

Craccum

A.U.C. STUDENTS' NEWSPAPER
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How to be happy, though married

or

O MISTRESS MINE!

KIEL.—A German Civil Court has been asked to decide whether a university professor can be dismissed from his teaching post for keeping a mistress in a joint household with his wife.

Dr. Otto Moritz, former head of the Kiel University Pharmacological Institute, claims the university authorities had no right to dismiss him for living with his wife, his mistress, and his two children by the latter.

Frau Moritz told the Lower Civil Service Court that she "fully understands and appreciates her husband's polygamous nature."

HAPPY MARRIAGE

After a long and happy marriage they decided to take a woman assistant of the professor into their household as a third partner.

Said the wife: "Otto is happy, and I don't mind. Why should anyone else object to our way of life?"

None of the three, she said, had ever tried to hide the nature of their relationship. She found the triangular household happy and harmonious.

The Professor's first child by his mistress was declared legitimate with his wife's consent, but an application to legitimize the second was rejected by the court.

At Curious Cove

STUDENTS: HANDS OFF OUR LIBERTY

By GERALD UTTING

POLICE interference in student life has provoked a vigorous response. The New Zealand Students' Association will protest strongly to the Government about security police activities at Auckland University College, revealed by this paper late last year.

Students from all over the Dominion, attending the Student Congress at Curious Cove late January and early February this year, passed a resolution asking the N.Z.U.S.A. executive to denounce "attempts to prevent freedom of thought and expression."

Discussion of the matter began on the Thursday of Congress, when at the University Forum some students from Victoria University College asked the meeting to protest against police checks on foreign students.

The majority of those present, however, considered that there was little that could be done about this, as they were merely routine checks on aliens.

Discussion then turned to the interference of security police in political affairs at university colleges.

Police checks in Auckland last year, first revealed by this newspaper, were cited as extreme examples.

What happened here last year was this:

- Police checked activities of foreign students throughout year.
- During second term police activity intensified after Socialist Club meeting attended by striking water-siders.
- Special Meeting of Association called by Socialists to consider Emergency Regulations. Executive asked police to attend.
- Police sent two men to interview Students' Association's paid secretary, Mrs. Chisholm. These men copied names from Socialist Club notice-board, asked for addresses of requisitioners of Special General Meeting. They searched the student roll to get these.
- Later, police phoned, asking for names of sponsors

of newly-formed anti-Communist Peace Society. Asked for Mrs. Chisholm's opinion of political views of several students.

PROTEST

After hearing this evidence the Congress passed a resolution protesting vigorously against security checks by the Police Department against members of the University. Voters included members of the staff, as well as students.

The Congress decided that specific facts must be obtained, and a fact-finding committee, including Auckland delegate, Norman Thomson, was set up to sift evidence.

The committee obtained a large amount of evidence of similar police activity from most other university centres in the Dominion, but decided that most of it was of a libellous nature, and, therefore, while not believing that the charges made against the police were unfounded, was reluctant to bring forward details.

DANGER

Finally, it produced the evidence which had been made public by Craccum as the only material which it could cite without danger.

The committee emphasized that the police, as well as sending men to find out who had signed the requisition for the S.G.M., had copied names from the Socialist Club notices, and also personally questioned the paid secretary of the A.U.C.S.A. about the political opinions of students whose names had not been found on any of the lists mentioned. These were the main facts on which the case rested.

BLACKLIST

Several students speaking at Congress stated that blacklists were prepared at Police HQ. They said that this was most undesirable, as many students' political opinions were only temporary—"they grow more sensible as they grow older." They stated that many onlookers on the political scene might be blackened in the eyes of the police, and that actions like this tended to suppress freedom of thought—although this was probably not the intention of the police.

The case is to be presented to the NZUSA, which will be asked to tell police to take immediate steps to stop these activities.

Aussies Have The Right Idea!

Melbourne University term will begin this year two weeks late—on March 31—to allow national service trainees to complete their training.

The University Council decided this on the recommendation of the Professorial Board.

The August holidays will be reduced by one week and exams will start one week late.

Professor G. W. Paton, Vice-Chancellor, said that the academic year would not be reduced.

He said that the University had the utmost co-operation from the Department of Labour and National Service, and from the three services.

"They have shown a magnificent spirit of co-operation, and no student trainee will be seriously handicapped," he said.

CRACCUM ASKS: WHY COULD NOT A SIMILAR POLICY HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT IN THIS COUNTRY? IT IS, AFTER ALL, THE ONLY SENSIBLE THING TO DO. MANY STUDENTS, PARTICULARLY FRESHERS, WILL BE STARTING OFF THE YEAR ON THE WRONG FOOT—BECAUSE OF BAD TIMING ON THE PART OF GOVERNMENT AND UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES. THERE IS NO NEED FOR THIS HANDICAP, AND NO GOOD EXCUSE FOR IT. THE

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BLAME MUST BE BORNE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND, THE AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE COUNCIL AND THE PROFESSORIAL BOARD—AND ESPECIALLY BY THE LAST THREE.

U.S. Uni. Germ Man Kills Himself — Snake Venom

The University of Michigan has disclosed that Dr. Malcolm H. Soule, bacteriology department chairman, who killed himself with snake venom after being fired in disgrace, had been faking travel vouchers and cashing travel expense cheques with forged endorsements.

The statement by university executive officers was the first public disclosure of the details of the scandal that caused Dr. Soule to commit suicide.

Only by death did the scholarly, bespectacled scientist, at 54 one of the world's

outstanding men in his profession, escape criminal prosecution for the deeds by which he had padded his university pay of more than 10,000 dollars (roughly £3500) a year.

At an autopsy it was found that Dr. Soule had injected snake venom into "quite a few" places on his arms and legs.

After being notified of his removal from the university staff and that he would be prosecuted, Dr. Soule went to his home and injected a mixture of tropical snake venom and morphine into his veins. Before he died, he told his wife, Alma, that it would be useless to call help, "because no antidote is known to man."

When the police arrived they found the professor dead, an empty hypodermic needle at his side.

Dr. Soule had advertised for graduates to fill vacancies in his department. Some of the applicants for the positions came from as far away as China—or so Dr. Soule alleged. Anyway, the university paid 5000 dollars for "their" travelling expenses. They did not get the posts or the money, if indeed there ever were such applicants. The money went straight into the professor's bank account.

But the professor made one mistake. He drank too much at a staff cocktail party, and merrily told everybody how they could boost their pay. Two days later he was fired.

EDITORIAL

Police Should Not Meddle in University Politics

Views expressed in this editorial are not necessarily those of the A.U.C.S.A.

Congress at Curious Cove quite rightfully expressed indignation at police snooping into university affairs. It is to be hoped that the N.Z. University Students' Association takes a strong stand against this infiltration of police state methods into a department of government from which one expects only honesty of approach and fair play.

It would be a pity if every member of the detective branch is infected with the desire to become another Sir Percy Sillitoe. Y'know, M15, Russian spies, atom secrets, an' all that!

The actions of the police in trying to extract information about the political beliefs of certain students from a paid secretary of the Association cannot be deprecated enough. I feel sure that the suspected students would have been more than willing to give copious, almost interminable accounts of their political ideals, tribulations, and hopes for a bright and sunny future for the world under their particular brand of Socialism.

Of course no responsible person doubts the right of the police to enquire into the actions of a suspicious body. But was such a "Secret Agent XXX" approach necessary? The Socialist Club has blazoned its actions and beliefs across the sky in letters of flaming red.

Surely the Police Department does not regard our salmon-pink friends as potential terrorists. (Imagine Shadbolt or Fox blowing up Parliament!). The actions of the Socialist Club have always been fully legitimate and within the Association's regulations. The one illegal action attributed to the Socialists—distribution of pro-wharfie pamphlets during the strike—has been repudiated, genuinely I think, by the Socialist Club's president. The statements of the Club in public have never been against the law. In the opinion of many people, it is true, the Socialist Club is a fellow-traveller organization. It has affiliations with "Peace" groups in Communist countries that "stink to high heaven."

But does this give the police grounds to assume that it is worthy of suspicion?

Surely the police are losing their sense of perspective. This is, after all, New Zealand. The university tradition we have inherited is liberal. Divergent political ideals have always been allowed to continue unchecked.

Only in countries with real oppression has the university tradition been one of violence. In lands where political questions are usually settled in blood, university politics have been extreme. In many countries students with "advanced" ideas were imprisoned or exiled if they came into the open. They replied with the methods of the terrorist. When students led demonstrations, or riots, they were dispersed with bayonets and machine-guns.

To protect themselves student political societies had to be secret, ruthless.

This pattern is still the same in countries where tyranny exists. All politics there are savage; student politics are no more violent than any other sort.

But there is no terror or repression in this country. No one realizes this more than the average student. Terrorist groups seeking violent changes in the social order do not flourish in New Zealand university colleges — because students recognize that violence is unnecessary. Any organization in the university advocating strife would wither from lack of support.

It is argued that some dedicated souls might try to breed ideals of political violence in the university despite lack of support. A small dangerous group of this type would have to be watched by the police.

However, this notion has little validity. Revolutionaries usually try to sway masses, not waste their time in dead-end attempts to convert the unconvertible.

Under New Zealand conditions, the best check on subversive activities in the university is the average student. Police interference is merely an expression of the current desire to play at "Secret Service," and is moreover a waste of valuable time. None should know this better than the police themselves.

—Gerald Utting

Yank Student Yanks Off Russ Emblem

HELSINKI. — Mr D. R. Reeves, aged 21, a student of Oklahoma University, is one souvenir hunter who is lucky to have got away with his life. He is under arrest in Helsinki.

Mr Reeves, holidaying in Europe during the American University vacation, walked up to a Russian frontier post on Finland's border recently and unscrewed a plaque reading: "This is the Soviet Union, workers of the world unite." He stuffed the plaque in his knapsack and sauntered away.

The Russian frontier guards, who in this region have orders to kill all trespassers, failed even to notice the intruder. Mr Reeves wore a sweater embroidered with stars and stripes and a University of Oklahoma pennant on his knapsack.

The Russians have stated that they take a serious view of the "violation of Soviet territory." The Finnish Government was obliged to arrest Mr Reeves. It handed back the plaque to the Russian colonel in charge of the border guards in that area.

Its disappearance had not even then been noticed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thomson: Admit Red China to the U.N.

NEW ZEALAND FOREIGN POLICY

Sir,

On the last day of this year's Student Congress the following statement was approved at a general meeting: "We, students of New Zealand, believing that a major threat to world peace and security stems from the misunderstanding that arises between nations, urge that the following practical suggestions be adopted as policy and acted upon by the New Zealand Government and carried into United Nations—

"1. There should be an immediate meeting of representatives of the Government of India, Great Britain, United States of America, U.S.S.R., France and the Chinese People's Republic to discuss their problems and settle their differences.

"2. These Governments should work in concert to bring about the cessation of hostilities in Korea and a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

"3. These Governments should take steps to bring about universal disarmament.

"4. The Security Council should be urged to admit to membership of the United Nations Organisation all the nations that apply for admission including the Chinese People's Republic.

"5. All Governments should be called upon to permit the free exchange of information and the unrestricted travel of persons."

The events leading up to this action briefly were as follows:—

About 50 persons met to discuss some of the important moral, religious and political problems facing us to-day, and at the end of the meeting a member of the S.L.F. brought forward a "Manifesto" and urged that its adoption by the students at Congress would be of some small value in easing international tension.

This was accepted as a basis for discussion, despite the fact that it came from one whose political opinions might be classed as "Red."

It was considerably modified by a further large meeting that lasted some four hours. The amended statement was then considered at a general meeting of Congress (the attendance at this stage of Congress being some 80 persons) and was itself modified until it read as is given above; and in this form it was adopted with about six dissenting voices and probably a few abstentions.

A Committee of which I am the A.U.C. representative has been set up to obtain the maximum student support for this statement, which we feel is temperate, just and practical.

The statement, with an indication of student support given to it, is to be forwarded to the New Zealand Government and the Governments of other countries mentioned in or before May, 1952; and the Committee will then go out of existence.

I wish to bring these facts before the notice of all students and advise that I shall

endeavour to obtain a requisition for a Special General Meeting to discuss the matter.

Obviously, this could become a matter of bitter controversy. I believe that this is mainly because some of the suggestions made are planks of the Communist "Peace Offensive."

The point that we should be concerned with, I feel, is whether the suggestions are sensible and just in themselves. We should not reject them because they have had contact with persons and organisations some of whose opinions and actions we detest.

Norman Thomson.

POETRY READING

Sir:

Although it is several months past, students might like to turn their thoughts to the readings given by local poets in October. It is not often that such an evening is held in this country and a few remarks about poetry-reading in general might not be out of place. The English Department departed from its usual practice of having a play, and we might ask whether the one entertainment is better than the other.

The idea of gathering together a number of poets to read their own verses is excellent. I think you will agree. So little poetry-reading of any kind is taking place these days.

Bits and pieces in odd lectures perhaps! And what does the Literary Club do about it? But when you have decided to have your reading, and when you have taken the greater step of declaring that the writers themselves shall read (Commendable, that!), you still have the problem of arrangement.

In this I think our October evening failed. Seven poets of different ages, ideals and literary styles, each poet trying to give a representative account of his work and its growth . . . O my! what a bitser of an evening!!

Ten minutes or so in which he may read a selection is rather hard on the bard who tries to squeeze short love lyrics against profundity. Then a few moments of well-executed music during which the audience wanted to relax but could not, before another personality tried to spread itself through the Hall. I think that was asking too much of an audience which is not oversensitive, and even if it were, is incapable of quickly accommodating itself to the changes of mood. The result was that only the lighter poems—those one immediately enjoys—received a full measure of response. Perhaps Fairburn stole the show for that very reason. In the case of Curnow and Joseph, by contrast, and understanding—even the first understanding—often does not penetrate until a second hearing.

I will not say whom I disliked and liked . . . But let us certainly have more poetry

readings with fewer poets and fewer moods—if you please—

M.A.C.

(We prefer signed letters, and, M.A.C., our knowledge of French tags has not been increased. Please remember that this is an English language newspaper.—Editor)

LIBRARY FOR YOUR USE

By MAINSPRING

If you're a first year student in any faculty you'll want to use the College Library or one of its branches in Departments or Special Schools.

If you're naturally curious and want to check, or look into a little further something you have just read or been told, you will want to use more than one part of the Library. We hope you will use as many parts as you can. There are no iron curtains or watertight bulkheads between subjects.

A former Professor maintained that only one subject—Classics—was studied, and that all science and arts departments were just branches or twigs of it.

You won't, of course, get to know all parts of the Library; we don't know them ourselves. But you can and should be familiar with those which concern you most, and, as you advance, get to know pretty well the shelves in the subject of your choice.

But shelves are deceptive. Probably others have been before you and already borrowed just the book that would suit you. All the books' shadows, however, are left behind them in the form of Catalogue cards. So, a good general rule is FIRST and ALWAYS consult the CATALOGUE.

Like all complex machinery it takes a little learning to manipulate, but it is a rich and responsive helper to those who understand it.

The "Guide for Students" will help you, and for advanced students (Stage III onwards) special guides in History and English will be available.

Prints of paintings and photographs of sculpture and architecture may be borrowed; and we house the collection of several hundred records of the A.U.C. Gramophone Association, whose subscription for the year is £1 and whose object is to maintain a lending library of gramophone records of good music.

One thousand people daily use the Library and its trade is brisk. You will help us, and, (much more) yourselves by not keeping books longer than you need them—certainly no longer than the time allowed—and by not talking. We are not economists and in these days of depreciating currency we hesitate to say that silence is golden; nevertheless, we rate it at the highest standing applying today.

A subtle, creeping paralysis of freedom of thought and speech is attacking college campuses in many parts of the United States, limiting both students and faculty in the area traditionally reserved for the free exploration of knowledge and truth—the University.

Freedom Paralyzed

U.S. STUDENTS FEAR TAG: "YOU ARE A RED"

A STUDY of 72 major universities in the United States by the "NEW YORK TIMES"—America's most respected and authoritative newspaper—showed that many members of the university were wary and felt varying degrees of inhibition about speaking out on controversial issues, discussing unpopular concepts and participating in student political activity, because they were fearful of:

- Social disapproval.
- A "pink" or Communist label.
- Criticism by lecturers, university governing bodies, or friends.
- Rejection for further study at graduate schools.
- The spotlight of investigation by Government and private industry for post-graduate employment and service with the armed forces.

Such caution, in effect, has made many campuses barren of the free give-and-take of ideas, the study found. At the same time it has posed a seemingly insoluble problem for the campus liberal, depleted his ranks, and brought to many college campuses an apathy about current problems that borders almost on deliberate exclusion.

A number of America's leading educators held that such a developing unwillingness to pursue free inquiry, fostered by pressures that promote prejudice and fear, struck a body-blow at the American educational process, "one of democracy's most potent weapons," and that it was a long step towards defeating one of the basic purposes of the university.

But at the same time it also gives impetus to a small but growing resistance to conformity and stimulated a new appreciation of America's free heritage.

Rebellion

CONVINCED that adolescence was a normal period of rebellion and a time when the young student challenged accepted doctrine, the educators maintained that students' continued exploration of new horizons was "a normal symptom," a part of the process of growing up and of developing critical faculties and the ability to evaluate. The latter, in their opinion, was a virtual "must" in to-day's market of conflicting ideologies.

Last year, Earl J. McGrath, United States Commissioner of Education, told a group of educators in New York: "Education for life in the world community of nations . . . begins in the school and on the campus, in which democratic respect for personal and social differences is nourished."

The campus study revealed in the main a growing restrictive atmosphere, and that while there were few instances of reprisal or overt action

In the United States, limitations on free inquiry take a variety of forms, but their net effect is a widening tendency towards a passive acceptance of the status quo, conformity, and a narrowing of the area of tolerance in which students, faculty, and administrators feel free to speak, act and think independently.

against free expression there was considerable evidence of self-censorship.

No Dispute

DISCUSSIONS with student leaders, teachers and administrators—in most cases names were withheld for fear of reprisal or criticism—disclosed that this censorship, wariness, caution and inhibition largely took these forms:

- Reluctance to speak out on controversial issues in and out of class.
- Reluctance to handle currently unpopular concepts even in classroom work where they may be part of the study programme.
- Unwillingness to join student political clubs.
- Neglect of humanitarian causes because they may be suspect in the minds of politically unsophisticated officials.
- An emphasis on lack of affiliations.
- An unusual amount of serio-comic joking about this or that investigating committee "getting you."
- A shying away, both physically and intellectually, from any association with the words 'liberal,' 'peace,' 'freedom,' and from classmates of a liberal stripe.
- A sharp turning inwards to local college problems, to the exclusion of broader current questions.

Repression

SOME examples, taken at random, from the study turned up these indications of repression and inhibition on college campuses:—

At the City College of New York, a student leader said he was "extremely reluctant" to express any opinions that might be considered left-wing, even when asked to write a thesis on a political issue.

A student editor held that his fellow-students were unwilling to speak out, particularly in engineering, where, he said, "the wrong word at the wrong time might jeopardize their futures." He said agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were constantly inquiring about students applying for Govt. jobs and that some post-graduate schools were reluctant to accept students who had committed themselves to an unpopular point of view.

The current issue of one of the undergraduate papers at the college explored another phase of the problem in this way: "The willingness of instructors to express their own honest viewpoint has been slowly ebbing. Evidence in support of this statement cannot be given in black-and-white. It can only be felt in the lecture-room."

At Rutgers University College several student leaders told this story that pointed the problem:

A number of students who were asked to sign the widely-publicized, anti-Communist Crusade for Freedom Scroll refused because they were suspicious of the words "crusade" and "freedom" and unsure of the sponsors. After the scroll was explained, a few came into the fold, but other remained adamant, maintaining that they didn't want their names on any suspicious lists.

At Yale University, as a result of a recent campus incident, "The Daily News," a student newspaper, explored the problem in a long editorial in which the editors declared:

"We cannot believe that the American people will indefinitely tolerate this control over youthful lives by looming up before them the spectre of the 'loyalty check.' We cannot believe that this virtual blockade of the marketplace of ideas to young men can go on for a lifetime."

"And yet, despite hope, we see the sky growing darker, the night of thought-conformity closing in. We see university men growing more and more docile, more and more accepting the status quo, paralyzed by the fear of their futures, radicalism snuffed out where it should flame the brightest."

Several student leaders at the University of North Carolina asserted that students with radical views were not accepted as they were formerly. John Sanders, retiring student body president, explained:

"The liberal traditions of the university are still intact. I do not feel that there has been any particular increase in restriction of student expression over the past year by the university administration."

"We, however, are not by our academic status isolated from the prevailing climate of opinion. The growing fear of new ideas and of different ideas, largely on account of the McCarthy witch-hunts, has had its effects on students as on citizens everywhere."

Students of Purdue University are reported to be more willing to express and explore liberal ideas when in intimate groups, or fraternity, sorority or small dormitory "bull sessions."

"But," the head of the student board, Paul Schule, says, "in public and off campus, McCarthyism, or call it what you will, is disgustingly prevalent. Students fear being tagged by others who might say of their views: 'This is the same as something left-wing.'"

FRESHERS:

Learn how to study

By PETRONIUS ARBITER

Should you use a notebook or loose leaves for keeping your notes? There can be no definite answer because advanced students seem to use both methods. Personally, I prefer loose leaves because they can so easily be rearranged or culled; and I have noticed several students change from books to loose-leaves, but never the reverse process. Use colour for contrast in your notes, and make diagrams . . . these are invaluable in all subjects, even English and History.

How long should one study per day? This is an evergreen. The answer seems to depend mainly on the subject studied and the character of the student. A maths student has been heard to say that if he does two hours of really solid work a day he has had enough; on the other hand, science students and students of psychology with a fair amount of lab. work, have been known to claim that they worked 65 hours a week. A fairly general impression seems to be that 35 hours a week regularly is pretty good. But the keyword is probably regularity.

Among the famous last words heard about the university are these, "Oh, I do not start work until about the end of the second term!" It is not a bad plan to make sure of doing a good term's work in the FIRST term.

Can I be a good student and have a good time as well? How many hours a week do I have to spend at my books? How can I get to know a lot of people at varsity?—These are some of the questions we are trying to answer for you.

The way you spend your time at varsity will vary immensely according to your course. If you are a science student you will have to spend hours every day in labs. and lectures; when you are swotting you will mainly have to memorise a large number of facts.

If you are not very careful you will find your outlook bounded entirely by the science laboratory. You may think that science is all-important and that nothing else matters; but if you want to find out about other aspects of life too you must make an effort to join clubs and take part in activities which will give more balance to your university course.

If you are an arts student your timetable is quite different.

You will only have about 15 hours of lectures a week;

in most subjects (including English literature, French literature, philosophy, political science, economics, history, education), you will have a number of essays to write during the year.

When taking lecture notes don't attempt to take down everything the lecturer says; in the effort to discriminate you will learn the material far more effectively than by writing furiously from beginning to end of the lecture screeds of notes which you will never read through in any case.

Concentrate on taking down the main emphasis of the lecture. In lectures, reading and writing of essays alike, there is one rule—master the main facts, read what several different authorities have to say about them, and then think for yourself—try to discover what was the value or significance of the theories of Rousseau on politics and education, or what are the respective merits of the plays of Shakespeare and Shaw . . . But don't be enslaved by what the recommended authority has to say, still less by what the lecturer has to say!

Film:

Le Secret de Mayerling

Historically interesting, romantically intriguing, and photographically appalling, Le Secret de Mayerling brought to New Zealand audiences an experienced artist, Dominique Blanchard, who convincingly portrayed 17-year-old Maria Vetsera.

Winning in every way, her diction contrasted markedly with the clipped speech of Jean Marais—the actor who impressed as Don Jose in Carmen, and whose performance in this film invites the comparison of the Clark Gable of the French cinema.

Opening and closing with one and the same situation, a subtle, almost unnoticeable flash-back is effected; skillfully contrived it shows up the exposition scenes as laboured and theatrical.

Mayerling as a film is suffused with an air of gloom, a gloominess as murky as the photography itself. But if the sum effect is that of a groggy enlargement, the simple 19th century love story of the Crown Prince of Austria has been the making of a telling little drama.

—Fanfare

THE COVE: A GENERAL IMPRESSION

By NORMAN THOMSON

CURIOUS COVE was a naval station during World War II., which accounts for its situation and perhaps for the tidy layout of its buildings. Half-way between Picton and the entrance to Tory Channel, the cove is only one of the many bays in an old glacial area that is now the Marlborough Sounds.

The water in the sounds is very deep. The hills, once covered with bush, but now made bare by repeated burning off, are a sombre, drab green and support a few scattered flocks of sheep; and they rise sharply but to no great height from the fantastically twisted sea.

Usually the colour in the sounds is too undifferentiated for them to be classed with Taupo or Te Anau as beauty spots, but always the swelling hills and the apparently landlocked narrow waters produce an unforgettable impression in the mind of the observer.

And on a day such as the one on which we left Curious Cove the sound country is as beautiful as any in the world. The hills, then, were blue in one direction and clear in outline only in the foreground. Covering the hilltops, but not descending any further, was a snowy mist. In the other direction the hills were bright green with brown patches of burnt vegetation and yellowish scars left by landslides. The placid water varied in colour from leaden grey to the blue of the hills.

Thirty students bound for Auckland, Wellington or Palmerston North sang student songs as a launch carried us steadily towards sleepy Picton, an hour's journey towards the mist and the shadow.

160 STUDENTS

During the peak period of Congress the total population at Curious Cove was something over one hundred and sixty, which included Mr. Manning, the proprietor of the holiday resort, and eight or nine guest speakers, most of whom came from Canterbury University College. The rest were mostly undergraduates with a surprisingly high proportion of freshers.

The speakers, each of whom gave a lecture that was followed by a period of discussion, which tended to be continued late into the afternoon or night, were Dr. Hulme, who at one time (1945) was scientific adviser to both the Air Ministry and the Navy and is now rector of C.U.C.; Dr. Crowther, a Senior Lecturer in Psychology; Dr. Parton, an Associate-Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Rogers, who organised medical services among the Yugoslav partisans and is now Deputy-Mayor of Te Awamutu; James Baxter, labourer, poet and budding schoolteacher; Owen Jensen, one of whose minor activities was directing the work of the Cambridge Summer School (of Music); Robert Chapman, an historian and literary critic from A.U.C.; Dr. Sutcliffe, who was for three years secretary-general of New Zealand's U.N. delegation; and Rev. F. C. Harrison, sportsman, R.A.F. pilot and clergyman.

The topics they discussed ranged from the choice of belief to the organization of the University of New Zealand; and in this and succeeding issues of Craccum an effort will be made to put into print some of the interesting points that were made.

REVEILLE

Reveille was at eight, but the call was responded to by fewer and fewer persons as time went on, though a handful of S.C. Mers habitually gathered at the early hour of 7.45. The first session of the day began at nine thirty. Lecture, discussion in groups, and finally "open slather" occupied the time until one o'clock.

Afternoons saw volley-ball competitions, fishing expeditions, poetry readings and "botanising" by stray couples. The evening sessions began at 7.30, and since the night was still young when they concluded two hours later, there was plenty of time for square-dancing, singing, midnight suppers, swimming expeditions and other fairly typical student activities.

DELIGHT

The chief impression that I have taken away from Congress is one of delight in the overall pattern of sunshine, health, serious discussion, sport and laughter. Thought-in-discussion and joyous recreation seemed to be mixed in ideal proportions. A great deal of worthwhile thinking was being done, yet the days seemed full of light, exercise and gaiety.

Perhaps the most valuable contribution that most of us gained came from the richness of human relationships at Congress. Intellectual integrity, an effort to understand other points of view and a desire that belief should result in action helped to bring about friendships that sprang up right and left.

On the intellectual level four impressions are outstanding. They concern the general seriousness of the discussions, foreign policy, the mental health of New Zealanders, and religion.

Speakers treated serious subjects seriously and made earnest efforts to contribute something worth while. Furthermore, there was a remarkable absence of factional dispute and a fairly general desire to meet on common ground. One person commented on the "hardness" of some of the student speakers.

If the hardness is a realistic facing up to a pretty situation it is to be welcomed.

AGREEMENT

There was a surprising concurrence of opinion regarding the farce of allowing representatives of the Government of Formosa to sit as the representatives of China in the United Nations. All persons present seemed to think this unjust, and most, though not all, felt that it was practical politics to remedy the injustice.

There seemed to be some general agreement, too, that the United Nations as at present constituted can be used by the United States for the carrying out of the foreign policy of that country.

A persistent line of thought which came up again and again in strange contexts, and which was eventually dealt

with at some length in the Chairman's session at the end of the congress concerns the malaise that is apparent to some observers of New Zealand society.

One remarked that adult New Zealanders were a singularly unhappy people for one so materially prosperous; another said that New Zealand men treated their womenfolk as if they were inferior creatures; a third claimed that there was tremendous scope for dozens of psychiatrists in New Zealand; while Robert Chapman on the last full day of Congress pointed to some terrifying tensions that are produced in a society that has

not yet come to see itself for what it really is a matriarchy.

At this point some student Labour Federation representatives characteristically enough claimed that the underlying trouble was "the system."

RELIGION

On the ground of religion it was interesting to note that at a congress at which the majority of persons appeared to deny that they were Christians, there came forward no other coherent system of belief except the Marxism (if that can be called coherent) of a very small minority.

The naive belief in SCIENCE and PROGRESS which was at the spearhead of the attack on Christianity at the turn of the century was rarely, if ever, in evidence; and two of the principal speakers, Dr. Crowther and Dr. Parton, went to great lengths to point out the limitations of (a) SCIENCE and (b) a particular science (?) psychology!

Canterbury University College organised this year's congress and sent a contingent of about fifty to it. Auckland was represented by thirteen girls and two men.

It is now Auckland's turn to organise congress. Can it be done?

In this article NORMAN THOMSON reports some of the lectures and discussions held at Congress.

Serious Thought At Congress

In reporting briefly the subjects covered by the speakers at Congress, I have been unable to introduce the levity that one tends to look for in a student publication. This is partly due to lack of time and partly to the serious nature of the topics discussed. In a brief report it is not possible to mention all the points brought up, and since this is one person's idea of what was said, some injustice has probably been done to the speakers in the following articles. However, the details that follow are better than none at all.

FUTURE OF N.Z. VARSITY

TWO of the speakers, Dr. Hulme and Mr. Smithells, gave addresses that were complementary in nature with regard to the future of New Zealand Universities.

Dr. Hulme referred briefly to the remarks made by Dr. Beeby at Auckland's Capping in 1951, when he stated that the future development of the University of New Zealand had to some extent to be decided now, and that it could follow either the European model or the American model.

With regard to the universities in the United States Dr. Hulme remarked that nearly all managers, technicians, schoolteachers, and other members of the "managerial class," have had some sort of University education. The bulk of it is fairly poor in quality, but post-graduate courses are extremely good.

The United States spends about eight times as much of the national income on education as compared with Gt. Britain. This probably partly explains the high productivity of the United States economy.

One of the questions facing us here in New Zealand is whether our University should cater for a much greater section of the community.

In the University of New Zealand there is a very high failure rate at Stages I and II level. Is the solution to stiffen up the entrance examination? Dr. Hulme says "No," because there is no strict correlation between success in the entrance examination and success on the University course.

He thinks, therefore, that a good solution might be the sifting into categories at the end of the first year of (a) the good students; (b) the hopeless ones; and (c) those who, while they are unable to take the normal course, could satisfactorily undertake a "Junior Degree Course" of,

say, five or six units in which the standard of attainment would not be that of the normal course.

Finally, Dr. Hulme considered as a natural corollary of the things he had been talking about, the relationship of our University with the wider community and asked why the University has not a higher standing with the people at large.

It is essential to our satisfactory development that we have behind us a favourable public opinion; because on that, in the last analysis, depends the provision of the resources which we require.

Mr. Smithells felt that young New Zealanders are a delightful race. After they are 25 or thereabouts, however, he finds them depressing; and he wonders how the transition comes about.

It has much to do, he feels, with the sort of parochialism bred by town and country life in New Zealand. He feels that there is widespread mental ill-health and cites Dr. Beaglehole's estimate that 60,000 New Zealanders require psychiatric treatment.

You cannot so readily tell the University Graduate in New Zealand as you can in Europe. The characteristics of the educated personality (for instance, clarity of thought, ease of expression, and confidence in one's intellectual position do not stand out). It is desirable that they should.

Considering how this can be done, Mr. Smithells felt that, with regard to material considerations such as buildings we were largely dependent on public policy, so he went on to discuss non-material considerations, especially those that we as students and staff could do something about in the near future.

There should be "a feedback" of the sort of corporateness that all persons felt at Curious Cove. "Break down this wretched business of me

talking to you and then you going off and mugging up your notes."

There should be a better relationship between students and staff; and there can be more co-operation between students and staffs in the various University Clubs.

It would be most desirable if students could go to the homes of members of the staff, do some chores about the place and then sit and talk.

The staff have a considerable responsibility to initiate the sort of contacts that we think desirable, but students should not be passive in this connection. They can make the first move in meeting members of the staff, not only of their own faculty, but also of other faculties. Furthermore, students can take the initiative in inviting members of the staff to their own homes.

Mr. Smithells was very desirous of seeing more "recreation for fun." There is too much concentration at present on the gladiatorial side of most desirable.

There may be a place for some compulsory physical activity in the University (it is, of course, vitally necessary to have adequate facilities). There is a need for a student health service in New Zealand.

However, remarked Mr. Smithells, a great proportion of the consultations about health would lead to consideration of the mental health of the person concerned!

IS SCIENCE A SACRED COW?

THIS lecture was an attack by a scientist, Dr. Parton, on Science as a Sacred Cow. Who are our modern Pharisees? ("We thank God we are not as other men," he asked. "Are they those who worship the scientific method?")

Scientists tend to make the assumption that they have a monopoly of intellectual integrity. This is not so; and it is significant that scientists were the first to suppress atomic data, when it is one of the bases of the faith in the scientific method that discoveries must be published.

Scientists have often claimed that their method is non-authoritarian. It is a fact,

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CONGRESS: Serious Thought

(Continued from Page 4)

however, that they take a very great deal on authority.

It is very doubtful if scientists are more tolerant than most people. There was considerable persecution in past times of physicists who did not follow the lines laid down by Newton.

It is sometimes claimed that adherence to the scientific method means that one suspends judgment until all the facts are known.

No-one does this. It is not possible. The greatest scientists have used much imagination; and there is a similarity between the working of the mind of a great scientist and the working of the mind of a great poet.

However, Dr Parton, in conclusion, stated that he believed that the invention of the scientific mind is one of the great inventions of mankind. To confront a theory with observed facts is the "guts" of science.

The strongest statement that Dr Parton would make if pushed into a corner regarding a scientific law would be that it was "a well tested theory"; and he would not regard science as a progress towards truth, but rather a movement away from error. Science is better than it was because it knows so many theories that are false.

PSYCHOLOGY AND INDUSTRY

DR CROWTHER stated that the psychologist at the moment is the man who knows a great deal about rats. He also knows something about chimpanzees and school children and University students and members of the Armed Forces. Theoretical psychology is in no fit state to be turned into applied psychology.

However, a great deal has been done to eliminate accidents in factories. Early Industrial Psychology by apparently trying to get as much work out of each worker as possible irrespective of the effect upon his feelings, often led to most undesirable industrial troubles, however.

Dr Crowther mentioned some fascinating experiments with girls and lighting made by the General Electric Company in the United States. Psychologists thought to discover the effects of good and bad lighting on production. By accident they found that the lighting had practically nothing to do with the volume of production, but that in this particular case production went up because of certain human factors.

The girls felt that people were taking notice of them and treating them as human beings and even as partners in an adventure. As a result the output of electrical machinery was greatly increased.

The psychologist is in the position of saying, "by this method you can produce certain results." He is extremely reluctant to say "this or that should be done," because before he can do this, difficult "value" judgments have to be made. What a scope for the philosopher and the Theologian!

CHOICE OF BELIEF

JAMES BAXTER stated that "the artist who turns his eyes away from the fact of suffering betrays himself and his calling"; and that the artist who accepts and inadequate set of ideas on morals and politics maims himself.

Generally speaking, the artist rebels against comfortable assertions such as the assertion, implicit in some people's thinking, that man is really Collective Man. Business men are always shrewd, fairly "good fellows in the long run." Working men are either good honest toilers, vicious Reds, or poor deluded fellows.

Another comfortable idea is the belief in Idyllic Man. One finds this in certain writings about the Eskimos and the Indians. Rousseau's "Noble Savage" is an old example of this line of thought; and the Swagmen of Fairburn and the Maoris of Sargeson are modern examples in New Zealand Literature.

The Idyllic emphasis in the "Bar-room and the Bedroom romanticism" of many poets and of the populace show further workings of the belief in Idyllic Man.

There is also the pernicious Doctrine of Progress: the belief that the application of Science can make men better; and that Science will eventually deliver men, not only from physical disabilities, but also from moral ones. At a low level this belief finds expression on the Captain Marvel and Buck Rogers' comic strips. . . . note the power, the inhumanity, the brainlessness and immortality of these heroes!

Physical evolution, however, does not necessarily imply moral evolution and one may note a decline in power of the doctrine of progress by comparing the views of writers on the First World War with those of writers on the Second World War.

To-day, we more properly appreciate the element of suffering and even of hopelessness in human existence.

Another belief, active in the world to-day, is the belief in revolutionary man, i.e., the belief that the action of the dedicated few (over a period of generations perhaps) will bring about the welfare of the many. The revolutionary's belief in justice is a transcendental one, but the revolutionary does not see this clearly. His weakness is the strength of his belief in his own goodwill and in his own strength.

Finally, James Baxter mentioned the tragic view of Man, that expressed by the Greek tragedians, Dante, Shakespeare and Tostoevsky. This is also the Christian view and the view that Mr Baxter himself accepts. Man is a moral being who is continually disobeying the light of his conscience.

We should take less account of "Society" and "The State." The basic thing is the relationship between man and man, and we ourselves have moral choices to make in the fields of action so commonly left to "Society" and the "State."

CHRISTIAN WAY

REV HARRISON, speaking in the S.C.M. session, said that Christianity is "The Way," and that one normally approaches the Way either by rational arguments, or the acceptance of a challenge existent in the life of others, or both.

After an historical dissertation, Mr Harrison asked, "What is Christianity?" It is the greatest single force for preserving the family in Western Europe today. "It is an institution for the preservation of truth." The truth in the Gospels is often the truth expressed in pictorial images.

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A.U.C. Terminology

Most freshers find their first few weeks at Varsity strange and highly confusing. One of the biggest stumbling blocks is that conversation centres round things the fresher has never heard of before — "exec," "tournament," "carnival week," "AGM," "SGM" — these are but a few. In this article a Craccum reporter tries to help them out . . .

TOURNAMENT—There is an Easter Tournament (this year it is to be held in Wellington) and a Winter Tournament. Two or three hundred visitors made up by contingents from the several colleges gather in the host town and, it is hoped, are billeted by members and friends of the host college.

Then for six or seven days much perspiration is lost by day and night as sporting activities, such as attending a play on a hot night, take their toll. Finally, worn out, the visitors take their leave and the hosts reckon up the cost. The getting-together of contingents from several colleges is a social event that should not be missed, even if you cannot make one of the teams for the gladiatorial sports.

CONGRESS—Four or five years ago some keen types felt that to gather students from all the colleges at a holiday resort, to provide a liberal sprinkling of members of the staff and to ask these staff members and one or two outsiders to lead discussions on topics ranging from economics to religion would be a very worthwhile undertaking, especially if it were to be arranged that formal discussions should take up only one-third of the waking time of the normal individual under such conditions.

Thus did Congress come to be instituted; and the Fourth Congress held at Curious Cove, Picton, from January 26 until February 3 is discussed at some length elsewhere in this issue.

It is an event that should not be missed. Most of those who at last overcome student apathy and go, declare that being at Congress was one of the richest experiences of their 'varsity life.

CARNIVAL — Ostensibly held in order to celebrate the graduation of one's fellow-students it is in reality an occasion for organised hilarity for its own sake. Lasting for about a week of the first term, Carnival includes Revue, Capping, Procesh and Grad Ball.

REVUE—Something in the nature of a vaudeville show. Colourful, topical and sometimes bawdy. Held at the Playhouse or another of Auckland's cultural centres and runs for six nights after which the members of the company get together in order to partake of ginger ale and fruit salad. This year's Revue is expected to be of a high standard.

PROCESH (Procession)—Once a year the city fathers turn over Queen Street and the civilians therein to students and traffic cops. Each 'varsity club is requested to make a float which will arouse interest and laughter. The Great Auckland Public is not edified for nothing.

Hordes of students accompany the floats and badger the none-too-reluctant public into donating pounds, shillings and pence to a good cause.

This is the great occasion of the year for confidence men, musicians, wits and in-

cendiaries among the student population.

CAPPING — A very staid affair since the demise of the Hongi Club. It takes place in the Town Hall. The stage is decorated with professors and doctors, the floor with graduates telling themselves to feel humble, and the galleries with thousands of admiring friends and relations.

"Gaudeamus" is sung, a V.I.P. makes a speech, and magnificent deans present their students to the official making the award of degrees. After that everyone goes home in order to get ready for the Grad. Ball.

GENERAL MEETINGS — These, so far as they refer to the Students' Association, are of two kinds, the Annual (A.G.M.) and the Special

TRIP TO AUSSIE?

The Australian and New Zealand Students' Associations co-operate in a Travel and Exchange Scheme which enables students of both countries to spend a vacation, working or otherwise, across the Tasman with the minimum of expense and inconvenience.

Twelve students from AUC went over in the vacation just ended and returned full of happy tales.

Students are met on arrival, accommodation is arranged, meetings with students from many centres are organized and, perhaps best of all, there is an invitation to attend the Congress free of charge.

If you are already wondering what to do next Christmas, then give this a second thought.

(S.G.M.). The former is held automatically that members may discuss the stewardship of the old executive and give directions to the new: the S.G.M. can be called by requisition of twenty financial members of the Stud. Assn. and in the past has been held in order to discuss the attitude of the association towards such issues as conscription, the waterfront dispute and the emergency regulations.

Because decisions taken at general meetings are published in the name of the association it is desirable that more than one hundred or so persons should attend.

THE EXECUTIVE — The "Exec" is elected annually by secret ballot of the interested students (i.e., about 700 out of some 3000). Student apathy on the matter of exec. elections is part of the general lassitude that characterises the student of AUC in everything except sport.

Ignorance concerning the exec. candidates is the usual excuse for not voting. There is a fairly obvious way of overcoming this.

The members of the Exec. have many perks: an Exec.

room in which to swot, a telephone therein, special treatment at Tournaments, some free ball tickets, and a laurel-wreathed badge, to mention some that come readily to mind.

In return they have merely to attend weekly, fortnightly, three-weekly or even monthly meetings, which last from 6.30 till about 11, and do a few odd jobs such as organising balls, in their spare time.

Most students rarely come into contact with the Executive directly, for the bulk of its work is done through the committees which, having an Exec. member for chairman, cluster beneath it. At the head of the apex is the figure of Frances Spence, a science student whose world is not confined to the laboratory, a female javelin thrower who can chair a meeting better than most men.

The committees' chairmen are as follows:—Men's House Committee, Kevin Lynch; Women's ditto, Elizabeth Charlston; Social and Carnival, Alan "Flash" Gordon; Corresponding Member, Rod Smith; Orientation, Rosalie Goodyear; Ardmore, Alan Goodyear; Ekam, Jolyon Saunders; Tournament, Marion Solly; Treasurer, Peter Latham; Publications, Norman Thomson; Secretary, Peter Butcher.

Other Exec. members are Dick Burns and Jocelyn Green.

BALL: AFTER DEGREE WAS OVER

Why it was ever called a ball will remain a mystery to me. By midnight there were the usual sights: band on deck one minute and "down the hatch" the next: shuffling in the Hall, and, I do believe, in Room 19, too. No decorations by then, of course (there were balloons once, because I helped to blow them up); lost souls galore and at supper, "Do have some more" (?) Oh well, I suppose,

"Man being reasonable must get drunk, The best of life is but intoxication."

Those responsible for producing this Orientation issue of Craccum recommend to you that you don't throw it aside, but keep it for future reference. Its use will become more apparent as your College life lengthens.

Free X-Rays For Students

The Auckland Hospital Board has recently obtained a new X-Ray machine that photographs your lungs even through an overcoat. Sixty persons an hour can be X-rayed, and the Hospital authorities are prepared to do the job free of charge for all students who like to attend at the time specified.

X-rays will be taken of all who go to the Health Dept. office just above O'Rourke Hall . . . across Wakefield Street, on the afternoon of Thursday, 28th Feb.

Roll up all those suffering from smokers' hack and brewers' asthma!

CONGRESS: Serious Thought

(Continued from P. 5, Col. 2)

With reference, perhaps, to Dr Crowther's concluding remarks concerning values, Mr. Harrison said that Christians would claim to do "the synthesising of parts of the truth."

Christians would make and do make value adjustments.

The second part of the address concerned the rational arguments for the existence of God and for claiming that men can know what He is like; and several of the classical arguments, such as the belief that the Universe shows the existence of a purpose, were produced.

Christians have claimed that by leading a certain sort of life one can know the truth of "The Way." "We test the truth of these claims by a perfectly legitimate device. We assume the truth of the doctrines and then we try them out to see if the expected results follow."

Millions of Christians say that the results do follow. To test our truths, non-Christians must be prepared to try them or lay themselves open to the charge of selecting their evidence.

We can examine the claims of Christ and reject them. We cannot refuse to examine them. If we examine them and accept them, the implications regarding the actions that follow our acceptance are enormous, and for this reason many persons shirk the issue.

BOB: SEX BATTLE

ROBERT CHAPMAN began by discussing the New Zealand novel, but as time went on became more and more involved in an analysis of the mores of New Zealanders.

When Eric McCormick wrote his criticism of New Zealand literature in 1940 there were practically no outstanding novels to criticise. There was the crop of verse stimulated by the depression. By 1946, when John Reid brought New Zealand literary criticism up to date, six more novels and a few short stories had been produced.

Since that time, ten novels, two large collections of short stories, and a number of "Landfalls" have come off the presses. It is significant to notice the increasing output of prose fiction.

All of our writers are really amateurs. Sargeson, for instance, has not made £50 out of all his work. It is partly for this reason that the New Zealand novels are mostly autobiographical, but another reason is the lack of typification in New Zealand.

That is to say, we do not have the well defined types of schoolmaster, country gentlemen, army officer, workman, and so on such as are found in the United Kingdom.

It was thought until recently that the New Zealand writer was one who could stand aloof from New Zealand scenes because his cultural roots were elsewhere.

This is not so.

The New Zealand writer really knows his New Zealand because he is so very much a part of it. New Zealand writers criticise an inherited system of values by the standard of values that springs from our own society, a society in which sun, space and ease are prominent.

The speaker then went on to discuss the moral and religious ideas that the early settlers, especially the serving maids and the labourers, who were the ancestors of most of

us, brought from the United Kingdom, and the strain that is brought about when these are applied to conditions in New Zealand.

The analysis was long, involved, and new to me, and seemed to lead to the conclusion that the power of women in our society is increasing, and ought to be diminished because it is producing frustrated men and a considerable amount of latent hate between the sexes; but I must get the rest of my copy vetted by Mr. Chapman before it is published in case I should do him wrong.

SHIPPING NOTES —

WELL I DECLARE!

There was nothing unusual about the fact that the Wanganella berthed nearly three hours late on Monday morning, but there was something highly out of the ordinary in an unconscious remark dropped by a flustered middle-aged passenger to some relations over the customs fence.

"Well, I must go," she said. "I've just dropped some luggage and I must hurry along to P!"

She left, oblivious that the crowd was rocking helplessly.

Overheard during the holidays was this short and to the point conversation between two students:

"I'm broke. I've just bought a motor bike and a ground sheet."

"My God!"

CRACCUM'S SHORT STORY COMPETITION

Starting from the next issue, Craccum will publish short stories, written by students of this College, and selected from entries into Craccum's Short Story Competition. There will be a prize of £1 for each story published.

Rules are:—

- Copy should be typed, with author's name and address supplied.
- Copy should be placed in Craccum box.
- The story must be no more than 2500 words long, but may be less. It must be original work.
- Winning entry will be determined by Editor of Craccum, Literary Editor, and Chairman of Publications.
- There will be no appeals.

Prizes will be posted to the author.

Send in your Entry Right Away!

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A SURVEY OF CLUBS — FOR FRESHERS

If, besides collecting a degree, freshers have any aspirations to

"Go places and do things,
See new faces and new things,"

then the many clubs and societies connected with university life afford them a good opportunity to do so.

Naturally, in a university college with a student population of over 3000, the interests of students ought to be many and varied. Auckland University College, in catering for these interests, has a fairly exhaustive list of clubs, societies and other organizations.

Here is a fairly comprehensive picture of this University College's extra-academic activities:—

SPORTS CLUBS

Outdoor clubs include RUGBY, SOCCER, MEN'S and WOMEN'S HOCKEY, GOLF, ATHLETICS, BASKETBALL, ARCHERY, 303 and SMALL-BORE RIFLE, SKIING and ROWING (these last two are of fairly recent formation and urgently in need of members), TENNIS and MEN'S and WOMEN'S CRICKET. These last have an added advantage in having their courts and practice nets right here in the college grounds (although the cramped conditions are liable to tell when a full toss to leg may finish up in what has been called "Squire's place, next door."

Allied to these outdoor sports, but regarded more, perhaps, as outdoor "activities," come TRAMPING CLUB and FIELD CLUB. These are both very strong clubs in the College, Tramping Club especially having a very vigorous round of activities throughout the whole year. Both these clubs have their own huts in the Waitakeres and from these week-end trips are run. In longer end-of-term vacations and at the mid-term break in July, longer trips are organized. Those interested in Alpine

work will find fellow enthusiasts in Tramping Club, and for both this alpine fraternity and for those who prefer to keep to a terra firma, this club arranges long trips in the South Island during the summer vacation.

Field Club caters more especially for botanists and geologists, often with out-of-door instruction from staff members. This club's first function, a fresher's "get together," will be in the second week of the first term.

INDOOR CLUBS for the most part have facilities right at college: FENCING, TABLE TENNIS, BOXING, CHESS, SWIMMING, and swimmers take note, there is a team being sent to Australia in 1953, so this year selection committees will be on the look-out for any possibilities; and MEN'S and WOMEN'S INDOOR BASKETBALL.

Remember, you do not have to be champions at these sports; most of the clubs enter competitive teams in many grades and, from beginners upwards, all can gain experience, and, too, have a lot of fun.

FACULTY

SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, HISTORICAL and GOETHE SOCIETIES, ENGINEERS, LAW, CLASSICAL, and MODERN LANGUAGE CLUBS. These are of a more specialized interest to the keen student, affording an excellent opportunity for instruction and study additional to that in the lecture room.

In Modern Languages Club and Goethe Society members have opportunities for extra oral work; and one of Science Society's side-lines is an outstanding social evening at least once a year.

Although their appeal is not so limited, closely allied to these Faculty Clubs come the "ARTS" CLUB. LITERARY CLUB is very active sponsoring talks and an occasional literary braintrust panel at college throughout the year.

A feature of this club's activities are the more informal "Cakes and Ale" evenings, at which student papers may be presented, or, there may be an address by a member of the staff or some noteworthy visitor of interest to the club. These evenings are held on Saturdays at the homes of club members.

DRAMA CLUB holds play reading evenings throughout the term, and two or three productions are open to the public. In the major production last year the cast was selected almost entirely from Freshers.

MUSIC CLUB meets every week in the first and second terms. There are both choir and orchestra, the members of which need not necessarily be taking music lectures.

For the last few years the major work presented by the choir has been one by Bach, but this year it is proposed that they should attempt a more modern work.

GRAMOPHONE CLUB — Students may borrow from the club's record library. SWING CLUB caters for those interested in "the supplying of syncopation to music on a wholesale order," that particular deviation, in the last half-century, from the more "classical" line of musical development.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY is of interest to the camera enthusiast. This club runs competitions, instructive talks, and as well—of interest to the impecunious — dark-room facilities.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES — STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT and EVANGELICAL UNION are both connected with overseas bodies. Evangelical Union tends to be more evangelical in nature, and gives a more literal interpretation to Scripture. With regard to services—talks, camps, etc. (both clubs hold these at different times throughout the year) there is little to choose between these two societies.

CATHOLIC CLUB is the ROMAN CATHOLIC counterpart of the above Protestant bodies, having similar activities.

All of these clubs put up posters announcing their Annual General meeting, the dates for the commencement of their activities, and, for the most part, the names of those people with whom interested Freshers should get in touch.

So, keep your eyes on the various notice-boards, and you will probably find that the more clubs and societies you join, your days at University will be more fun and your life here very much more complete.

—Judith Allen.

POLITICAL CLUBS

Cambridge, I understand, has eleven political clubs. Auckland has only two, the Socialist Club and the Political Society; or three if you include the International Relations Club.

The Socialist Club seeks as members "all persons who look to the advent of Socialism as a step in the progress of mankind." It is reputed to be near-Communist, but there are a number of Christians

in its ranks. It is vociferous and active in contradistinction to the Political Society.

This might be regarded as the University branch of the Junior National Party, were it not for the fact that it rarely does anything.

The International Relations Club is one of the most active

at the University. Current problems are discussed at its meetings, which usually take place on Mondays in the Women's Common Room. Officially, the club has no political bias: in practice, the conservative case, if there is one, often goes by default.

—Norman Thomson

Christmas With The Tramps

Invariably the summer vacation sees a stream of trampers and climbers from AUC heading south to the valleys and peaks of the Southern Alps.

Whether they are prompted merely by an urge to leave the mainland and explore a lesser-known archipelago, or by a genuine desire to challenge the hazards of South Island hitch-hiking, will never be known.

This last season has been no exception.

Between Christmas Eve and the middle of January, 12 separate parties headed south.

There were large numbers of trampers and climbers in the Arthurs Pass region, their holiday marred only by damp weather.

Ten more students wandered lazily round the beech-valleys of the Dart and Rees.

A brisk all-women quintet tackled the bogs and mires of the Hollyford and Pyke, only just failing at the last resort to reach the West Coast. A jaunt over the Copeland Pass was unfortunately cut short by typical Westland weather.

The Mt. Cook area was visited by at least five parties, soon getting some of the best climbing of the season.

None of these expeditions were entirely without their bad moments or unwanted incidents, but for the most part all participants came out unscathed.

Now you'll find them back again behind their office desks, swotting at library tables, sitting in lecture rooms. They're dreaming. Spinning out time until the stream of hobnail boots, south-bound, begins again. Perhaps this time you will be there, too.

—R.L.A.

Tramping Club has woo'd me soft,
Tramping Club has won me.
(But what dark, depressing thoughts
Threaten now to stun me.)

Week-ends up the Ranges high
(Should be spent in swotting)
Boots are greased with loving care,
(Lecture notes lie rotting).

Mountain peaks and bushclad slopes,
Streams and lakes that shimmer,
(Only four months till exams,
Things are getting grimmer.)

Piha, Bethells and D.G.,
Trips to Kitiroa.
(History essays graded "D,"
Sometimes even lower.)

High and swift and madly rushing
Are Hunua Falls,
(But thru' all the din and clamour
Chaucer vainly calls.)

Songs and cocoa round the fire,
Winding up the day,
(Pangs of Anglo-Saxon grammar
Never far away.)

Sleeping out beneath the moon,
Soaked in starlight streams,
(Gripping ghosts of Plato come,
Haunting troubled dreams.)

Tramping Club has ruined me—
Rent my peace asunder—
(By what cruel and slow De-grees
Comes my end, I wonder?)
—R.L.A.

Message from Rosalie

It is always a pleasure to watch a new group of students entering the College, and I am pleased to be given the opportunity in these pages of welcoming the first year students.

The Students' Association is attempting to help familiarize you with your new environment as soon as possible. On the two main enrolling days and on the first day of term there will be an enquiries desk in the main vestibule of the College, a calendar of events in the first two weeks will be cyclostyled and distributed, and many of the Association's clubs will be organising functions especially for freshers.

You will soon find your way to the Students' Association Block. That is now your property and we recommend that you make the best possible use of it, and do not mishandle it in any way. Recently £5000 was spent in renovations, and we hope to keep maintenance as low as possible during the next few years.

It is the hope of the Association Executive, and of the Orientation Sub-Committee, that you, the Freshers of 1952, will spend years at this College that are enjoyable and fruitful in every way.

ROSALIE GOODYEAR,
Orientation Controller.

Some Clubs To Join

During the summer months, the Rugby Club, under the direction of its energetic committee, has been preparing for an outstanding season in 1952.

Rugby

For the benefit of freshers it should be pointed out that this club is the most prominent in the public eye. No doubt, everyone knows that the University Club has provided some of the strongest higher grade teams for very many years, and there are always opportunities for early advancement to senior status. Over the years the club has provided a very large proportion of senior, junior and third grade representatives, and at the present time has John Tanner, Vice-Captain of 1951 All Blacks, in the senior team.

The committee has made plans for greatly improved training facilities for 1952 and first class coaches have been

arranged for all teams. It is proposed that the following teams will be entered:

- Senior
- Junior, A, Band C—open weights
- Third Grade, A and B—under 20 on April 1. No weight limit.
- Fifth Grade—no age limit, under 10 st. 7 lb at weighing in before first game.

All freshers should bear in mind that by not playing for the club they immediately forfeit the right to a University Blue and cannot be considered for North Island or New Zealand University teams. You will have read that there is a proposed tour of New Zealand by the Oxford-Cambridge team, and regular exchange tours with Australia. Non-members are not eligible for these matches.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on 10th March at 8.15 p.m.

A Special General Meeting will be held at 8 p.m. to consider the adoption of a new

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More Clubs Freshers Can Join

(Continued from Page 7)

Practices will commence on 22nd March, so watch the notice-board for the time and place. After the third practice, on Saturday, 5th April, a social evening will be held at the College to enable freshers to meet old and new players. This should be an instructive and entertaining evening with films and talks by prominent past players. Roll along and ensure a successful start to what we hope will be an outstanding season.

Boxing

MALE FRESHERS—JOIN THE BOXING CLUB AND LEARN THE NOBLE ART OF SELF-DEFENCE.

A Boxing Club was started at Varsity only last year and for the first time since 1945, A.U.C. won the Boxing Shield at Easter Tournament, 'Chick' O'Sullivan winning two weights, something that has only been achieved once before in 20 years of Tournament Boxing.

The Boxing Club (or any Club for that matter) cannot be efficient if it hasn't a good number of enthusiastic members. The enthusiasm of two or three isn't enough to keep the Club active and win Tournament again.

Students will probably notice that there is a great deal of apathy among students at A.U.C. — don't get into that state yourselves.

Remember, a University is not just a place of learning where people come to acquire a degree. Admittedly, getting a degree is probably the most important object of university students, but there are also clubs and functions which, if you interest yourselves in, will add to your pleasures at Varsity and give you that relaxation of the mind that is essential.

To all Freshers who are interested in Boxing you may have done some at school or you might perhaps want to learn the rudiments, or again if you just want to keep fit—come along to the Boxing Club's training nights in the Ping Pong Room in the Men's Student Block.

Freshers are not permitted to take part in Easter Tournament until their second year at Varsity, but it is the object of the Club to take part in some of the Auckland Boxing Association's Carnivals and it is from the Freshers that future teams will be drawn to retain the Boxing Shield that was won in 1951.

You will get good experience from sparring with several experienced boxers that will stand you in good stead in the future.

We know that there are several really good boxers at Varsity who have good school records, but who haven't as yet shown any interest in the sport at University. WHY NOT? The prizes are worthwhile—A trip to Tournament (this year at Wellington), the chance of winning a N.Z. University title and possibly a "Blue" as well as the "good fellowship" and meeting students from other parts of New Zealand.

Field

Field Club directly benefits all those students who are interested in the natural sciences, especially those who seek an opportunity to apply their studies in the field.

The Club provides excursions to, and camps at, many interesting places, where it not only encourages an intelligent appreciation of nature, but also seeks to promote the good fellowship and enjoyment that arise whenever a party of students get together.

Tramping, swimming, collecting and singing play a major part in its outdoor activities.

The last 12 months have seen the club as active as at any time in its 30 years of existence. Not only have its members visited more places and gone further afield, but also their more serious activities have reached a record level.

The camp of the year, ten days of relaxation to vent the after-degree feeling, was held in November at Stratford Mountain House, Mt. Egmont. About forty-six people

Roll Up . . .

Tumble up . . .

Everybody Come . . .

FRESHERS'

BALL

in the

COLLEGE HALL,

MARCH 8, 8 p.m.

attended and it was unanimously agreed that it had had a grand time.

Shorter camps during the year were enticing enough to persuade large numbers of people to take their noses out of books and go into the fresh air for a time.

Throughout the year the hut at Swanson came in for its fair share of use.

Apart from two full weeks at the hut, students spent an odd assortment of "swot-weeks, specimen hunts, working bees," and the like, all having served their respective purposes admirably.

Towards the end of February this year, a party of 17 travelled to 90-Mile Beach and the Far North and returned seven days later, with vivid memories of a great trip including visits to all the three Northern capes and to Spirit's Bay.

Evening lectures on natural science topics are held throughout the year. These are given by well-known authorities and prove interesting, informative, and popular. They are held (unless otherwise stated) in the Botany Department lecture theatre, beginning at 7.30 p.m. Supper follows, at which there is ample opportunity for members to enter into discussions with the speaker. Additionally, there is the annual Field Club NIGHT, on which occasion students themselves have a chance to air their knowledge.

On the lighter side, combined Field Club — Camping Club coffee evenings, and an occasional party, show Field Club to be equally at home, indoors as well as outdoors.

The Club looks forward with enthusiasm to welcoming those friends who will participate in its many functions during the current year.

Two special events will be held during Orientation Week—1, Freshers' Field Day on Saturday, March 8, a great day at the Noises Islands, out in the Hauraki Gulf, just beyond Motutapu; 2, one evening during the week a grand "get-together" party at which movies of past camps will be shown and there will be games and fun galore. Watch the notice-boards for details of these two events!

The Club's annual general meeting for 1952 will be held on Tuesday, March 18, at 7.30 p.m. in the Botany Lecture Theatre.

Table Tennis

The Table Tennis Club extends a hearty welcome to all freshers, and hopes that they

will take part in club activities.

The club has three tables in the Table Tennis Room, one of which is reserved for women students when required. It enters teams in the Auckland Table Tennis Association's inter-club competition, catering for all grades. Last year, four men and two women's teams entered. Inter-club competitions start in May and end in August.

A team of four men and two women will represent A.U.C. at the N.Z.U. Winter Tournament during the August vacation.

Tramping

If you have an urge to go places and see things, then you should join the Tramping Club. As a club member you can go to the Hunuas, the Uraweras, Ruapehu, Coromandel, and at Christmas time to the valleys of the Southern Alps.

Last vacation, about 70 members of the Club were scattered in parties between Stewart Island and Arthur's Pass.

The Club's home is a hut in the Waitakeres — "Ongauruanuku" where everybody is welcome. You'll enjoy going up with a crowd after the lecture on Friday night to 'sit round the fire in the hut. Piha is handy for swimming, and there are plenty of interesting trips to do.

At the May camp in the Hunuas, parties tramp for four days and converge on a comfortable camp base for the week-end. Saturday night is spent in games, folk-dancing and singing until the piano player drops from exhaustion.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE TOUGH TO TRAMP. Even if your knees knock and your shanks are spindly, come out tramping, and by the end of the year you will be itching to get into the Southern Alps.

GIRLS CAN TRAMP JUST AS WELL AS MEN. In fact, a girl who was a fresher last year was the first woman to cross a certain pass in the Alps last vacation.

Joining Tramping Club is simple—just watch the notice-boards for trips and come along. Boots with hobnails are an advantage, although shoes will do for the first trip of the year. Shorts are better than slacks or skirts.

Our first trips this year are especially for freshers. They are:

SUNDAY, Mar. 9: Freshers' Day Tramp.

MAR. 22-23: Freshers' Hut Week-end.

If you want to contact members personally, see Mr Segedin, in Room 9, or leave a note on the rack for Don Aimer or Rosalie Goodyear.

Athletics

To all freshmen and women athletes: the Club extends a warm welcome and invites you to take part in club activities which during the current season comprise:

1. Weekly Club Meetings: held each Wednesday evening at 5.30 p.m. on the Inner Domain (ask for the University Club). A varied programme is held each week and senior members will be available to advise on techniques and training.

2. College Athletic Championship: this meeting is held early in the term prior to the selection of Easter Tournament teams. Watch the notice boards for your entries. Special Freshers' events are run in addition to open championships.

3. Easter Tournament — After your first year.

4. Participation by Club members individually in the local meetings and the entry of Club teams in relay events.

Rowing

The Rowing Club operates at present from St. George's Clubhouse, King's Road, Panmure, about a mile from the new university site. Buses for "Howick," "Easter and Buckland Beaches" and "Tamaki via Panmure" pass the corner of King's Road. The Club is at present working on its new boathouse near St. George's. This will be opened on 22nd March, when the inter-faculty regatta will also be held.

Freshmen and others interested in joining the club are invited to participate in this regatta. See your Faculty Representative or leave your address, phone number and an indication of any previous rowing experience in Executive letter box, lower vestibule of Students Block, addressed Secretary, Rowing Club.

A Rowing Club dance will be held on March 22nd in the Men's Common Room. Admission, 2/6.

Club Officers: **Patron**, Sir Alexander Johnstone, Q.C., O.B.E.; **President**, Prof. G. C. J. Dalton; **Captain**, I. Mercep, 88-182; **Secretary**, P. R. Butcher, 42-619, 80-347.

Literary

The Literary Club is one of the most active in the college. Over twenty meetings are held each year, some at the college, others, known as Cakes and Ale Evenings, on Saturdays and during vacations at private homes. All freshers are welcome to these meetings. Last year's programme included Poetry Readings, a Brains Trust, panel discussions of various kinds and talks on various branches of literary research.

A Brains Trust will be held during the first week of this term . . . watch notice-boards for the date. Bring along your questions on literature, art or philosophy. Four members of the staff will attempt to answer them.

Our annual publication, *Conspectus*, will be on sale during Enrolling and Orientation. It contains critical studies written by senior students, and is of especial interest to all members of the Arts Faculty.

Club Officers are as follows: Student - Chairman: Robin McFarland; Secretary: Adrienne Dowd; Committee: Gairnor Jackson, Judith Tompkins, Jeremy Commons, Douglas MacArthur.

S.C.M.

The S.C.M. is a group of students who try to understand Christianity and so live effective Christian lives. The University is an isolated section of society where the movement's special work is to

BOOKSTALL

The Students' Association runs a bookstall in the Table Tennis Room at the beginning of each College year. It buys used texts from students, and offers them for sale. To cover costs, a small charge is made.

This probably is the most effective way of obtaining texts cheaply.

Books are being received now and the sale (opening next week) will remain open for a fortnight and, after that, those selling books will be able to collect their cash.

bring its intelligence to bear on university subjects and on life in general. It is a place where one learns the trade of thinking. If they are honest they will think seriously not only about their subjects, but about the meaning of life.

In doing this, Christian students meet special difficulties and special opportunities which are not met with in other spheres of life, and which, therefore, the Churches do not usually cater for.

In the S.C.M. students can study their faith together with the same honesty and thoroughness as they do their subjects and relate their beliefs to philosophy, science, politics, and so on.

They can also worship together.

The S.C.M. is ecumenical—that is, it consists of members of all denominations—and so we get an appreciation of others' points of view, and an experience of the universality of the Church.

The S.C.M. is not restricted to Christians, but contains students who are trying to find out where they stand in regard to it.

Orientation Week activities: March 2: Sunday session, Women's Common Room, 4.15 p.m.

Friday, 14th - Sunday, 16th of March: Freshers' camp, Mairangi Bay.

DEVOTIONS: each day in the College, or in St. Paul's Lady Chapel.

E.U.

"In Christo Vivimus, Vincimus."

The A.U.C.E.U. is a branch of a world-wide movement, the Inter-Varsity Fellowship of Evangelical Unions. The E.U. originates from the First Christian Union among students in Cambridge in 1877.

The A.U.C.E.U. exists for the purpose of maintaining the fundamental principles of Christianity as stated in the great Protestant confessions, and seeks to establish a warm feeling of friendship among the students of all faculties who, knowing Jesus Christ as their Saviour and Lord, desire to make Christian living significant, vital and lasting, and to witness to the reality and power of our Lord in every part of life.

We of the A.U.C.E.U. offer a cordial invitation to all students to come to our various functions.

Freshers are welcome to these functions:—

Thursday, March 6th: Social Evening to be held in St. Andrew's Lounge (opp. Varsity, Lower Symonds St.), at 7.30 p.m.

Open Forum: A series to be held on Thursday, 1-2 p.m., Room 2, Thursday, 13th—"What is Conscience?" Bring your questions and ideas.

Mystery Hike: Saturday, 15th March . . . Watch notice-boards for details.

Sunday Tea: Sunday, 23rd March, at 4.30 p.m. Speaker, Dr. Blaiklock, M.A., D.Litt. Any inquiries may be made to the Secretary, and left on letter rack.

The Executive of E.U.: President, Charlie Dastle (Arts); Secretary, Rhoda Gillanders (Sc.); Treasurer, Esme Wright (Arts); Committee Members, David Diprose (Sc.), Frank Gaze (Arts), Stewart Manins (Arts), David McIntyre (Arts).

Socialists

"Proletarians of all nations, unite."

Socialists of all beliefs find a warm welcome in the club. Its aims are to preserve and extend democratic rights and, in general, to hasten the advent of Socialism in New Zealand. Members feel that university students should play their part in leading the people towards a society in which humans' rights are of more importance than property rights, and in which the rule, "From each according to his ability, to each according to the work performed," applies. It sees lasting peace as the sure road to Socialism.

"For Peace and Socialism, join the Socialist Club." N.B.: In 1951 the name was changed from Labour to Socialist Club. The secretary is Brian Fox.