



# Craccum



AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE STUDENTS' PAPER

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Gratis

## THE UNIVERSITY AND ITS INTEGRATED PURPOSE

SUBSTANCE OF AN ADDRESS GIVEN BY DR. G. A. CURRIE,  
VICE-CHANCELLOR OF UNIVERSITY, N.Z. AT CONGRESS, 1953

The university in the Western world arose as a place for the training of scholars in theology, law, medicine and the arts. From its beginning its purpose was professional training.

In the East it existed to train scholars for certain professions. In China it trained scholars for Government service; in India it trained priests and technicians.

Everywhere the universities were started to meet a need for trained professional men because the knowledge necessary to practice these professions had become so extensive that it could not readily be handed down like the skilled trades from master to servant and much of the necessary knowledge was contained in written records. Moreover, skilled teachers were able to shorten the time or apprenticeship by their methods of pedagogy.

It was only later in the 18th and 19th centuries that an aristocratic tradition arose in western Europe by which men of wealth and rank felt that they should send their sons to universities to give them an education to fit them for their station in life.

In the 20th century we have reverted to the original intention of universities for professional training. It has accumulated certain traditional roles in addition.

In democratic countries the non-secular universities' purposes are present:—

To train men and women for the learned professions.

To advance knowledge by scholarly works of criticism and new writing and by scientific research.

To maintain a reservoir of learning both in the library and in the scholarship of the staff available for existing in the full development of the intellectual powers of students.

To maintain the highest standards of scholarship by tests of fitness for entrance to its courses and by tests of the knowledge necessary to gain degrees.

To keep its own scholarship up to world standards by travel of staff and other means of exchange of ideas.

To serve the community not only the ways set out above but by university extension work and community service through professional schools such as medicine, social science, engineering, psychology, agriculture, adult education and so on. Its last purpose is applicable more to state and provincial universities than to places like Oxford and Cambridge.

I have said nothing about the development of character in the student although the all-round development of the student to be the best kind of human being possible is the general objective of the university,

as of all places of higher learning, it is not one of the central purposes in its establishment. The university does not pretend to be an institution for doing the work of the home, the church, the school and the community. Its influence should be for good, but its central purpose is the stimulation and development of the intellect. It must stimulate the students to think for themselves. It stands for the fearless unprejudiced search for truth. It transmits our present knowledge and culture and points the way to gain new knowledge.

### UNIVERSITY NEEDS

These are the purposes as seen by university people and they are the purposes generally desired by the community when it votes funds for the maintenance of the universities. The public intention in university education is all important since the cost of running the establishments has become so high that fees and endowments are quite inadequate for their financing and the public purse has had to meet a large part of the cost. In our university over 80 per cent. of the money used in running the colleges is from Government sources, so Government has a legitimate interest in its expenditure.

For its best working the university needs:—

Freedom for the teacher to teach the truth as it is disclosed by scholarship and research.

Freedom for the student to learn without interference.

Freedom of scholars to seek the truth by research and methods of free enquiry. The people need to be taken into the confidence of the university so that they can understand the reason for this freedom and support it intelligently.

The people must also be free to criticise the university, its work and its efficiency. In the light of free two-way criticism and understanding the university should remain healthy and in good repute with its community. Its central purpose in scholarship cannot be pursued in a modern democracy if it goes into its ivory tower away from the understanding and sympathy of the people.

Apart from the public purposes the university itself in the body of teachers, students and administrators has a conscious purpose within itself to maintain the highest integrity in



no democratic Ivory Towers  
(Congress, Curious Cove)

scholarship. All members of the university must be dedicated to higher learning so that with them the half truth is the unforgivable sin.

### TWO POINTS OF VIEW

Within the heart of the modern university to-day there is a constant adjustment between two points of view in university education which I can illustrate by using as examples the ideas of two men, the Spanish philosopher, Otogo Y. Gasset, and the English writer, Bruce Truscott, author of "Red Brick University" and other books.

The cultural disciplines and the professional studies will be offered in a rationalised form based on the best pedagogy—systematic, synthetic, and complete—and not in the form which science would prefer, if it were left to itself; special problems, "samples" of science, and experimentation.

The selection of professors will depend not on their rank as investigators but on their talent for synthesis and their gift for teaching.

In contrast to that point of view Truscott holds that the first purpose of a university must be to advance knowledge; that the most effective teachers are those who themselves are active in research and that all teaching should be based on the intention of opening the student's mind rather than filling it with facts already ascertained. The spirit of free enquiry should be pervasive.

Although these points of view are sharply contrasted we find in practice that there is room in the university for the man who is a skilled and effective teacher, but has no aptitude for research, and for the man who is especially fitted for advanced knowledge. It is for the administration to see that a balance is kept which will

express the philosophy of the whole group of scholars.

### THE CENTRAL IDEA

Training students at undergraduate and at graduate level in the attitudes and the techniques of research, whether in special institutions such as graduate schools or in the colleges at all levels, is a proper duty of universities. Those so trained are needed to-day in the applied sciences in ever increasing numbers by Government departments and in private firms. In England a recent survey showed that the need there for scientists to serve industry and Government was so great that doubling of the output of scientists from the universities within ten years was recommended. Engineers are in like demand and there is as yet no sign that the demand is likely to slacken.

Before turning to the function of the university as a prelude to the life of the graduate in the community, let me mention in passing some conflicting views by university men about the central idea around which the university should be integrated.

(1) Newman's idea of a university integrated about the idea of the religious interpretation of life and human destiny.

(2) Hutchin's metaphysical idea of integration about the unselfish devotion to truth.

(3) The Harvard report's idea of integration about the unselfish community centred life.

(4) It is possible that increased Government interest in universities may cause integration to be on the basis of what the Government of the day thinks the university should be doing.

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# Craccum

Auckland University College Students' Paper

The Editors accept as little responsibility as possible for the contents of this paper, and the opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Editors or of the A.U.C.S.A. Executive.

## STAFF:

Editors: BRIAN SMART and PETER BOAG.

## SALUDOS AMIGOS

New years bring new ideas, and new ideas bring new ambitions, and 1953 has given us one of these. Our particular ambition this year is to attempt to raise "Craccum" to a position of high repute among Student Newspapers in New Zealand, and hence in Australasia.

This, we realise, will be an extremely difficult task and would be well nigh impossible if we attempted to do it on our own, but as is implied by the label "Auckland University College Students' Paper," this publication should be, as far as possible, the voice of the students and the organ through which they can express their opinions, and through which they can learn of the doings of their clubs and societies and of what is happening round the College generally.

This will be our policy as far as possible during this year, but as you will realise it can only be fully implemented if we get your co-operation and the co-operation of your clubs, and without this, our ambition will remain merely a collection of futile words and thoughts which have served but to impress old acquaintances.

—P.W.B., B.A.S.

## STUDENTS AND A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

In three days' time, at Dunedin, students from all over New Zealand will have an opportunity to participate in and benefit from one of the three greatest occasions in the University year. Easter Tournament, 1953, will take its place beside past Easter Tournaments, and other Winter Tournaments and Congresses, the remaining members of the trio, as a time when students from one end of the country to the other will have a chance to meet their counterparts from their sister colleges, and to attempt in part, at least, to help the University of New Zealand to become in fact what it is in theory, a corporate university. Under the present system, the four constituent colleges and the agricultural colleges are bound together as the University of New Zealand—a university without professors, staff or students, which is now losing its meaning even as far as the setting of examinations is concerned. Until such time as the separate colleges can become really autonomous universities—and it has been estimated by some experts that this is not possible until the population behind each reaches at least 1½-2 millions—every endeavour must be made to recognise and regard the U.N.Z. for what it is—New Zealand's University. This unification is catered for at the highest administrative levels by the Senate of the U.N.Z., which is composed of representatives from the College Councils, and which meets regularly to decide upon their policy. The needs of Student Administration have also been recognised and met by the formation of N.Z.U.S.A., which is representative of the six Students' Associations and which has two general meetings a year and an executive resident in Wellington to carry on interim business.

It will be apparent that two important groups have yet to be included in this survey—the staffs and the students. Whereas the former have no official national meeting, the latter are catered for by the two annual tournaments and Congress, and every student worthy of the name should attend, or at least support these during his sojourn in the halls of learning.

A student who passes through University and ignores these functions, not only deprives himself of the chance of obtaining an education wider than merely academic, but also fails to fulfil his obligations as a member of the University—those obligations that decree that a university education is a process of give and take, and that each member should give at least as much as he has received.

## Liaison Officer

In each issue of "Craccum," we intend to print in this space a short article from the Liaison Officer, Dr. K. J. Sheen (Hut 5), in which we hope to remind you of important items that may be forgotten in the turmoil of University life. We would also take this opportunity of reminding you that Dr. Sheen is always available to students who want advice or information on their University courses.

Here, now, are our first items of information:—

## REMINDERS

1. Applications for Ordinary National Bursaries close with the Registrar TO-DAY.

2. Applications for exemption from lectures without late fee close with the Registrar TO-DAY. Fee, £3/3/-.

3. Applications to Professorial Board of Provisional Admission accepted up to May, without late fee. Fee, £2/10/-.

4. Graduands and Diploma Holders must make known intention to have degrees conferred in person or in absentia both to College Registrar and Registrar, University of N.Z. by April 10.

5. Paintings for Rosemary Grice Memorial Prize must be submitted to Director, Elam School of Fine Art, by May 1.

Are you finding the pace too hot? Are you thinking of dropping a subject? Only partial remission of fees can be made after TO-DAY. Application must be made to the Registrar.

—K. J. SHEEN.

## NOTICE

The Editors will welcome any material on any subject of student interest, but reserve sole rights of publication. When copy is submitted, the following rules are to be observed:—

1. Write legibly ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER only, or where possible, submit type-scripts, double-spaced.
2. All contributions must be accompanied by the author's name.
3. Submit your copy as early as possible.
4. Watch your spelling!

## "CRACCUM" STAFF WANTED !!

If you are interested in becoming a Sub-Editor, Reporter, or Proof-Reader get in touch with the Editors

There are vacancies also for Business Manager Publicity Officer Distribut'n Manager

When, therefore, we farewell our representatives at Tournament and our delegates to N.Z.U.S.A., let us remember that go, not only as worthy representatives on the athletic fields, also representatives of the Auckland University College in a gathering of students from the other Colleges of the University of New Zealand.—P.W.B.

## Exec. Meeting

20/3/53 6 p.m.

Miss Spence in the chair, and Coffee Evening next door.

The first item of interest was communication about a meeting testing about Harbour Bridge openings, and a suggestion that perhaps students could carry banners the cause. The Exec., surprised, approached this matter very warily and many were the dark hints of suspicion cast upon the authenticity of the proposal, let alone the propriety of this august body interfering in such affairs. After some discussion, in which it was suggested among other things that the Exec. should be invited to attend "Re" to ascertain the students' opinion, the Exec. chose a non-committal course yet another sign of student apathy.

7.21: The Executive went into committee.

7.23½: The Executive came out of committee.

7.25: The Executive went into committee.

8.14: The Executive came out and went back into committee.

8.17: A suggestion that the Executive come out of committee was supported.

8.25: The Executive finally came out of committee and stayed out.

## TREASURER:

Mr. Whiting was appointed Treasurer of the Association.

## LOCKERS:

Lockers are now available for a small sum per annum.

## PHYSICAL WELFARE

A sub-committee of Misses Spence and Solly and Mr. Connell was set to consider the question of Physical Welfare facilities. Mr. S. R. Brown, the Phys. Ed. Officer, was in attendance, and outlined his proposals, which included the start of Classes in the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium and the asphaltting of an area on which folk-dancing could be held—this latter reference reminding your reporter of that certain inquisitive question which was asked years ago: Who said, "I'll try anything once except incest and dancing"? The answer in this case was not Stan Brown.

## N.Z.U.S.A. DELEGATION

The A.U.C.S.A. Delegates to A.G.M. of N.Z.U.S.A. in Dunedin Easter, are: Miss Spence, Mr. Connell and Flood, with Mr. Henry as an Observer.

## CAPPING BOOK

Mr. Gerald Utting was appointed Editor of Capping Book, 1953. Meeting closed at 9.50 p.m. when uproar caused by those attending Coffee Evening adjourning for supper reminded the Exec. that they no more business to deal with way.

COPY for the next "CRACCUM" closes on Wednesday, April 1st at 12 noon



# eting ... More Integration

Continued from Page 1

Some hold that there is no need to think in terms of any other integration than that of exposing the student to the best scholarship in the university subjects available to him.

Now to touch on the function of the university in relation to the preparation of the individual student for life in his community after graduation. The student comes up to the university usually with some career in mind. Provided he has a reasonable intellectual ability, a real desire to be educated and the habit of work he must get the best possible education for his chosen profession. There is hardly a limit to what he can learn, for the wealth of material in books and in the scholarship of the teachers is usually adequate to stretch the mind of the student to its limit.

Even in professional training, however, there are two clearly defined schools of thought about what should be offered. The die-hard intellectuals who believe—as they should—that the most important things to learn are the principles behind the facts and that the attitudes of intellectual curiosity and clear thinking are more important than special techniques. Others who would restrict the professional courses to basic disciplines. Others who do not wish to launch engineers, for instance, into industry full of theory but weak in practical skills would extend the courses at the university to include much practical knowledge and many special skills.

Faculties and professional boards can be trusted to work out a balance between these two attitudes.

## THE UNIVERSITY MAN

There are certain attitudes of mind which university people would agree should be the mark of university trained men and these are the imperiousness which cause more discussion than the content of individual courses.

The British Grants Committee considered that the university should produce graduates "whose minds are rich informed, unsleeping in the exercise of critical intelligence and imaginatively alive to the human issues underlying the decisions they may be called upon to make."

Newman suggested that in the university, "A habit is formed which lasts through life, of which the attributes are freedom, equitableness, calmness, moderation and wisdom"—high ideals indeed!

I have profound regard for Dostoevski's dictum that "Every one of us is responsible for everything in everyone else," and a true insight into the mean of that succinct summation of many findings in religion, sociology, economics, psychology and philosophy should in my view be one of the general objectives of university education.

The educated man ideally should not only be highly trained in his profession to serve the community by his skill, but he should be unprejudiced in his approach to problems cultured in his tastes, critical in his demand for quality, excellence and generous in his sympathy and service to his community.

**Anyone Interested  
in  
REVUE CAST  
or  
HELPERS, ETC.  
COME  
TO REHEARSALS**

## Correspondence . . .



## PEACE ON THE RAMPAGE ONCE MORE

TOUCHE ! . . .

Dear Sir,

Orientation Handbook has an important function in the providing of concise information about the University. In general the Association can look with some pride upon the 1953 production.

It is, however, desirable that the material contained in the Handbook should be designed to inform rather than to delude the reader. Unfortunately the statement under the heading "Peace Club" seems calculated to misinform.

The claim is made that a Peace Club operating within the College has held study meetings and has decided that "the aggressive policy of the Communist nations" is "the major danger to peace." Further the author of the statement headed "Peace Club" proclaims that "the major efforts of the club will this year be devoted to seeking to discover any effective action—to change the Communist policy of aggression."

Three points are obscured if not perverted in these claims.

(a) The Peace Club has never to the best of my knowledge functioned in the College. It was formed in 1951 by a coterie who were aware that, as announced at a public meeting addressed by Dean Chandler, a Peace Club would shortly be established at an open public meeting. They got in first, thwarting those who attended the public meeting for this purpose. (Only one affiliated club may function at the College for any one purpose).

The Students' Executive should be in possession of written constitutions of all clubs and societies. Neither they, nor the officers of the club, have ever been able to show me a copy of the Peace Club constitution.

Incidentally, many of those who originally proposed the public formation of a peace club or society made the best of a bad job by joining that which had been established during the interim. Those of us who did so

were instructed to make written application to the secretary.

(b) It is probable that since the formation of the Peace Club no meetings have been called. Certainly no public notice has been given of any meeting; nor have a considerable number of members received notice of any meeting.

The only open activity the club executive has engaged in was when Rod Smith as their spokesman appeared at a W.C.R. meeting on "Recognise China" to rally an opposition minority of at least one. I would not, however, dispute that some members of the executive may have met once or twice to mouth the words, "Socialist Russia," "Communist China" — and to see who foamed the most.

(c) It is very dangerous and manifestly unfair to put forward the opinions of one or two individuals as if these were the policy of a club.

I would suggest therefore that the person or persons responsible for the statement under the heading "Peace Club" should substantiate or withdraw this statement. In any case I think it high time that the self-appointed executive of the "Peace Club" called a meeting open to members and those who wish to become members. A fear of public opinion is an unhealthy trait.

At a time when the continued slaughter in Korea is but the most immediate reason why men and women should join together to defeat the threat of war we need the fullest and most open discussions of world problems.

Yours faithfully,

JIM GALE.

## RIPOSTE . . .

Dear Sir,

The sight of a man sitting on the outer part of the limb of a tree and industriously sawing away at some portion of the branch between him and the trunk is one to intrigue even the least imaginative.

Mr. Gale once again conveys the impression of achieving this interesting feat.

However, before dealing with the factual errors in his blundering abuse I would like to take the opportunity of expressing the thanks of the committee to those students who have spoken appreciably of the Club's work. At the annual meeting of the club in the second week of the second term you will have the opportunity of making suggestions regarding future policy.

The committee have been given the opportunity of considering Mr. Gale's letter and wish to make the following observations on alleged "facts" he gives.

(a) The 20 signatories to the request for affiliation of the Peace Club included the Chairman and/or Secretaries of 12 college Clubs. This is the "coterie" to which Mr. Gale makes sneering reference. Mr. Gale's insincerity in this matter is easily exposed, when it is recalled that he attempted to form a Peace Club, by moving a motion to that effect at the conclusion of a club meeting called for quite a different purpose.

The Peace Club constitution is in my possession. I have never been asked by Mr. Gale to show it to him.

(b) Mr. Gale, in his self-appointed position as "the eyes, ears and nose of the University," says he has not heard of the activities of the Peace Club. One can only hope that his defection has not caused the Club irreparable harm.

(c) The opinion described by Mr. Gale as being the opinion of one or two individuals, was, "the aggressive policy of the Communist nations is a major threat to peace."

If Mr. Gale dares to come to the annual meeting of the Club in June he will be able to readily test his opinion that this view is that of a minority of students,

pp. the committee,

R. M. SMITH.

## A HIT, A PALPABLE HIT

Dear Sir,

As a foundation member of the Peace Club, I feel I am in some way qualified to reply to Mr. Gale's letter.

Firstly, it is evident that Mr. Gale is one of those people who think that only those of his political persuasions are capable of being interested in the cause of peace.

I have no doubt that Mr. Gale is sincere in his outlook, but a sincere man misled is often more harmful than a genuine sinner. There are other sincere men in the University, and also other peace-lovers in the student body.

I shall not bother to deal with the specific points raised in Mr. Gale's letter, which, I have no doubt, will be answered by another member of the Peace Club.

In conclusion, I think that one of the main causes for the Peace Club's despair, and the despair of all right thinking people, is a result of the blind obstinacy, and failure to see the other man's point of view inherent in the communist indoctrination, and personified so admirably by your correspondent.

—B. R. HORTON.



## AN INNOCENT AT LARGE

## FRESHERS' BALL

One Saturday night not so long ago I staggered along in an official capacity to that annual institution known as Freshers' Ball. Being on duty at the early hour (for me) of eight o'clock, I had a first-class opportunity for observing my first Northern stakes.

My first surprise came when the couples started arriving at about 8.30. In the Southern Universities the band doesn't bother arriving till 9.30 as nobody else is there till then. The average student turns up about 11, usually in a happy mood. Here I found certain members of the Executive to be the only ones following this procedure. Doubtless they caught the habit while at Tournaments.



The next surprise came when almost everyone arrived with a partner. A Freshers' Ball should, I think, be aimed at getting people meeting people, and this is much easier to do when people are by themselves. Of course an opportunity is also provided for the old lags to look over the new crop of Freshettes. The absence of these old hands was very noticeable the other night.

I have been to many Balls, but never have I seen anything more like what the ideal school dance should be than A.U.C. Freshers' Ball. Such a quiet orderly affair seems to indicate a loss of the old University "spirit." Perhaps holding the Ball on a Saturday night had something to do with it. Where Aucklanders go on a Saturday night I don't know, but it seems a Friday night dance or Ball has a far greater chance of success.

The question arises of whether it is advisable to hold a Freshers' Ball at all. Would it not perhaps be better to have a reasonably formal dance? One must consider the fact that not all freshers can afford to have an evening frock or a dark suit. One must also realise that many cannot find partners, despite the efforts of the matrimonial bureau. Against this argument is the fact that the coffee evenings already supply this need.

However, despite these criticisms, one must extend hearty congratulations to the social committee for their excellent organisation. The floor, music, decorations and supper were all first class. I am sure that if the student body support the other Balls of the year they will not be disappointed.—WINTHORPE.

## COFFEE EVENING

Your social reporter, still intent on examining Northern social life, went to a coffee evening. If he was not intent on avoiding the use of journalese, words such as, super-colossal, tremendous, excitingly new, would be used.

However, you all see them used for every third-rate motion picture that hits this town, and are all probably quite immune to them. So I will merely say I enjoyed myself immensely, and since I am, as you will discover very critical, that is high praise indeed.

To all Freshers I say, "If you haven't been to a coffee evening, you haven't lived." To senior students who haven't been to one, I can only say you should be ashamed of yourselves.

Watch the notice board for the announcement of the next Coffee Evening.—WINTHORPE.

## SHIPWRECK SOCIAL

Not content with one late night in the week, I followed up the coffee evening by attending the Rowing Club Shipwreck Social. All sorts of queer types had the same idea, and turned up in a tremendous variety of costumes. There were bathing costumes, pyjamas, old clothes, and several vaguely indecent combinations.

Songs were sung, dances were danced, eats were eaten and, I am sorry to say, grog was guzzled. Everybody entered into the spirit of the show and sang and danced with abandon. The supper was superb and reflected the hours of hard work put into it by the willing female helpers of the Rowing Club.

The Executive four, flushed with their success at the inter-faculty Regatta, attended in force. What's that you say? They came last? Well, well! To hear them talk one would think they had beaten West End.

The Club is to be congratulated on the success of this social and it is to be hoped that other club functions will be as well attended and organised.—WINTHORPE.

## NATIONALISM IN West Africa

A meeting of the Socialist Club was held in the W.C.R. at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, March 18. The speaker was Clyde McLaren, Foundation member of the Labour Club (as the Socialist Club used to be called), former Secretary of the N.Z.S.L.F., and now a Colonial Administrative Officer on leave from the Gold Coast; who spoke on "Nationalism in West Africa." Thirty-two people attended the meeting, which was chaired by J. Gale.

Mr. McLaren began with some pertinent statistics about the Gold Coast. It has about the same area as New Zealand, with a population of 4½ millions, giving it a population density somewhat greater than the average for Africa. The coastal regions have had European contacts since the 15th century, but the North has contacts only for the last 55 years. About 20 languages are spoken, but English is the only language used for business, culture, politics, etc. The economic situation is largely healthy at present, which is due entirely to the Gold Coast's production of 45% of the world's cocoa, which now sells at about sixty times the pre-War price. In both the Gold Coast and in Uganda the Government has not allowed the Plantation system to develop (which may be not unconnected with the fact that the climate is most unsuitable for Europeans; there are only 5,000 Europeans in the entire Gold Coast), so that the cocoa industry is entirely African. The farmers sell the cocoa direct to the Government, from whom it is bought largely by Cadbury's and U.S.A. The average annual income per capita is equivalent to about £75. In the Northern regions however, the climate is unsuitable for cocoa, hence the population exists by subsistence farming, with an average income of about £20.

As is usual, traders and missionaries arrived together, and education was the responsibility solely of the missionaries until 1920; they still provide about half the education. The literary rate is 25% in the South, and is much less than 1% in the North.

Accra (the capital) is the most developed instance of a detribalised African city. In such cities are concentrated the educated Africans, who have rejected their tribal associations, and are looking for something better, thus providing the main driving power for Nationalism. Many of the African clergy are Nationalists. The overseas-trained intelligentsia are almost worshipped by the educated Africans, as visible proof of African equality with Europeans. It is important to note that Nationalism is not nearly as strong in the neighbouring, less-educated colonies, and is non-existent in the Northern Gold Coast. The Nationalists intensely admire many European achievements, and want to become "like the European"; they want to become the ruling group, and to remove Colonialism. It is, however, largely a negative demand. Indeed, Mr. McLaren estimates that, of the power-seekers among the Nationalists, about 20% are idealists, and the rest opportunists.

It has been the policy of the Colonial Government to achieve a

smoother transition of power than say, India. Since the War the processes of Nationalism and transfer of power have passed through the main stages, as follows:—

(a) In 1947, a new Constitution was introduced. It was of the usual war type, providing for some elected members in a Legislature which was largely nominated. However, large numbers of servicemen had returned from overseas, where many of them had talked with Indian Nationalists about their activities. This resulted in a vague yet seething current of discontent, which broke out spontaneously in 1948 all through the Gold Coast, in demands for a change. The police fired on a protest march of servicemen, killing two of them. A Royal Commission found that the march was essentially political. At this point, a very able Governor was appointed. He realised that a political change was necessary, and the second phase begun.

(b) An All-African Commission was appointed to tour the country and find out what political changes were wanted by the population.

The members of the Commission represented a very wide range of political views ranging from Government supporters to extreme Nationalists. In their investigation, they found 85% of the population had no ideas as to what they wanted, nearly all agreed that they wanted something better. In their report, the Commission recommended a great advance in self-government into the colony. They recommended a new Constitution, based on that of Great Britain, with nearly all of the seats elected, with universal franchise for 21, an African majority in the net, a unicameral Assembly, etc. It is interesting to note that some of the extreme Nationalists advocated a bicameral system, simply because Great Britain had one.

This phase saw the emergence of political parties. One party, U.G.C.C., had formed in a vague way in 1946, but now began to appear. The U.G.C.C. invited Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (M.Sc., LL.D., etc.) to become Secretary of their party. Dr. Nkrumah had been associated with Gold Coast politics for some time, and at that time in London, working on behalf of African students. He accepted the invitation, and used his position as Secretary to organise the youth of the colony into his new non-party society the C.P.P. Then in 1949, he left U.G.C.C., and changed the C.P.P. into a political party, taking the name with him. The C.P.P. aim was "SELF-GOVERNMENT NOW!" The highly Nationalist party brought a manifesto of its policy which served well for the Labour Party in Great Britain (or of N.Z.). The error then introduced the new constitution, which embodied practically the entire recommendations of the All-African Commission. Rather surprisingly, Dr. Nkrumah opposed the new Constitution, saying that it was a sham and a fraud, in that it did not go far enough. True, the Government



# PANDEMONIUM AT PANMURE

to have reserve powers, such as of vetoing legislation, but it a tremendous advance, in that it provide for Government policy to initiated and operated by Afri- Dr. Nkrumah announced that, protest, the C.P.P. would not participate in the elections to be held and transfer the new Constitution. As a through that of their vociferous objections the Constitution, many Nationalist ders, including Dr. Nkrumah, were risoned, with the obvious result of nstitution nancing their prestige. Indeed, ie usual p are grounds for suspecting that some ele at least, of them, deliberately re which nd, whereupon Dr. Nkrumah re- wever, langed to be arrested. However, had return the election campaign began, any of the C.P.P. leaders decided to Nationalised his stand and the C.P.P. con- This resulted the elections. The C.P.P. won g current overwhelming victory, gaining out sponta of the seats in the Assembly. gh the Governor behaved with commend- change. ie rapidly. On election night as march of on as the voting trend became un- of them. istakable, he released Dr. Nkrumah nd that om prison; the following morning political, e summoned him to the Governor's lace, informed him that he was quivalent to Prime Minister (a le which has since become official), as necess asked him who he wanted as his abinet.

Commis (c) The (Nationalist) C.P.P. party the coun as now the ruling body of the colony. tical chan part from complaints that it did not pulation. ve the Gold Coast Dominion status, the new Constitution was soon ecepted and operated by them. It Commis as, however, been the experience of n Govern the Government that they simply ave not got, as yet, the economic, National chical or educational resources to ey found rry out the aims of their manifesto. had no o the extreme Nationalists have lost wanted, fluence; and the C.P.P., which had, they wa uring the earlier campaigning, eir report, ined the support of almost the led a pri tire population, is now splitting up overnment into parties -representing various mended a sses of society, e.g., the cocoa that of armers, the embryo capitalist class, l of the Dr. Nkrumah still has enormous personal prestige; he describes him- franchise self as a "Non-Sectarian Marxian y in the C socialist," but many in the audience got the impression that he has degener- at some of into a political opportunist of type which is painfully familiar to dvocated New Zealand. Traditional Colonial- because G is definitely on the decline, in the old Coast at least, but it is expected that European Colonial Administra- emergency tors will continue to be employed for in a ra some decades yet, until sufficient it now Africans are trained to take over. e U.G.C.C. The Government is undertaking a rumah most ambitious expansion of the Edu- become Se cational services (including a grandio- Nkrumah use University), with the aim of abolishing illiteracy. old Coast

at that The Gold Coast, as the most ad- behalf of vanced of the colonies, has been a epted the guinea-pig for testing methods of ition as Se power-transfer, and many hope that youth of the Colonial Office will profit by its i-party soc experiences there when dealing with 49, he left other colonies. Certain items of pol- the C.P.P. icy, such as the Electoral Colleges (of ing the U.S.A.) provided for in the new Con- aim betu stitution, have proved unsatisfactory, NOW!! and will probably soon be abolished.

Mr. McLaren touched briefly on Nationalism in the neighbouring French and British colonies, especially French Equatorial Africa; these are less advanced (in almost all aspects) than the Gold Coast.

After the lecture, questions and discussion continued for some hours; among the further points raised by Mr. McLaren were the following:—

The cocoa industry is seriously threatened by a virus disease, known

After a period of trials, vicissitudes and a recess of 10 years, the A.U.C. Rowing Club is once more firmly established in its own clubhouse at Panmure. On Saturday, 21st March, the club held its annual Inter-faculty Head of the River Regatta, and in the afternoon, the new clubhouse was declared open by the Rowing Club's Patron, Sir Alexander Johnstone, K.B., O.B.E., Q.C.

In the morning seven Faculty crews took part in the Regatta. A heavy-weight crew from the Stud. Ass. Executive also took the water despite the rain and the derisive cries from the other crews. Crews consisted of two experienced oarsmen and two novices in each case. Competition was very keen, but for those seeking amusement rather than spectacular sportsmanship, the confusion in the Exec. four lightened the general atmosphere. The Rowing Club deserves commendation for this regatta. There are few clubs which provide inter-faculty competition, and the annual regatta is one time when most faculties of the university act strenuously in their own names.

The results of the races were:—

First Heat: Science, 1; Commerce, 2; Executive, 3; Second Heat: Architecture, 1; Law, 2; O'Rorke, 3; Third Heat: Engineering, 1; Arts, 2.

The final was won by Architecture with Engineering second and Science third. During the official ceremony in the afternoon, the Jack Fairbrother Shield for Inter-faculty Rowing was presented by Mrs. Maidment to Ike

as "swollen-shoots." The only known treatment is to burn the affected trees, and this policy has caused much discontent, as it is enforced in cases of infection. Of the annual overseas trade of £100 million, most comes from cocoa, about £8 million from gold, and very little else. It is planned however, to spend £150 million on an aluminium production plant, using local deposits of more than 200 million tons of bauxite.

Very little improvement has occurred in the North, where the standard of living is extremely low, e.g., the infant mortality rate is estimated by Mr. McLaren to be about 25%.

The society of the Africans is largely matriarchal; the women conduct most of the petty trading, especially in the North.

Cattle are difficult to raise in the Gold Coast, due to tsetse fly and to rinderpest, hence meat is rare in the African diet.

There is no colour bar in the traditional sense (largely due to the small size of the European population), but a slight inverse colour bar exists in the Civil Service; this appears to be a transitory phase.

Gold Coast Nationalism is intensely local; there is little feeling of G.C. citizenship (although all the parties try to inculcate it), no feeling of West African Unionism, and definitely no support for Pan-Africanism; indeed, there is almost no interest in events in South Africa.

The religion is mainly Mohammedanism, with some fetish worship still, and a small element of Christianity of various brands; most of the intellectuals are agnostics.

—G.J.T.

Mercep, stroke of the winning four. Last year, when the shield was competed for for the first time, Engineering won the day. The shield was presented to the Rowing Club in 1939 by the late lamented Hongi Club, which is making signs of revival at present.

Two races by invitation eights were held following this, and provided some of the best rowing likely to be seen in New Zealand.

The results of these races were:—

First Invitation Eights: North Shore, 1; West End, 2; St. George's, 3; University, 4.

Second Invitation Eights: Provincial, 1; West End No. 1, 2; University, 3; West End No. 2, 4.

In the first invitation race over a mile, North Shore had a good win over the West End crew in a fine finish.

The second race was one which had attracted much attention in rowing circles about the Auckland Province. A provincial composite crew from Hamilton, Ngaruawahia and Mercer, and the champion West End eight were watched with great interest as they took the water and made their way to the start of a gruelling two-mile race. Due to the low tide in the afternoon, the course was a roundabout one which called for some skill from the coxes of the four eights as they came up the Tamaki river with the sun picking out the well-known black and white colours of the West End crew and the white blades of the University. West End and Provincial were well ahead as they came round the sand-bank about a mile down the river. Provincial seemed dangerously close to the bank, but skilful stering brought them round safely and ahead of West End, where they remained for the rest of the course, striking at a rate of nearly 40 as they literally shot in to win. As the Provincial eight had only a week's training together, it was something of a blow for those who oppose the formation of composite crews.

A feature of the day was the coxing of three of the Faculty fours by women. Misses Dunlop, Solly and Piper coxed the Law, Executive and O'Rorke fours respectively. Though none of these crews won, we have no doubt that the coxes performed their jobs with great skill. Miss Solly seemed greatly amused by the antics of her Exec. crew, but disappeared rapidly when they offered to carry out the traditional ducking of the cox. We seem to remember that in the constitution of the N.Z. University Rowing Council, it is stated that the College clubs are not designed to offer training to oarswomen. Oarsmen! Is this the thin edge of the wedge?

In the afternoon the President of the College Council, Mr. W. H. Cocker, C.M.G., handed the key of the Clubhouse to the Club Captain, Mr. I. Mercen. Sir Alexander Johnstone then addressed the gathering and declared the new building open. The Rowing Club deserves congratulations upon its new clubhouse at Panmure. From 1939-49 the club was in recess due to all its active members having gone overseas. Their old headquarters on the Waitemata waterfront were dismantled and the club operated under the most trying circumstances. The College Council bought the new site for £650 and the new building was erected for £2,500, the contractor being Mr. "Stewie" Anderson, who is also the club coach and a N.Z. Red Coat, who has proved an invaluable friend of the club. The club owes a debt to men such as its Patron, Sir

Alexander Johnstone, and the President, Professor G. C. G. Dalton, who have given generously of their help. But it may be fairly pointed out that it is also largely due to the efforts of the club members, in particular the club captain, Ike Mercep, who has given much time and labour to help bring the long dreamed of clubhouse to the point of fruition.

Rowing Club is fortunate also in the support it gets from its lady helpers. On Saturday particularly, the girls did a great job.

It may be hoped that the success which the University maiden eight has enjoyed this season may be but the beginning of a long and most successful career, and the performance of the Auckland crews at Easter Tournament in Dunedin will be watched with great interest.

## EXEC. CAPERS

Special Reporter

Stumbling out from the murky recesses where they are concealed throughout the academic year, thrusting aside bulging portfolios and generally casting aside dull care, five representatives of the A.U.C.S.A. shouldered their oars, and braving the elements made their annual appearance in the Inter-Faculty Regatta on Panmure Basin on Saturday, March 21st. To an impartial observer who knew practically nothing about the noble art of rowing, the Executive Four seemed to benefit immensely from the practice gained in reaching the Start, and considering all the compensating factors, worthily upheld the honour of the A.U.C.S.A. Exec. Although no one could fail to notice the slightly erratic course they followed, or the skilful evasion (by an astute cox) of the customary ducking, it was decided that the finer points could be learned only from the horse's mouth, and the members of the crew in the order in which they were seated in the boat.

When asked for his opinion on the standard of the Exec. rowing this year, R. M. Smith (bow) said, "Brilliant!" and added, "I feel I must point out that whereas the A.U.C. crew came in 4th in their heat, the Exec. crew finished 3rd in theirs!"

J. Lasenby: "Despite the heavy weight, this year's crew was at least half a dozen lengths faster than last year's!" J. D. Reilley: "It was a grand race, we made as much progress as we do at any Exec. meeting!" H. Wily (stroke): "Considering their large amount of practice, they did really well, and Mr. Smith, in particular, in the bow was responsible for some very fine feathering. The subtler points of this were unfortunately lost on our cox, however, with the result that she tended to treat this serious matter as one big joke from start to finish!"

Marion Solly (cox): "I am afraid the serious expressions on the faces of the crew were quite detrimental to good coxing, and in order to enjoy this to the full, I was very careful to keep well away from the life and death struggle between the other two competitors!" Then, more on the professional side: "The water was calm, but the seating of the crew made their stroking rather unbalanced, and I really did not notice if it was raining or not!"



# This Verse, This Modern Verse

It has come to the notice of many readers of modern verse that the present mode of poetic expression has reached the limits of its narrow confines and has degenerated into verbal equivocation or beating about the bush. Always the foe of obscurantism and conventionality, the present writer has discovered a mode of expression which breaks the trammels of communication by mere words, and places more emphasis on emotional significance and visualistic impressionism than on actual meaning. Thus the horizon of poetic experience is immensely broadened. This new mode is definitely an uncompromising one. It hurls itself violently at the reader, shocking him out of the apathy induced by the more usual type of verse and insulting his intelligence into a new and vital awareness of itself. Our poet admits however, that the new medium of expression will tax the mental resources of the uninitiated, so you are advised to make full use of the copious notes provided.

I have chosen a rather less complex example of this new poet's art. It simply reeks of sentiment and seeths with inhibitions and complexes so it should have an appeal for all. Here it is in all its stark simplicity.

## The Letter

1. He tore open the letter
2. His face
3. Casting his sthguoht
- his life
4. LIFE gar seb ur rif
5. Dot dot dot dash
6. Can-can and you
7. He HURTEMORSE
8. Summer is icumen in
9. Loud sing cuckoo
10. Take it easy, take it, take
11. 1 cou rse
12. BANG!

## NOTES

LINE 1. He tore open the letter

Notice how you are plunged into the thick of the action. The line quite obviously means what it says, but do not be dismayed—if you can think of another meaning substitute it by all means. This is vers libre, pounding violently on.

LINE 2. His face

Several interpretations may be placed on this line. Some prefer to read "His face a blank," others, "His face was as white as a sheet." Still others take the line at its face value. The more discerning critics feel that this line is a triumph of the new art. "His face" has a flatness of tone, a certain vacuity, a disillusioned rhythm indicative not only of the tension of the moment, but the cynicism and tragic despair which may be seen in his face. All agree that the line is singular for its terseness, expressiveness and technical ingenuity. It constitutes a sort of hiatus in the poem, for a moment we are dumbfounded, then perplexed, then amazed at the sheer daring of the line. Surely this line, above all in modern verse is capable of infinite interpretation? Surely these two crisp black words have a message for all?

LINE 3. Casting his sthguoht

his life

Our hero is

"Casting his thoughts backwards over his life."

The geometrical design of this line has been construed as a veiled tribute to Picasso. The word economy is striking and the meaning clear, though the emotional tension of the form tends to garble the line somewhat. The reader should not confine himself to the translation given above; a freer, more individualistic approach may be found necessary. In fact, the poet goes so far as to provide an alternate line as a concession for the more timid and conventional mind. It reads:

"Sheer o'er the crystal battlements he fell."

Though reminiscent of Milton, this line is nevertheless an excellent one. It conveys just that nuance of feeling required by the context. Our hero has been pitched into the void of mental conflict.

LINE 4. LIFE gar seb ur rif

Indeed, to him, "Life appeared largely meaningless."

When asked to comment on this line our poet turned a hideous green and threw a fit. After six strong men had succeeded in holding our genius to the floor, he regained his composure enough to assure all followers of the true art that this evolved under the extremity of emotional stress. Even the recalling of the line, he said, drove him into a state akin to madness. With unholy glee we recalled the line for him, aloud. In the ensuing melee we were able to elicit an alternative line which runs

"Get out you swine or I'll call the police."

We found this difficult to relate to context.

LINE 5. Dot dot dot dash

This may be a vague reference to Beethoven's Fifth Symphony heard by our hero when he was young and innocent. There is definitely a morsel of truth in this explanation.

LINE 6. Can-can and you

This further develops the nostalgic vein of line 5 and may be interpreted as a throw-back from the commercials. But we are off-batching up the wrong tree, so we have decided that a prize of considerable value (e.g., Economics I lecture notes) will be given for the best interpretation sent in, accompanied by 500 dust covers of "A Book of N.Z. Verse," before the above date. Anyhow, don't you think that we have crammed into these two lines a subtle poignancy of imagery which cannot fail to arrest even the most superficially minded reader? Here is combined the majesty of artistic creation, i.e., Beethoven's Fifth, and the surgings of the vulgar throng, i.e., can-can, symbolising his mental turmoil as our hero reads the letter. By the way, to elucidate a rather important point, the poet informed us that the letter reads as follows:

"Dear Cecil,

I have gone to the Siberian salt-mines. I can never love you.

—Emily."

LINE 7. He HURTEMORSE

Thwarted passion exudes from this line which breathes a poetic life which is at once frantic and impelling. It means

"He hurled it (the letter) from him in a terror of remorse."

LINES 8 and 9 may be taken together.

Summer is icumen in

Loud sing cuckoo.

In violent contrast the poet hurls



## TRAINING COLLEGE CORNER

Now that "Craccum" is under new management we intend to branch out into the Training College sphere with a fortnightly column. This column will include sport, social news, and, wherever possible, a short article on some aspect of Training College life.

Many of you are part-time University students and as such should be interested in most of this paper. Others will find many articles of a general nature which it would profit them to read. If any of you have any ideas which you think would look good in print, send them in to the Editor of "Craccum" at the A.U.C. Students' Association.

We apologise for the fact that only a limited number of "Craccum" can be distributed at Training College, and ask those who are doing University work to collect their copies at the University, leaving the few at Training College for the other students.

the reader back into the idyllic life that has now gone for ever. We picture the bucolic scene, Cecil the country swain, Emily his fair young maid, both insanely happy in their rustic rustications. Suddenly the industrial revolution occurs! Emily rushes off to Siberia, Cecil is forsaken. This socio-economic theme, contrasting the old rural existence with the new urban civilisation is barely touched upon but the effect is tragic in the extreme. The reader is left grovelling on the floor in an ecstasy of self-abasement.

Realising this the poet permits a relaxing in the tension by the simple device of carrying the caesura in line 10:

Take it easy, take it, take  
LINE 11 plunges us back into the  
fray after that brief respite,

1 cou rse

Our hero is a broken man,

"There is only one course open."

What is this course? Line 12 provides the answer.

LINE 12 BANG!

The poem ends on this note of finality. This last word, impressive in its solitude, noble in its isolation, conveying a sense of rolling sand dunes and grandeur of character, prostrates the reader utterly. The poet

## TENNIS

Our congratulations go to Training College first grade court team, for its meritorious record throughout the season. They have maintained an unbeaten record throughout the season, fully avenged their defeat of last season. Any T.C. or Varsity team which can win a competition, capped as they are by holidays obviously of the highest standard.

## SOCIAL

The social event of the last weeks was the Section R. Bar. This was held at Ladies' Bay Thursday evening. A fine evening was had by all, both as far as weather was concerned and the entertainment. A large number of students at next day's lectures indicated that a late closure was applied.

## TOURNAMENT

As this issue appears Tournament will be under way. We take this opportunity of wishing the Auckland College team members good luck. The friendships and discussions started and continued at Tournament are invaluable to the student body.—OEDIPUS.

has attained his full effect. The port of this last line is plain. Forcing all things our hero has joined Foreign Legion, a deduction strengthened immensely by the Arabic notations (note "rif") in line 4 and can-can like rhythm of line 6. Bang is that of the front door slamming as Cecil makes off for the recruiting office, registration card in hand. Once again the army triumphs. So you see that this poem is really allegorical.

Don't be discouraged if this seems a trifle incoherent at first reading. The poet himself admits a certain feeling of confinement as he reads it but that of course may be due to the padded walls.—P.J.

**START THINKING  
NOW ABOUT  
THAT FLOAT  
SEE  
BRIAN HORTON  
Procesh Controller**



# EASTER TOURNAMENT . . . . DUNEDIN 1953

## SWIMMING

ED GARDNER, Capt. Manager of the recent N.Z.U. swimming team on its Australian tour, is the present Medley Champion and has represented N.Z.U. for four years at the Polo. Has swum for O.U. at Tournaments and for Auckland. Ged says this year will be a swan song, as he hopes to be off the United States in August.

TREVOR EAGLE. Also a member of the N.Z.U. team that toured Aussie. He is of the country's outstanding orthodox breaststroke swimmers. In Australia he established quite a name for himself, including the establishment of himself both in and out of the water. New Aust. University record for 200 metres breaststroke. Trevor presently holds the N.Z.U. 220 yards breaststroke Championship and was runner-up to Des Dowse last year in the 100 yards, as well as being first in the medley.

BRIAN ADAMS. Last Easter saw him in the Air Force, but this year has set out to regain his past form. Won at Auckland in 1951. If form is any indication Brian should have an unblemished record, for besides a season winning the A.U.C. Medley Championship the other night he Varsity gently broke his own record for the 100 yards, at his home town of Hamilton.

NOBBY" CLARKE. This will be Nobby's second Tournament, and though he will have strong opposition in Geoff Moore, Bruce Elder (R. Barby O.U.) and Graham Penney (ies' Bay U.C.), he should do well. He also has quite a handy game of polo, as far as the Grade team.

JOHN PARTRIDGE. A change from the sprints to longer distances seems to have suited John, and it is hoped he will do well in Dunedin. Besides swimming, John is also a steady water polo player, and in his last two games for A.U.C. has improved greatly.

EWEN McPHERSON. Another Tournament evergreen, Ewen, will be competing in the orthodox and butterfly breaststroke events as well as playing polo.

"GABBY" TETRO. Gabby is this year's diving hope for Auckland. He is a past National Junior Champion and Auckland Champion, so Wally Gaines from C.U.C. had better watch him.

LOU SIMPSON. Lou is a South-lander really, but thanks to the school of Architecture being in Auckland, we have him for the present. Jackstroke is Lou's forte, and with Brian Adams, he will be representing us in this event.

RUSSELL CATES. Another sprinter, Russell is experiencing his first Tournament. Unfortunately, he is already living in Dunedin, so cannot experience the happy times spent during the journeys to and from the host college. This, however, might stand him in good stead, and so, O.U. had better watch out.

At the moment, A.U.C. can find only two volunteers from the fairer sex who wish to accompany the male members to Tournament, and do a bit of swimming as well. Last year saw us in much the same predicament, but who will forget we almost snatched victory from O.U. for the Swimming Shield. Once again, we have some strong swimmers who will, no doubt, do as well as their fore-runners.

To-morrow, Wednesday, April 1st, yet another Tournament team will leave Auckland on its way to do battle with the representatives from the Southern Colleges. On the eve of their departure we take this opportunity of wishing them well, and hope that they enjoy representing Auckland as much as we hope for their success.

As "Craccum" goes to press and our athletes, at this eleventh hour are girding up their loins and preparing to leave with a song on their lips and (we hope) a spirit of determination in their hearts, we took this opportunity of interviewing the leaders of this invasion into the southernmost parts of the mainland.

Senior Tournament Delegate, Marion Solly, was, as always, quite realistic in her approach and said, "I do not really expect that we shall win Tournament since I think that O.U., the Host College, should manage to do that, having all the advantages with their teams playing on their home grounds, but yet I do not think that ours is at all a forlorn hope. In fact, I would say that we have so many good athletes, swimmers, shooters, rowers, boxers, and basketball players that an extra bit of determination to give of their best and try their hardest would be all that was necessary to ensure that A.U.C. was triumphant once more."

Junior Tournament Delegate, Sondra Craig, was brief and to the point: "I think Tournaments are excellent opportunities for broadening one's experience."

## At the time of going to press, the A.U.C. teams were:

### N.Z.U.S.A.

Miss F. Spence  
B. Connell  
T. Flood  
J. Henry

### Tournament Delegates

Miss M. Solly  
Miss S. Craig  
"Craccum"  
P. W. Boag  
J. Mitchell

### Cricket

D. McLeod  
D. Hunt  
B. Norman  
J. Burton  
D. Carter  
M. Wilson  
M. Valentine  
B. Penman  
J. Wallace  
A. Creed  
B. Rodewell

### Shooting

N. Blackburn  
T. Maingay  
N. Richards  
R. Larsen  
D. Dexter  
K. Brocklesby

### Rowing

R. Anderson  
V. Blaskovich  
I. Mercep  
R. Sheil  
C. Martin  
P. Irvine  
R. Stanich  
M. Worseldine  
N. Lynch  
J. Geddes  
R. Cambie  
H. Wily  
P. Butcher  
J. Thompson  
R. Campbell

### Swimming

G. Gardner  
T. Eagle  
B. Adams  
N. Clarke  
J. Partridge  
E. McPherson  
G. Tetro  
L. Simpson  
R. Cates  
Miss J. Twigg  
Miss M. McMahon

### Boxing

A. Keesing  
R. Caghey

### Athletics

A. Stevenson  
E. Ashby  
N. Morris  
G. Swift  
T. Lipscombe  
H. Hilliam  
Miss F. Spence  
Miss P. Douglas  
Miss C. Moran  
Miss M. Solly  
Basketball  
Miss N. Nicholls  
Miss F. Spence  
Miss V. Mossman  
Miss P. Williamson  
Miss C. Shepherd  
Miss F. Cotton  
Miss V. Fromm  
Miss H. Hollow  
Miss J. Dickson

### Tennis

M. Ellis  
C. Maiden  
R. Taylor  
J. Rogers  
M. White  
Miss R. Dickson  
Miss V. Teat  
Miss M. Solly  
Miss B. Johnstone  
Miss B. Waddell

JACKIE TWIGG and MARIE McMAHON are the present lucky pair, and no doubt Auckland will be able to find another one for the Medley Relay, even if we do have to borrow from the Basketball team again.

## ATHLETICS

ALAN STEVENSON: N.Z.U. Blue, 1952; 100 yds. title holder.  
E. ASHBY: A.U.C. Blue, 1952; second Auckland Provincial 120 yds. Hurdles.  
NOEL MORRIS: N.Z.U. Blue, 1949; placed in Broad Jump at 1952 Tournament.

G. SWIFT: Former Auckland Junior 440 yds. title holder and runner-up in National Junior 440 yds. Champs.

T. LIPSCOMBE: Waikato Hop, Step and Jump and Broad Jump Champion, 1911-52; second Auckland Champ, Hop, Step and Jump.

H. HILLIAM: N.Z. Junior High Jump Champ., 1952; runner-up, 1953; Auckland Champ, 1952-53. Has cleared 6ft.

F. SPENCE: N.Z.U. Blue, 1951.  
P. DOUGLAS: N.Z.U. Blue, 1951-52; Women's Sprint Champion.  
C. MORAN: Runner-up Training College, 75 and 100 yards.

## WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

Natalie Nicholls, Forward: N.Z. rep., N.Z.U. Blue (three times), Otago and Auckland Provincial rep. O.U. Blue, A.U.C. Blue.  
Frances Spence, Defence: N.Z.U. Blue (twice), Auckland Provincial trialist, A.U.C. Blue.  
Valerie Mossman: Auckland rep., 1952; A.U.C. Blue.  
Pam Williamson: Otago Provincial rep. trialist, 1952.  
Cath Shepherd: A.U.C. Blue, 1951.

## CRICKET

The team travels south this year with a good deal of optimism — we hope justified. Our club eleven has had a fairly successful season despite a heavy drain at times by the Army. The following is the touring side:—  
DON McLEOD: Stylish, quick-scoring bat; did very well this year's Brabin Cup matches, having the highest aggregate for the series.  
DON HUNT: Opening bat and bowler for the club; has had a very successful season.

BRUCE NORMAN: Opening bat, should do very well, providing there is no horse-racing in the vicinity.  
JACK BURTON: The only married member of the team, otherwise a good all-rounder. Skippers the senior club eleven.

DENVER CARTER: A keen and patient bat who is prepared to let three or four full tosses go through before flicking at a rising ball on the off!

MURRY WILSON: Club captain. A wily leg-spinner who would take many more wickets if the fieldsmen could stand over the boundary.

MURRY VALENTINE: A secret weapon used to soften up batsmen!

BRETT PENMAN: A useful all-rounder who has seen many tournaments participate in another competition with a good deal of success.

JOHN WALLACE: A potential century maker; also bowls a wicked off-spinner.

BARRY RODEWELL: A stylish bat.

## ROWING

### EIGHT

Average height, 6ft 0ins.; weight, 12st. 10lbs; age, 21½.

ROSS ANDERSON (stroke): N.Z. U. and A.U.C. Blues, 1951.

VINCE BLASKOVICH: A.U.C. Blue, 1952; Tournament, 1951-2.

72310—Watson—SIXTEEN  
IVAN (IKE) MERCEP: Tournament, 1949-52; N.Z.U. Blue, 1951-2; A.U.C. Blue, 1949-52.

RAY SHEIL: Tournament, 1951-52; A.U.C. Blue, 1952.

COLIN MARTIN, PETER IRVINE, ROGER STANICH: Tournament, 1952.

MICHAEL WORSELDINE (bow): C.U.C. rep., 1951.

NOEL LYNCH (cox): Tournament, 1950-52.

### FOUR

JOHN GEDDES (stroke): Tournament, 1951-52.

R. CON CAMBIE: Tournament, 1951-52.

HUGH WILY: Tournament, 1952.

PETER BUTCHER (bow): Tournament (four). 1950-51; (eight), 1952.

### DOUBLE SCULLS

IKE MERCEP; VINCE BLASKOVICH.

### EMERGENCIES

R. JOHN THOMPSON; ROSS CAMPBELL.



## Thoroughly Frustrated

I have just been listening to a women's session from a main national station. It began with a lively discussion between two cultured ladies whose subject was announced as "The Relationship of the Sexes in New Zealand," and it was apparent that the discussion had been well prepared, for not only did these two ladies find themselves in complete agreement on practically everything, but they castigated and reviled the male sex with such thoroughness and skill, that I turned off the radio with a new appreciation of the frightful peril to which a man exposes himself if he has anything to do with women. The myth still persists in some quarters that women regard their menfolk as possessors of an innate and inalterable superiority, but after listening to Gert and Dais, as I shall call the 2 speakers, I now realise that husbands are merely a type of domestic pet, permitted to survive because of their occasional usefulness, but incorrigibly unmannerly and slothful, and quite deficient in the gentler virtues.

"When I returned to New Zealand," began Gert, letting us know right at the start that: as one who had travelled, she was in a position to make damaging comparisons with some authority, "I was surprised to observe how people travelled in trams."

"Awful, isn't it?" said Dais.

"Yes. The way all the women move into the enclosed part of the tram, while their husbands huddle together in the other end, and don't join them again until they get off."

"So rude of them," said Dais. "It just shows they take no pleasure in their wives' company. Men in New Zealand make no effort at all to be pleasant or sociable."

"An anthropologist," said Gert learnedly, "would find out a lot about us, merely by going for a ride in a tram. He would see just how few men help carry their wives' parcels."

"And how few offer their seats if they see a woman standing," added Dais.

"That's what so impressed me in the States," said Gert. "There, the men would be thoroughly ashamed of such conduct."

"The point is, in public conveyances, the men want to occupy the smokers' compartment, and the women are expected to keep out. That's because it's not considered proper for women to be seen smoking in public."

"How absurd!" exclaimed Gert. "So unlike Zululand, where women chew vast amounts of tobacco without the least embarrassment!"

"The same shibboleths surround our drinking habits," sighed Dais. "It's not the done thing for women to go into hotels here. In England, women can feel completely at home in the pub. There's no stigma at all about going into it."

"It shows how barbaric New Zealand men are. If women were allowed into our hotels they would exercise a restraining influence on the tone of conversation. It was positively frightening, when I got back, to pass an hotel, and listen to the terrible noise within. I felt that such loud, obscene laughter could only mean one thing."

"Ah," said Dais, "men have such brute instincts here. So unlike France, where the men invariably do the things that please women most. You'll see what they're like in a film I saw in Paris—"La Ronde." It shows what the relationship of the sexes really ought to be!"

"Yes, after seeing that film, I felt thoroughly frustrated—about our lack of culture, I mean."

"In France," remarked Dais, "people have no ridiculous inhibitions about eating in public. The sidewalk cafes are lovely. The French dine there en famille, and you often see old men playing chess over their cups of coffee, or reading and discussing learned periodicals."

"You'd never get New Zealand men treating their wives to a good meal in a cafe," moaned Gert. "They're too mean. And anyway, they never get any enjoyment out of their meals, as they shovel their food down as fast as they can, and rush out into the garden to get some more beans planted."

"Haven't you noticed how women are not expected to take any sort of intelligent interest in national or international affairs. That is for the men, who know so much and whose opinions are so valuable."

"Well, I was at a party recently, and began to talk about the significance of the recent fluctuations in the price of fish with some of the men. They had the great condescension to listen to me, but they did appear rather alarmed, and they were thankful when one of the women interrupted me by saying, 'And did you bring back any good recipes from America?' I felt I could cheerfully have brained the silly hen with a blunt axe! The fact is, we are not meant to mention such things."

"It is obvious," said Dais, "that men prefer to keep us ignorant and uninformed, so that their own opinions will appear more valuable by comparison."

"And yet they are so ill-educated themselves. When I got married, I realised that I must begin training my husband without delay, if my sense of propriety and decorum was not to be continually outraged. His lewd demonstrations of affection were so utterly antipodean that I was quite disgusted."

"I don't doubt it," agreed Dais. "Although I myself have not been cajoled into marriage, I feel it is better to remain single and independent, than to have to submit to the coarseness and vulgarity of some insensitive male. When I was a girl, I used frequently to go out with students, but their constant assaults on my virtue so sickened me that I began to date tradesmen instead. They were much more polite."

"And around the home," groaned Gert, who appeared completely to have forgotten she was broadcasting to several thousand interested listeners, "could there be anything more helpless than a man? In America, men take special courses in baby-care. They become expert in everyday nursery routine. They have competitions in feeding the baby, or in cleaning the carpet, and so on. But here, where we are nothing more than slaves and chattels, contemptible beasts of burden, lowly, underprivileged serfs—ow! It's awful!"

This was as much of the broadcast as I cared to listen to. In reproducing it here, I may have unintentionally distorted the original, or exaggerated some of the statements that these worthy ladies made. To many people, however, the arguments developed are familiar stuff, and they may perhaps feel that the women's sessions, though doubtless filling a vital need, should not so sedulously remind us of a state of affairs as irremediable as it is undeniably exasperating.—R. S. in "Canta."

## No Place to Hide

Robert leaned back, set his brush aside and examined the painting. He had good reason to be satisfied with himself; another few finishing touches and a masterpiece would be created. Why, the apparently meaningless tangle of lines, figures and horror-stricken faces had a deep meaning to him, in fact, so deep as to give him that supreme artists' reward, commonly referred to as exaltation.

An endless row of machinery. Driving wheels, stooped figures of workers. It was not true that they were motionless in a dead two-dimensional picture; they were moving, automatically repeating again and again their predetermined operations, men and machines alike. If you listened intently, you could even hear a rhythmic, monotonous noise, rising and falling in amplitude. But for one man, stooped a bit more than the others, the symmetry was perfect.

No place to hide.

And there, men are running. Some of them climb over fences, others rush wildly ahead, others stand motionless in bewilderment. Some women folk, some strayed children, men old and young; one of them Robert, perhaps. A march of unemployed has been broken down by the police and some looting starts already. Somebody tries to escape but is swept by the human tide.

No place to hide.

Hatred-distorted face, raised hand. Mouth of the agitator writhed in blind fury. There is death and vengeance for the enemies and promises for the audience.

And another one, preaching another gospel of the same contents: death and vengeance for the enemies and paradise for the followers. And there is another crowd but the faces are the same; there are no individuals. A pair of hypnotised eyes blindly fol-

lows the agitator's hand. And the grey mass of the crowd as figures of prophets rising above there are bright spheres: red, green, in all colours of the rainbow mixed in various combinations.

There was a small group standing aside, faces covered with their hands, one of them Robert, perhaps.

One individual was going plough, tilling the soil; another was hammering at a rock.

Robert looked back at the crowd and the prophets and the above them.

No place to hide.

And here another scene. A raid shelter. Crowded civilians, of them sitting, some lying, fatal apathy in their faces. And planes, like greedy ravens where over their heads. You can hear the penetrating howl of a Further, a ghost city of walls out houses, apparently once in ted.

No place to hide.

And this is Robert's room in martre. The war is over and he work in peace. It is quiet here outside world hardly disturbing seclusion.

Suddenly Robert heard some. Why, it was his name; he looked through the window, somebody was at him. Down the stairs he dashed, passed the threshold—and suddenly, hit by a falling brick. The was old and dilapidated, should been condemned long ago.

A crowd gathered. Robert was idly losing consciousness. The far and rushing crowds and meetings air raids and his room were past in front of his eyes in rapid succession, becoming more and blurred. And then there was a mess.

No place to hide.

—"N" in "Canta"

## Tomorrow

To-morrow the students of this college will have the opportunity of hearing Dr. Bernard Ivory, speaking upon the subject, "Conditions in German Universities To-day." This lecture will take place in the Women's Common Room between 1 and 2 p.m.

Dr. Ivory, after taking his M.A. with first-class Honours in Philosophy at Oxford, studied intensively at the University of Munster in Germany, obtaining his Doctorate of Philosophy.

Having been recently appointed to the staff of Canberra University, Dr. Ivory has paused in his journey from Europe for a brief tour of New Zealand. Although this tour is in the nature of a holiday, Dr. Ivory has very kindly consented to give up some of his valuable time to present this interesting lecture. We trust that there will be a large attendance of students and their friends at this meeting.

Remember, to-morrow, 1-2 p.m. in the Women's Common Room.

**CAPPING BOOK  
COPY REQUIRED  
if you want to  
contribute see  
GERALD UTTING  
THE EDITOR**

## CAPPING

### REVUE

Castings for the principal have been finalised, but we still require more bobs for back stage, of house, and a few small parts. The play is good and participants assured of an enjoyable time. A val notice board will tell you how to present yourself.

Players are urgently required for the Revue Orchestra. Those interested please sign the notice on board and see Michael Corban.

For backstage work see Lar Colebrook.

### CAPPING BOOK

Watch for the date when it closes. The Editor is Gerald Utting and he will be glad to see any interesting contributors. As special material is required this year it would be well to interview the editor before doing any writing.

### CAPPING BAND

More players are required. No experience is necessary. The more of tune you play the better. If you are interested see Dick Mercer.

### PROCESH

A Traffic Controller is urgently required. He should preferably be able to beg, borrow or steal a motor bike for the occasion. Take all problems to Brian Horton. Watch for a special meeting.

If you are in doubt about any Capping matters the Controller, Dick Reilly, will be only too happy to oblige.