaite for the best team performance so far.

B GRADE

Of the three teams in this section the No. 2 team has done well with four wins compared with the No. 1 team's three wins and a draw. Both teams are in a strong position to win their respective sections and perhaps meet in the final. For the No. 1 team G. Tate, D. Dunkley and Postles returned high scores several times, while C. Barfoot and G. Hotchen scored well for the No. 2 team.

C GRADE

The team in this section has had moderate success and with further play will improve. T. Booth and B. Helean have played consistently for the team.

AROUND THE

WOMEN'S B GRADE

In this grade there are several strong teams which Varsity have played with depleted strength. The team will be more successful when the best combination is played more often.

FREE ENTERPRISE CLUBS

What might be broadly termed "Free Enterprise" clubs now function in the four main University Colleges.

At Canterbury a club functioning as a branch of the Junior Section of the New Zealand National Party has been in existence for over two years and achieved some success in the dominion-wide debating contest of that organisation when it won through to last year's final.

At Victoria, this year has seen the crystallisation of last year's preliminary activity with the formation of a "Character Society." Democratic Pluralism, rights of private ownership of productive property, equality of sex, race, language and religion, the recognition of the necessity to provide for the well-being of the individual where he is unable to do so himself, and the protection of the private rights of individual, family, and legitimate societies are some of its aims. The club started the year with an eight-page publication and has a vigorous programme.

In Dunedin an anti-conscription meeting addressed by a Trade Unionist passed a motion favouring military preparedness and then formed a "Civil Lib-

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THE CLUBS

erties" club to combat the activities of Communists and Socialists within the College.

The Auckland Political Club, started this year, has met an encouraging response to its initial activities.

Preliminary discussion between these clubs is taking place to see if any broad basis for common agreement for a New Zealand students' organisation exists.

INTELLECTUALS FOR PEACE

The N.Z. Student Labour Federation has published a Manifesto of Intellectuals for Peace. It is a short statement in general terms of the present international situation and a call to all intellectuals and thinkers, students, University staff and other professionals, to fight war psychosis and to make a definite stand for peace.

Signatures are wanted from everyone. Copies will be available at tables where Craccum is sold, and from students around the College. For further information, ask any Labour Club member, or get in touch with the secretary, A.U.C. Labour Club (Frances Baker).

DON'T HESITATE!
STATE YOUR VIEWS ON THE
QUESTION OF PEACE!
SIGN NOW!

"FOR PEACE AGAINST
CONSCRIPTION"

This pamphlet, and others like it, will shortly be available from students around the College.

DON'T MISS IT!

—A.U.C. Labour Club.

LABOUR CLUB: LOWDOWN

"I'M ONLY A LEE—NOT A LENIN," said Maurice Lee recently. We are glad to hear it. Not that that implies anything derogatory to Lenin but there is a pretty sure chance that that great man would never have spoken to A.U.C. students, whereas they lent very attentive ears to Mr. Lee when he spoke on "Socialism and the World Today" at a recent Labour Club Sunday tea.

Mr. Lee said flatly that he was tired of talking in an unbiassed manner to the W.E.A. and Adult Education Centre (this was no reflection on their intelligence) and he intended to be as biassed in the opinions he expressed on this occa-

sion as possible because the effect of being impartial politically became rather wearing on the nerves after a time. This was a form of relaxation so to speak.

"I," said Mr. Lee, "am a Socialist and though I'm only a Lee and not a Lenin and therefore cannot claim man's clarity of vision I am very sure that all over the world and in some of the western countries in particular (which I shall not specify) these movements towards Socialism are becoming more evident than in former years." In some cases of course, this movement had been speeded up by political developments and in other cases retarded. The average person was as yet unaware of the true meaning of Socialism as he was of Free Will or Determinism. You might ask a dozen people and receive a dozen different answers. Possibly two of these answers might be near the mark but comprehensive statements were rare. The most common definition was "State Control," which was as far as most people got before they stuck. Therefore Mr. Lee went on to say that the public as a whole lacked the understanding of these basic definitions and could not it logically follows, comprehend to the fullest extent the social movements which were taking place. Mr. Lee apparently was not going to take any chances with us it seemed and explained the basic points thoroughly.

The gist of his remarks in regard to New Zealand was that the Labour Party was certainly no Socialist one. If it was, said Mr. Lee, then it would have done slightly more to augment its original platform in the fifteen years that it has been in power than it has accomplished. Surely, if a government was true to its principles then it would have followed a more active and constructive programme than it has up to the present time. Education was one instance on which it had notably failed. You could not isolate one aspect of life and say that that could be dealt with later. If the people were to be convinced of the necessity of Socialism then they must be educated to it and not be sent out to the wide, wide world at the age of 16 or so knowing nothing about political and social policies, in the vain hope that they will suddenly wake up and vote for what seems to us right and necessary. Many people, said Mr. Lee, were under the impression that the mere nationalising of a few industries meant that Socialism had arrived. But this would not destroy the basic idea of private ownership for private profit, and the half-hearted attempt which had been made in this country by the Labour Government had not achieved of lasting value in this direction. The State Housing system was one example of the average person's conception of Socialism in

practice, but in effect this would have been up to any government to do something about the bad housing conditions, so that credit should not be given where it was not due.

The speaker concluded by saying that he was sure that there were many persons in the Labour Party who were genuine Socialists but who were prevented from doing much because the majority of the Party had agreed on compromise right along the line, so that they were in the difficult position of either remaining in the Party and trying to make things go the way they should without actually being able to declare themselves to that effect, or of getting out and becoming in effect a few "voices in the wilderness."

The meeting was then thrown open for verbal bun-fights and some interesting points came up in the discussion which lasted for about an hour, Mr. McLaren being particularly interested in the question of Tito and the interference of the Comintern in matters in Yugoslavia. The talk evolved round this question for some time and there were still comments, facetious and otherwise, being offered on the identity of Tito when the meeting broke up.

* * *

UNREAL MAN

The Editor,
Craccum.

Dear Sir,

On reading the description (furnished with true "maidenly reserve and coy hesitation") of our fellow students "ideal man," the hearts of those mere fair to brown-haired males must sink to the proverbial boots.

Whilst agreeing to a certain extent with hunting alone in a self-assertive and uninhibited manner—even with dancing, books, and the desire to be a perpetual nark, I yet fear there will be no Auckland pipe famine in the near future.

To my mind (which I must admit is but yet receiving the rudiments of higher learning) the problem of being reserved while acting in an uninhibited manner appears difficult, but presumably one's behaviour could be regulated by the amount of illumination present.

Rugged features and dark eyes may be obtained at the local gymnasium at little expense (or the "local" at a little more) and, as for independent thinking! To judge by the remarks on corrected exercises our thoughts certainly rarely coincide with those of our lecturers.

Compliments, sweet nothings, high-heeled shoes—for some, a car—the women, God bless 'em, forgot only a minor detail—an independent, self-supplying income!

Yours etc,

K. FRASER.

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APPRECIATION

The Editor,
Craccum.

Dear Sir,

I have been delighted to see the large volume of criticism of Craccum recently appearing; it shows that more of us are taking an interest in the paper. Allow me to add a bit more:

With regard to your feature "Three in Slaughter Set-up," I must confess I enjoyed it. However, the features of current journalism satirised in this article are a subject upon which the opinions of intelligent students are pretty well unanimous; I should prefer to see more articles dealing with controversial topics. Earlier you published one on the Carpenters' dispute; while I am in agreement with those who deplored the article ("Why? said the Wharfie"), I think that the policy of investigating current disputes of public interest and publishing controversial material related to them is one you should do well to pursue.

I should like to express my appreciation of the work of your reporter "S.E.": I have always found the reports well written and provocative. Also one of the best features of Craccum, and one to which I look forward in each issue, are the articles by "M.A." on "Universities Around the World." These obviously represent some painstaking work on the part of the writer, and are a credit to him (her) and the paper.

Yours truly,

F. H. BAKER.

INQUIRY

The Editor,
Craccum.

Dear Sir,

May I bring the great Wertheim controversy to these pages? I merely seek instruction.

When I first saw the collection sorrow predominated and I accepted at last the fact that our civilisation is doomed. Creeping back, however, when the wounds had healed, I began to be conscious of flickers of enjoyment and interest at the way pictures could emerge from such masses of paint. Hitherto I had thought Van Gogh radical. I wish to make it clear, however, that that horrible steamboat is to be excluded from any charitable remarks I may make.

Sir, I wonder if any of your readers would be so good as to enlighten me. I wish to know if there is any standard of judgment for work of this kind. I believe that these paintings were bought from exhibitions. My first problem is:

POSTMAN'S K

Did these paintings compete with comers for space on the walls? If they were acquired from private ones, shows I have no further inquiries.

If they come from open exhibitions, what considerations guided the hanging committees, assuming that the choice was made on merit and not on novelty? What constitutes merit? In the past, before the camera an artist was one who had a talent for observation and was handy with a brush. Having thus painted himself, he could then be judged according to the third factor, those personal qualities which he used in arranging materials to form a picture. I hear that art has long ago been divorced from nature and beauty. And now, it would seem, it is being divorced from ordinary painting and drawing technique. On the personal qualities of the artist, the main, qualities which would serve to inspire any other kind of art. Can inspiration be judged? Does this mean we must abandon criticism, except to say, "It doesn't matter what is good and I know what I like?" But surely there must be some rule of selection other than first come, first hung, adults and children together. The art gallery must not be just a museum open to all comers, showing interesting cross-sections of the work done by those who desire to become artists rather than doctors or engine-drivers.

Consider some of those gloomy works on the east wall of the salon, in comparison with which "The Sloop Inn" is a radiant and formal as an illuminating letter. That steamboat especially. Is it superfluous to say that it has not colour, grace, composition or draughtsmanship? This may all be deliberate, but surely there is a better way of expressing the childishness of the age than giving us an actual example of it. On the other hand, it may be that form is being allowed to matter and I must be satisfied. There is a heavy sameness about the technique of these paintings which suggests that art is reaching the stage where the underlying conception of any work can be typed on a slip of paper and judged by that alone, instead of wasting paint.

Eternally grateful to Mrs. Wertheim for this revelation,

I am, sir, none other than
PRO BONO PUBLICO

REPLY

The Editor,
Craccum.

Dear Sir,

I would very much like to reply to the letter written about the Wertheim collection by "Pro Bono Publico" which appears in this issue of your paper. I pause for breath here.—E.) I do not

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pretend to be any judge of Art but I do know what I like. When I went in to see what Miss Wertheim had given to us in New Zealand I said to myself, my goodness, what have we here, because I was completely taken aback. But after a while I was like "Pro Bono Publico" and I seemed to see that there was something in the pictures. I think it was this that all the pictures I had seen before were pictures of something. I mean they were copies of what there was in Nature and things. But the pictures that I saw there were pictures that were sort of pictures by themselves and when you looked at them you said that is something that is complete in itself.

Mind you, I think pictures like this are a good idea because they mean that my Tommy can be an artist when he grows up or perhaps before, because he has done drawings like the steamship and others on the wallpaper at home, and if so, he'll be quite happy to starve in a garret and won't want his old mother to try to keep him on the child allowance.

Yours faithfully,

MOTHER OF TWELVE.

CHALLENGE

An Open Letter to the Secretary,
Auckland Labour Club.

Madam;

It is the belief of the committee of the A.U.C. Political Club that Socialism, in practice, can only be administered as a dictatorship.

It is our belief that members of your club, by advocating Socialism, by seeking to impose upon us the despotism of regimented bureaucracy, are seeking to take from us the liberties of Western democracy and substitute for them the most appalling tyranny.

We are prepared to support our charge in a public debate in this college.

Sincerely yours,

RODERICK SMITH,
to A.U.C. Political Club.

ACCEPTED

The Editor,
Craccum.

Dear Sir,

The A.U.C. Labour Club is willing to participate in debate or discussion with the A.U.C. Political Club on any topic of interest to both clubs. In view of the facts, however, that members of the Labour Club are already convinced Socialists, and that early in the year the Debating Club aired very thoroughly the question of socialism and dictatorship, we feel that to bring this matter up

THE SAMPLE

BUCKO thought it an unusual request and so did I. Together we re-read the khaki coloured page: "You are requested to report for X-Ray and Medical Examination at so-and-so. It will be necessary to bring with you in a small bottle a sample. . ."

Our brows wrinkled again as we thought of all the check ups we had in the Army. Always a utensil had been provided on the spot. Neither of us had ever seen such crafty pre-arrangement.

The fact was that I was starting my University life again and had to be passed fit before I could re-enter the College. I felt a sort of weary determination in picking up at 26 the threads of a life that had seemed so important to me in my late 'teens. Have you ever thought just how unprivate is the life of a private soldier? Anyhow I thought I would show this upstart doctor that I was no green undergrad, likely to be confused by a few straight medical questions.

That's where my gallon jar came in. I filled it with care and wrapped it in brown paper. An hour later I was in

again might not be as beneficial as the discussion of some other topic. We therefore suggest, as a subject for debate, either of the following:

"That the present-day capitalism in the United States is degenerating into Fascism."

"That the policy of the N.Z. National Party tends to Fascism."

With regard to the latter, we realise that the Political Club has no affiliation with the N.Z. National Party; but we should be disappointed if it considered that the subject was not within the scope of a club whose aims include the discussion of politics.

I remain, Yours truly,

F. H. BAKER, Secretary,
A.U.C. Labour Club.

THANKS

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Student Relief Committee I wish to thank the students who volunteered for work on June 18th. The response, especially of O'Rorke House and Trinity College students, was most gratifying in comparison with previous years and enabled us to raise the sum of £70.

Yours faithfully,

O. S. ROBINSON.

the waiting room chatting with an acquaintance. As I thought of the shock in store for the Doc I started to grin and was still smiling when a nurse showed me into the surgery.

Carefully parking my bottle on a bench beside my coat I gave my name, said "Ah" and stripped to the waist. I was starting to get dressed when the Doctor caught my eye. "Did you bring that sample?" he said, with a grin. With a straight face and perfect timing I produced my flagon. Surprise is a mild word to describe that Medico's reaction. His eyes positively popped! We both had a god laugh and then my boomerang returned.

"Sorry to disappoint you," he said, "but there was a clerical error. If you were a diabetic and unscrupulous you could easily get by with someone else's. We'll have to have a new lot I'm afraid. You will find a bottle over in the corner."

Well I ask you, what could I do?

I finished dressing and stomped out with my parcel. The trouble was now to get rid of the thing before afternoon class.

Have you ever tried to get rid of anything so conspicuous as a stout beer jar about a foot high, in broad daylight in a crowded town? And this was no ordinary bottle!

Twice I put it down while I lit my pipe in a doorway on a back street and twice voices called after me as I sloped off down the footpath trying to look absent-minded. I began to understand why a criminal type has so much trouble in disposing of the murder weapon.

Next I thought of the river and then of an unfilled slit-trench in the park. There were dangers either way. In the end I pitched it into a quarry on the outskirts of town having walked about ten miles and missed my lecture.

It was dark when I reached our lodgings. Bucko had a couple of boys in from the Science Block.

"Thought we'd have a little shindig in honour of your return to the cloistered life," he said, shoving forward a chair. "We're going to drink your health in good old Kiwi ale."

At this a heavy stone jar appeared on the table.

For one awful minute I thought it was the same one . . .

—O. E. Middleton

A NEW PATHOLOGY—Continued

In so brief a Compass as the present article the discussion has of necessity been rather suggestive than exhaustive. Much yet remains to be done, and the subject opens wide to the inquiring eye. The writer will, however, feel amply satisfied if this brief outline may help to direct the attention of medical men to what is yet an unexplored field.

MEDICAL CASES

Probably no article of apparel is so liable to a diseased condition as the trousers. It may be well, therefore, to treat first those maladies to which they are subject.

I.—CONTRACTIO PATALUNOE, or Shortening Of The Legs Of The Trousers, an extremely painful malady most frequently found in the growing youth. The first symptom is the appearance of a yawning space (lacuna) above the boots, accompanied by an acute sense of humiliation and a morbid anticipation of mockery. The application of treacle to the boots, although commonly recommended, may rightly be condemned as too drastic a remedy. The use of boots reaching to the knee, to be

removed only at night, will afford immediate relief. In connection with Contractio is often found:—

II.—INFLATIO GENU, or Bagging Of The Knees Of The Trousers, a disease whose symptoms are similar to those above. The patient shows an aversion to the standing posture, and, in acute cases, if the patient be compelled to stand, the head is bent and the eye fixed with painful rigidity upon the projecting blade formed at the knee of the trousers.

In both of the above disease, anything the patient from a morbid sense of his that can be done to free the mind of infirmity will do much to improve the general tone of the system.

III.—OASES, or Patches, are liable to break out anywhere on the trousers, and range in degree of gravity from those of a trifling nature to those of a fatal character. The most distressing cases are those where the patch assumes a different colour from that of the trousers (dissimilitas coloris). In this instance the mind of the patient is found to be in a sadly aberrated condition. A speedy improvement may, however, be effected by cheerful society, books, flowers and, above all, by a complete change.

IV.—The overcoat is attacked by no serious disorders, except:—

PHOSPHORESCENTIA, or Glistening, a malady which indeed may often be observed to affect the whole system. It is caused by decay of tissue from old age and is generally aggravated by repeated brushing. A peculiar feature of the complaint is the lack of veracity on the part of the patient in reference to the cause of his uneasiness. Another invariable symptom is his aversion to outdoor exercises; under various pretexts—which it is the duty of his medical adviser firmly to combat—he will avoid even a gentle walk in the streets.

V.—Of the waistcoat science recognises but one disease:—

PORRIGGIA, an affliction caused by repeated spilling of porridge. It is

generally harmless, chiefly owing to mental indifference of the patient, can be successfully treated by repeated fomentations of benzine.

VI.—MORTIFICATION TILIS Greenness Of The Hat, is a disease often found in connection with Phosphorescentia (mentioned above), characterised by the same aversion to outdoor life.

VII.—STERILITAS, or Loss Of is another disease of the hat, especially prevalent in winter. It is not accurately known whether this is caused by a coming out of the fur or by a cessation of growth. In all diseases of the hat the mind of the patient is greatly depressed and his countenance stamped with deepest gloom. He is particularly sensitive in regard to questions as to previous history of the hat.

Want of space precludes the mention of minor diseases such as:—

VIII.—ODDITUS SOCCORUM, or Oddness Of The Socks, a thing in itself trifling, but of an alarming nature when met in combination with Contractio Pantalunae. Cases are found where the patient, possibly on the public platform or at a social gathering, is seized with a consciousness of the malady so suddenly as to render medical assistance futile.

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