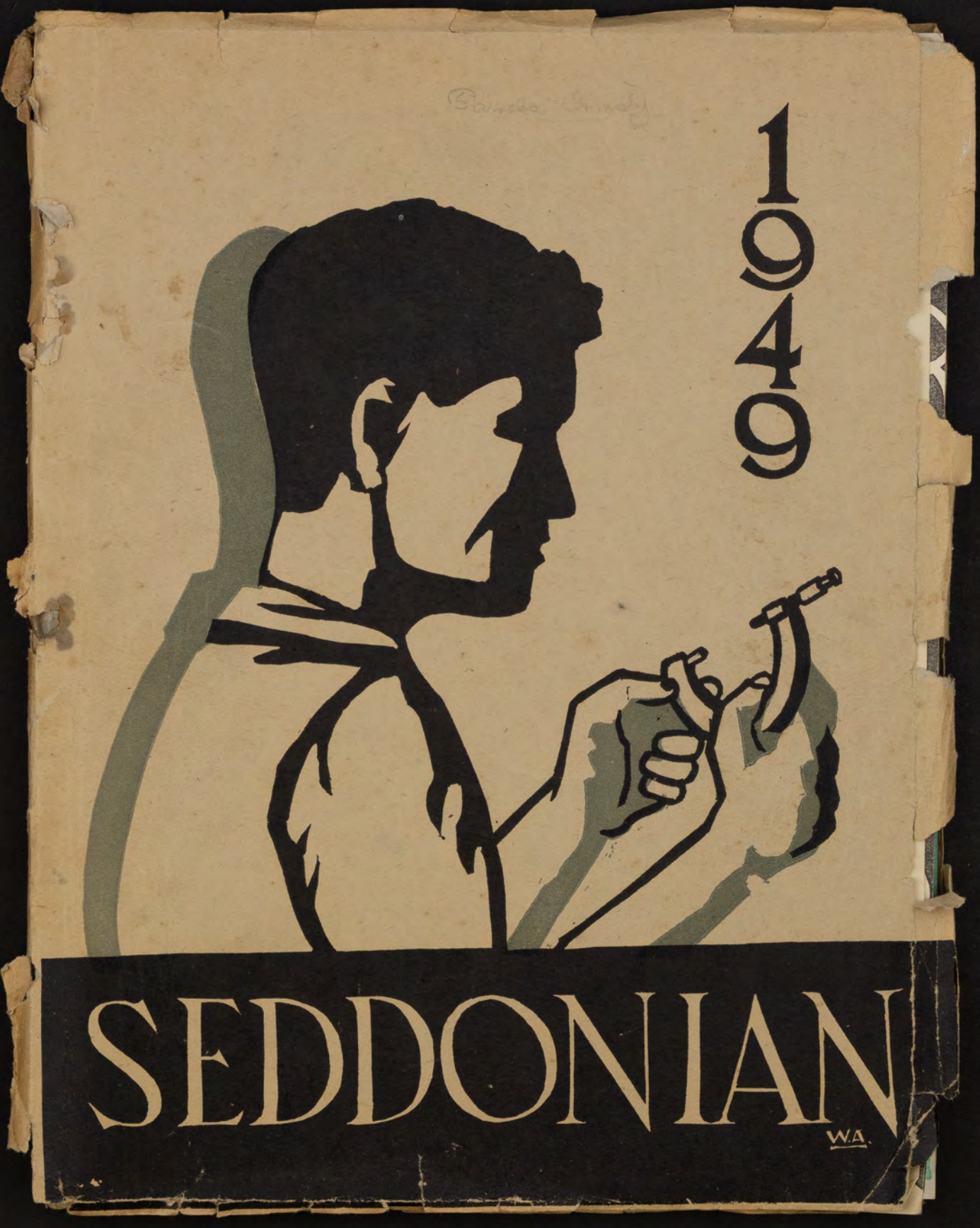
1949
SEDDONIAN
W.A.

SHF 124
BOX 124 - 1
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Pamela Ormsby
24 Quetta Street
Ngaio
Wellington

SEDDONIAN

Being the Official Magazine
of the Seddon Memorial
Technical College,
Auckland

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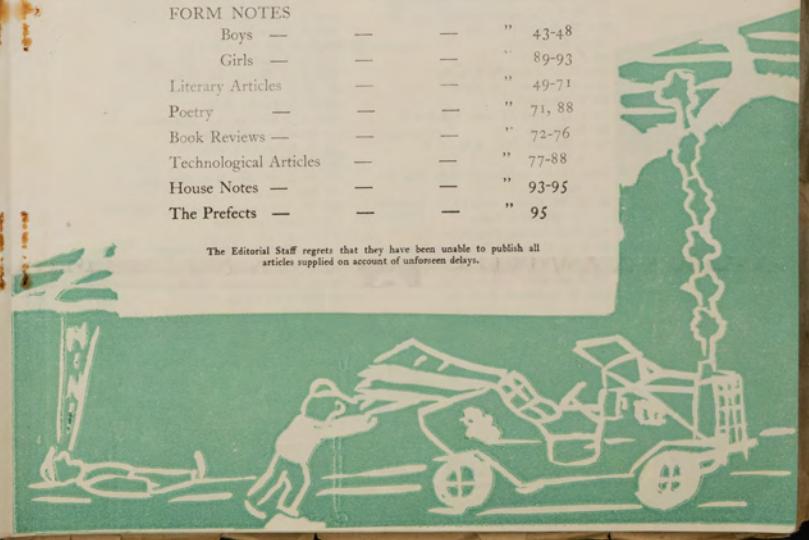
The Editorial Staff regrets that they have been unable to publish all articles supplied on account of unforseen delays.



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THE STAFF

THE PREFECTS

THE HINDLEY SCHOLARS

The Seddonian, 1949

Annual Magazine of
The Seddon Memorial Technical College,
Auckland, N.Z.

Editorial

IN this year's Seddonian an endeavour is being made to keep the publication in pace with the developing College. Many new cources have been formed during the preceding two years, more particularly those courses concerned with daytime training for apprentices and adult engineering and commercial students. Readers will notice that there are several new features of the Seddonian which represents these recent developments. As time goes by the Seddonian will necessarily change in character to meet the requirements of the changing school population.

From the editorial point of view it will mean that the Seddonian must inevitably become the mouthpiece of the students themselves. For that reason a splendid start has already been made in passing over the work of editing the school magazine to the students themselves. This year, for the first time, a Students' Editorial Committee, working under the supervision of the Staff Editorial Committee, have done all the work of collecting material and editing and sub-editing copy.

The technical production of the magazine, the printing and the typography, is already done by the boys of the typography course. So we can say that the magazine is truly representative of the student life of this College.

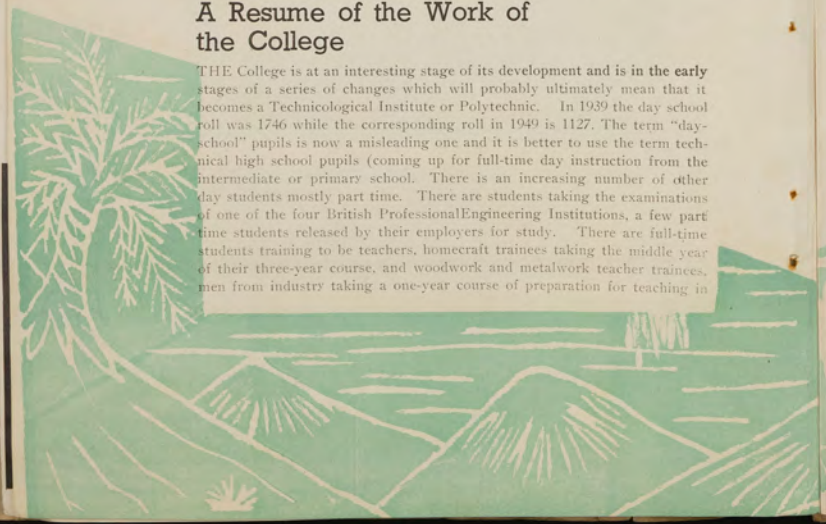
The Principal's Message

THE year 1949 opened proudly for the College with the news of the success of Garry Tee in obtaining first place in the University Entrance Scholarship examination. Once more we offer him our congratulations and best wishes for his course of work at the University where, we are pleased to know, his successes continue. Among our students the range of ability

and the diversity of talents are very wide indeed. The College, with its competent staff and with its special facilities for relating theoretical work to practical, has always provided excellent teaching for the girl or boy with good intelligence. Traditionally the technical schools cater also for those less well endowed intellectually. When formerly entry to the secondary schools with a free place was in general confined to holders of a proficiency certificate,the technical school admitted also those holding a competency certificate or those over fourteen without either certificate. The variety of practical courses offered appealed to the pupils for whom an academic course was unsuitable and soundly prepared them for their work and their leisure on leaving school. The idea of a core of studies was not new in technical schools. The old free place regulations in our case had always insisted on a reasonable minimum of English, history and civics, some form of mathematics, drawing, physical training and home science for girls. The recent raising of the leaving age to fifteen, however, has emphasised the problem of providng courses suitable for those for whom the more normal subjects academically treated are unsuited. It is not easy to frame a suitable curriculum for some of these pupils and a different approach and teaching technique is called for. This is a difficult problem, presenting to our teachers a challenge. We know they will meet the challenge with their customary resourcefulness and find a satisfactory solution to the problem.

A Resume of the Work of the College

THE College is at an interesting stage of its development and is in the early stages of a series of changes which will probably ultimately mean that it becomes a Technicological Institute or Polytechnic. In 1939 the day school roll was 1746 while the corresponding roll in 1949 is 1127. The term "day-school" pupils is now a misleading one and it is better to use the term technical high school pupils (coming up for full-time day instruction from the intermediate or primary school. There is an increasing number of other day students mostly part time. There are students taking the examinations of one of the four British ProfessionalEngineering Institutions, a few part time students released by their employers for study. There are full-time students training to be teachers, homecraft trainees taking the middle year of their three-year course, and woodwork and metalwork teacher trainees, men from industry taking a one-year course of preparation for teaching in



manual training centres or technical schools. There are classes from 8.10a.m. for final subects for the Accountancy Professional Exam. The latest type of day student is the apprentice, attending for daylight training. At present apprentices from the plumbing and motor engineering trades are attending but shortly there will be others—these are in addition to apprentices from the naval base who have been attending for day-time instruction for a number of years.

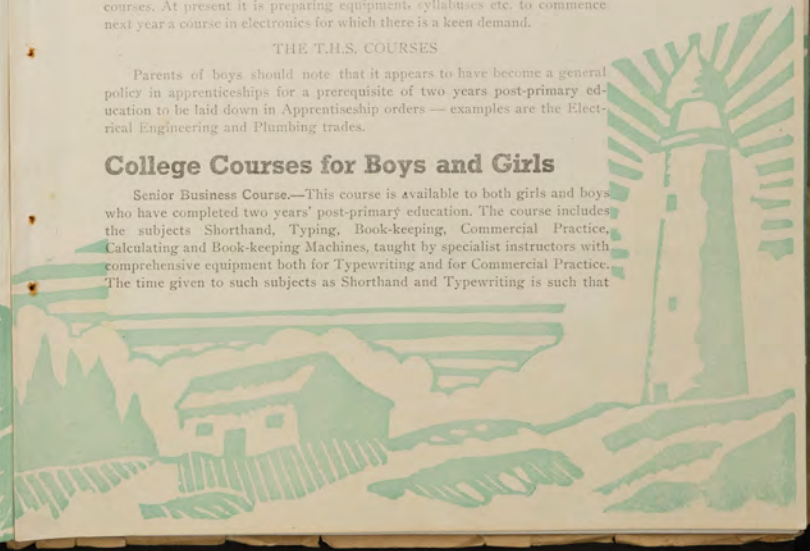
There have been important developments also in the Evening Classes where an increasing amount of senior work is being carried out. The evening classes and the day classes in professional engineering subjects are such that between them are covered fully the requirements of the institutions of Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Structural Engineers. In the Commercial Department a course in Business Administration has been provided leading to a chamber of commerce diploma which is to assist young men in building their business careers, to prepare themselves for executive positions. Courses are similarly planned for the examinations of the N.Z. Institute of Industrial Administration. Classes are conducted also for the examinations of the N.Z., Inst of Lost Accounts and for the Secreterial Course of the Chartered Institution (London). In the Industrial Department a course in wood technicology has been provided to fill an important need for those in the timber industry. The College keeps up to date in its equipment and its courses. At present it is preparing equipment, syllabuses etc. to commence next year a course in electronics for which there is a keen demand.

THE T.H.S. COURSES

Parents of boys should note that it appears to have become a general policy in apprenticeships for a prerequisite of two years post-primary education to be laid down in Apprentiseship orders — examples are the Electrical Engineering and Plumbing trades.

College Courses for Boys and Girls

Senior Business Course.—This course is available to both girls and boys who have completed two years' post-primary education. The course includes the subjects Shorthand, Typing, Book-keeping, Commercial Practice, Calculating and Book-keeping Machines, taught by specialist instructors with comprehensive equipment both for Typewriting and for Commercial Practice. The time given to such subjects as Shorthand and Typewriting is such that



rapid progress in speed is made. Careful attention is given to English as an essential basic subject and appropriate diversity is provided—Dressmaking for girls and Crafts for boys. In this way the course combines the advantages of an ad hoc training similar to that given in private business colleges, with the other advantages of equipment and staff which avoid the difficulty of making the course too narrow and specialised. Students wishing to take School Certificate will be able to take subjects required by the regulations. At the end of the year students who are adequately prepared may sit for the Public Service Commissioner's Shorthand Typistes' Examinations (Junior and Senior) and the New Zealand Society of Accountants' Book-keepers' Certificate of Proficiency. The College also awards special Diplomas for distinguished work, and certificates for those who have completed the course with credit.

COURSES FOR GIRLS

Nursing and Homecraft.—This course is available for girls who wish to receive in their post-primary school years a good preparation for such vocations as nursing, dental nursing, teachers of Homecraft, dietitians, masseuses, and occupational therapists. Pupils may take the School Certificate Examination in the third or fourth year. Subjects apart from the essential requirements of the regulations include Physiology, Hygiene, Dressmaking, Crafts, Cookery, Laundrywork and Needlework. A limited number of pupils will be accepted in Forms III and IV who must be prepared to continue to Form V, but there will be no restrictions on the admission of Forms V and VI girls.

Commercial Course.—This important course, which has trained thousands of girls fofr a business career in the city and suburban centres, porvides a three or four years' course of instruction. Subjects are English, Social Studies, Music, Art, Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Commercial practice, Homecraft and Dressmaking. In the senior classes tuition is provided in Machine Accounting. The average girl will be able to sit for the School Certificate Examination in her third year, and may proceed to University Entrance Examination in her fourth year, or take the special Senior Business Course at an advanced grade. Girls who wish to remain only three years will then be fitted to take up positions in the Commercial world. Girls who reach an adequate standard may take the Public Service Commissioners' Shorthand Typistes' examinations in the second and third years.

COURSES FOR BOYS

Engineering.—This course is arranged for boys who intend to enter Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Structural, Motor or Marine Engineering. The first year is largely exptoraory, a decision as to the branch of Engineering to which the student is best suited being deferred until his work and aptitudes have been studied for twelve months.

The fundamentals, viz, Mathematics, Science, Technical Drawing, Engineering Shop-work, English and Social Studies, in addition to the "core" subjects prescribed for all post-primary schools, comprise the syllabus taught.

At the end of the first year the course is made somewhat more specific and specialised and takes the form of three main streams.

For boys who have a desire to become prfessional engineers, and who have the ability to proceed with the course of training necessary, particular attention is paid in their classes to the mathematics and science subjects which when passed in the School Certificate Examination, provide exemption from the Joint Preliminary Examination, the pre-requisite for the examinations of the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Structural Engineers. This School Certificate Examination course requires a minimum attendance of three years, but it is very desirable that the University Entrance Examination should be taken by these boys, requiring an additional year. The higher examinations of the British Engineering Institutions are fully covered in daytime classes and in evening classes within the College. A boy who wishes to proceed to a University degree in Engineering or in the Physical Sciences he should remain a further year at the College to obtain a more complete groundwork in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry before proceeding to the University. Boys at the end of the fourth year can take the Engineering Bursary Examinations of the Education Department. The Technical Drawing, the engineering workshop practice and theory and the practical electrical work of the course are of considerable value to boys taking up professional cadetships or apprenticeships or to boys proceeding to the University for the degree course.

For other boys who wish to proceed to apprenticeship in one of the various engineering trades (mechanical, electrical, radio) more time is given after the first year to engineering shopwork and theory and to technical drawing, while for those who wish to enter the motor trade a motor engineering course is provided after the first year. If desirable, a boy in these courses will take this University Entrance Examination course and it is desirable that can take the School Certificate Examination (minimum time, three years). In

any case it is generally desirable that a boy should spend three years in these courses leading to apprenticeships if he is to obtain the maximum benefit from them.

Senior Engineering Course.—Aday-time course is conducted for boys who have reached the School Certificate or (preferably) the University Entrance standard, and who wish to undertake further study, leading either to the "A" section of the Engineering Institutions Examinations, or to do more advanced work in the Physical Sciences and Mathematics prior to entering the University.

Woodwork.—This Course is designed for boys who intend to become builders, carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, motor body builders, boat builders, etc. The Course includes a sound general education which, today, is more essential than ever, along with those subjects which are basic to the above trades. Besides general subjects, this Course gives instruction in Technical Drawing, Design, Building Construction, Commercial Practice, Mechanics and Workshop Practice. The courses in Drawing and Building Construction are in line with modern building practice and boys who are prepared to stay from three to four years have an opportunity to sit for the School Certificate Examination, and later, if they wish to enter the architectural profession, for the University Entrance Examination.

General Metalwork.—This course is designed for the boy who intends to enter one of the many branches of industry other than general engineering. The growing secondary industries of Auckland are creating a steady demand for apprentices in a variety of interesting trades—Sheetmetalwork, Plumbing, Printing and Hosiery Machine Mechanic, Tool and Die Making, Electroplating and Silversmithing are some of the trades in which a boy can find employment with good prospects. The course includes English, Practical Mathematics, Social Studies, Commercial Practce, Trade Drawing tion with the workshop so that the pupil can readily understand the relationship between the drawing and his work. Workshop Practice is carried out in a new type of "general" workshop and includes light lathe work, fitting, general machine operation — shaping machine, metal cutting bandsaw and filing machine, milling machine—light toolsmithing, sheetmetalwork and metal spinning. This is a sound general course with many features which will assist the boy to choose wisely his future occupation.

Printing Trades.—The fact that printing is one of the biggest and most important industries in New Zealand is generally overlooked by parents.

Many opportunities are offering in its wide range of processes, and boys with artistic ability would be well advised to consider the possibilities in ths highly skilled and interesting craft. The Course has been arranged in consultation with leading members of the printing trades in Auckland. Besides a good general education it includes Art, Design and Layout, Book-keeping, the Chemistry of Printing Materials, Compositors' Work and Letterpress Machining. The 1949 edition of "The Seddonian" has been designed an printed by pupils in this Course.

Parents' and Teachers' Association

Executive:—Chairman, Mr S. Aspinwall, Deputy Chairman: Mr J. Sinton, Secretary: Mr R. N. Stevenson, Treasurer: Mr C. T. Brooking, Mrs F. McBride, Mrs Stacey, Mrs Dickson, Mrs E. Watson, Miss A. Basten, Miss L. Maloy, Miss D. Spearman (Assist-Sec.), Mr E. H. Halstead, Mr C. Sharp, Mr J. Cunningham, Mr H. W. James, Mr E. L. James.

This year began in May with the Annual General meeting which was attended by over seventy parents and teachers. After the formal business had been concluded an interesting address was given by Mr. H. M. Scott, the Principal of the College.

The second-term programme began with a Prefects' Concert. This took the form of a non-stop revue and was entirely organised and run by the Prefects. It was given an extremely enthusiastic reception and with a capacity house provided a sum of twenty pounds enabling an allocation of fifteen pounds to the Prefects' Travelling Fund and five pounds to the Sports Management Committee to be made.

Later in the month an afternoon tea was held, which was attended by parents and members of the staff. This proved very successful and over ninety parents heard interesting addresses by Miss Vickery and Mr. Ohlson—the Careers Teachers— on "Jobs for Boys and Girls." Mrs. Howie and the Homecraft Trainees, together with the Cafeteria staff and ladies of the Committee provided the afternoon tea. This function exceeded expectations and was regarded as an encouraging success.

At the end of the term a Social Evening was held. This took the form of dancing, interspersed with competitions and community singing. A play was also presented by the Past Students' dramatic group and added interest to the evening. A silver coin collection went to the War Memorial Fund.

Mr. Sinton, the Deputy-Chairman, with his typical enthusiasm has again

been active with the Wednesday night card evenings and these continue to be extremely popular and also a source of revenue to the War Memorial Fund.

The association this year is endeavouring to augment the War Memorial Fund and a direct appeal has been made to all parents of the College. This has met so far with an encouraging response and the Association would like to express its appreciation to those doners who have so willingly subscribed to this worthy object.

Afternoon tea was provided for parents and visitors at the College Open-Day, and a social evening has been proposed for early in November.

In all, this year has been a full one with more parents now taking an active interest in the affairs of the College.

We feel that this Association will continue to grow in strength and carry out in full its basic aim of a school—home relationship with the resultant benefit to—the present child.

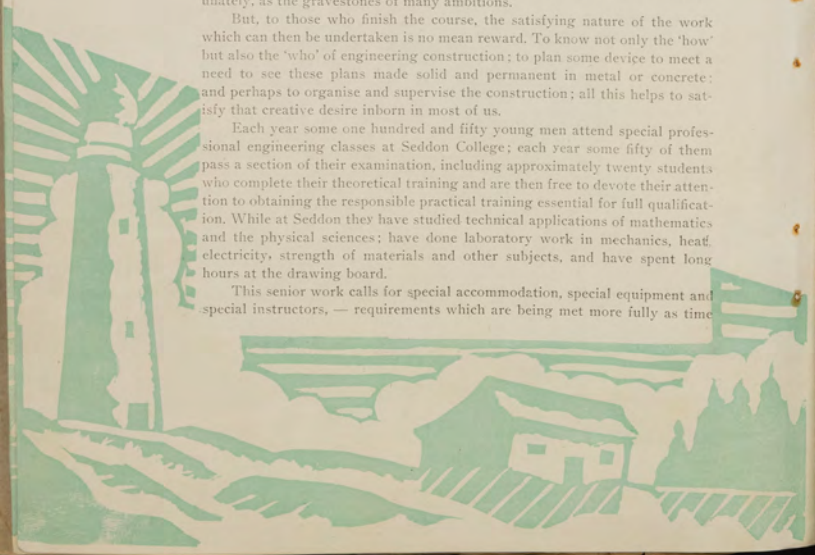
The "Steel Hut" Students

THE professional engineer plans, organises and scientifically conceives. The journey to professional status is long in time and the route is not easy to traverse; the examination milestones which mark the path serve also, unfortunately, as the gravestones of many ambitions.

But, to those who finish the course, the satisfying nature of the work which can then be undertaken is no mean reward. To know not only the 'how' but also the 'who' of engineering construction; to plan some device to meet a need to see these plans made solid and permanent in metal or concrete: and perhaps to organise and supervise the construction; all this helps to satisfy that creative desire inborn in most of us.

Each year some one hundred and fifty young men attend special professional engineering classes at Seddon College; each year some fifty of them pass a section of their examination, including approximately twenty students who complete their theoretical training and are then free to devote their attention to obtaining the responsible practical training essential for full qualification. While at Seddon they have studied technical applications of mathematics and the physical sciences; have done laboratory work in mechanics, heat, electricity, strength of materials and other subjects, and have spent long hours at the drawing board.

This senior work calls for special accommodation, special equipment and special instructors, — requirements which are being met more fully as time



The Cast Of The Chinese Lantern

Opening Scene Act I. Chinese Lantern

Closing Scene of Act III. Of The Chinese Lantern

Photographs by Bettina

passes. This year a well-fitted steel hut, erected some distance from the bustle and noise of the junior school, has provided satisfactory class rooms, as well as facilities for morning and afternoon tea and other student activities. It is, in fact, now recognised as their special headquarters. New surveying gear has arrived from England, and an order has been placed for strength of materials equipments, including a direct reading hardness tester and a rotary fatigue testing machine.

Mr. Wilshere, who successfully helped many students through subjects as diverse as mechanics, mathematics, surveying and hydraulics, has left the School to take an important post as Department Head in the Hutt Valley Memorial Technical College; We have been fortunate in recruiting Mr. H. F. Taylor to the full-time staff. Mr. Taylor, who is a University graduate in Civil Engineering, has had many years professional engineering experience

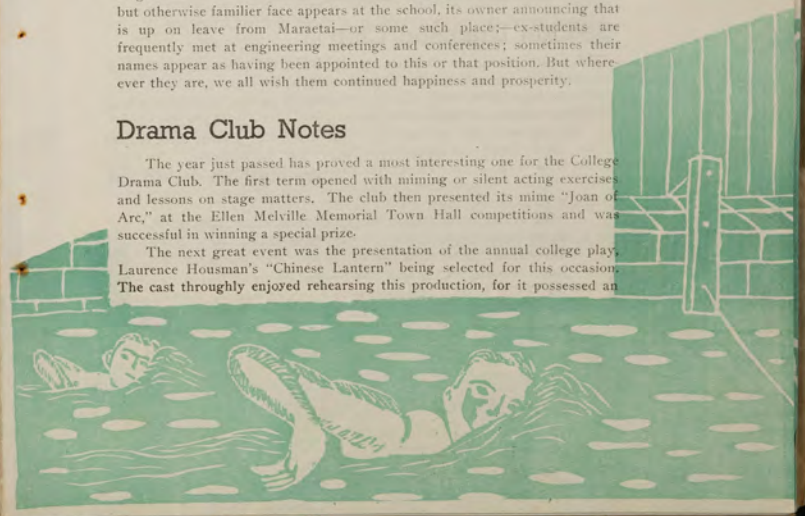
Early this year a report on the Education, Training and Supply of Professional Engineers in New Zealand was prepared by a Consultative Committee and presented to the Minister of Education. This report is very comprehensive and makes a number of recommendations which if put into effect, will require, amongst other things, that the professional engineering student do even more laboratory work than at present.

One matter of regret is that it is difficult to keep in touch with students and their work after they leave the College. They dispere throughout the length and breath of New Zealand, and even overseas. Occasionally a bronzed but otherwise familier face appears at the school, its owner announcing that is up on leave from Maraetai—or some such place;—ex-students are frequently met at engineering meetings and conferences; sometimes their names appear as having been appointed to this or that position. But where ever they are, we all wish them continued happiness and prosperity.

Drama Club Notes

The year just passed has proved a most interesting one for the College Drama Club. The first term opened with miming or silent acting exercises and lessons on stage matters. The club then presented its mime "Joan of Arc," at the Ellen Melville Memorial Town Hall competitions and was successful in winning a special prize.

The next great event was the presentation of the annual college play, Laurence Housman's "Chinese Lantern" being selected for this occasion. The cast throughly enjoyed rehearsing this production, for it possessed an



unusual oriental flavour and was interspersed with melodious songs and choruses, the music being specially composed by Mr. Harry James.

The Press reviewed our humble efforts quite favourably, so we felt that perhaps, after all, we might not have been as bad as we thought we were We do wish to thank Mr. Choate and the Typo. and Woodwork boys, Miss Stubbs and Miss Bell and the dressmaking team, and the laboratory staff and masters in charge, also Mr. Cartwright and the typography assistants for all their valuable and good-natured help in printing the programmes. Oh! we have omitted the "make-up' team: Mrs. Grant, Mr. Farrant and helpers; but we have not forgotten their expert aid, for rumour has it that one mother looked vainly for her child acting in the play, but failed to recognise her lamb.

After all, in spite of our long-suffering producer's (Mr. Grant) agony of mind, on critical occasions—not to mention ours, trying to learn our 'lines'—in spite of voices which sometimes squeaked unexpectedly, we enjoyed our work and look forward again —those of us who remain—to another production in 1950.

Our "After the season" party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grant was a real show, where we consider we performed "extempore" best of all.

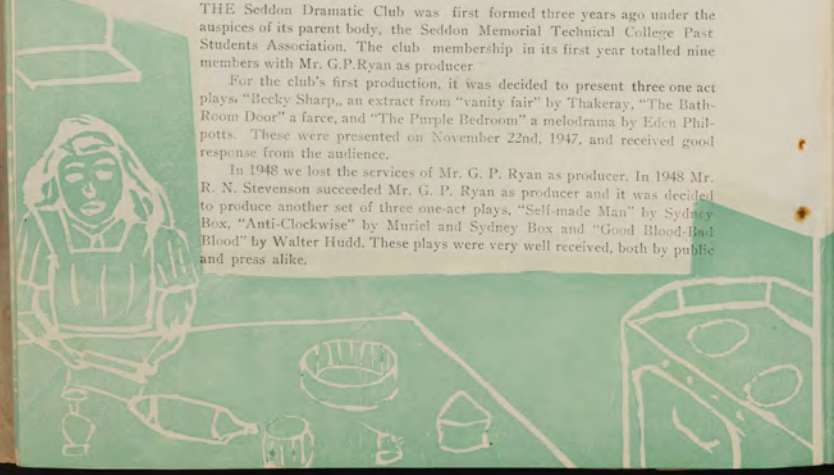
Good luck, Dora, Terry, and Alan. Many happy memories of good times together remain associated with your names.

Seddon Dramatic Club

THE Seddon Dramatic Club was first formed three years ago under the auspices of its parent body, the Seddon Memorial Technical College Past Students Association. The club membership in its first year totalled nine members with Mr. G.P.Ryan as producer

For the club's first production, it was decided to present three one act plays, "Becky Sharp,, an extract from "vanity fair" by Thakeray, "The Bath-Room Door" a farce, and "The Purple Bedroom" a melodrama by Eden Philpotts. These were presented on November 22nd, 1947, and received good response from the audience.

In 1948 we lost the services of Mr. G. P. Ryan as producer. In 1948 Mr. R. N. Stevenson succeeded Mr. G. P. Ryan as producer and it was decided to produce another set of three one-act plays, "Self-made Man" by Sydney Box, "Anti-Clockwise" by Muriel and Sydney Box and "Good Blood-Bad Blood" by Walter Hudd. These plays were very well received, both by public and press alike.



After the public performance of the thee one-act plays on the 30th September, a number of birthday parties were celebrated at the respective members' homes and a good time had by all. Other social activities included the presentation of the sketch "Old Moore's Almanac" for vaious other organizations in and around Auckland.

Early in 1949 it was decided to set up our own executive and constitution. This was done at the Annual General Meeting on the 30th March, 1949. The name of the club was officially changed to the "Seddon Dramatic club," and the officers elected were:—

Patron	- - -	Mr. H. M. Scott
Presiden.	- - -	Mr. R. N. Stevenson
Secretary-Treasurer	-	Miss June Moody
Committee	- - -	Miss Margaret Chichester
		Messrs: E. T. Armour, K. H. Southgate

A Social Committee was also elected, consisting of Miss Dawn Collicoat, Messrs. M. Cole and K. H. Southgate.

The objects of the club were set down in the constitution as follows:-

(1) To help promote the development of the art of drama in the community by the presentation of plays and sketches etc. and by participation with other groups in undertakings of a like nature.

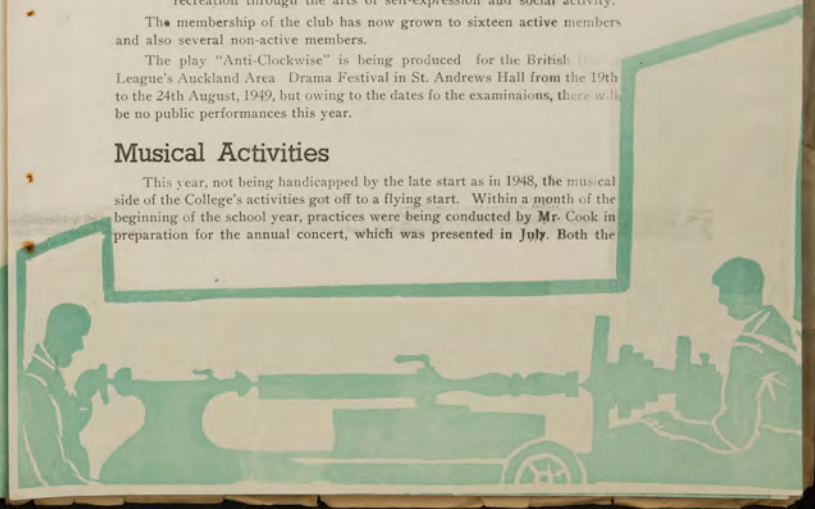
(2) To foster a spirit of comradeship and goodwill by giving members leaving the College an opportunity to retain contacts with their friends and the College, and to provide them with healthy recreation through the arts of self-expression and social activity.

The membership of the club has now grown to sixteen active members and also several non-active members.

The play "Anti-Clockwise" is being produced for the British [illegible] League's Auckland Area Drama Festival in St. Andrews Hall from the 19th to the 24th August, 1949, but owing to the dates fo the examinaions, there will be no public performances this year.

Musical Activities

This year, not being handicapped by the late start as in 1948, the musical side of the College's activities got off to a flying start. Within a month of the beginning of the school year, practices were being conducted by Mr. Cook in preparation for the annual concert, which was presented in July. Both the



orchestra and the choir were concerned, and it was not long before the concert programme began to take shape.

The concert itself was most successful, the items generally being of a much higher standard of performance than last year, with a more varied and therefore better balanced programme. In particular, the progress of the orchestra must be commented upon. Due, no doubt, to an increase in the number and ability of the players, their presentations were most enjoyable.

The choirs, under the direction of Mr. Cook and Mr. Haigh, rendered some very charming and well rehearsed items, while the presentation of the Heavens are Telling" by massed choirs and orchestra was most pleasing. A notable, and most welcome, feature of the concert was the appearance of the recently re-formed military band, under the baton of Mr. Aston. Following the example of the years previous to the last, the musical concert was entirely divorced from the dramatic offering, to the general satisfaction of all concerned with both productions.

For the Secondary Schools Music Festival, the College had eight representatives in the orchestra (a number which needs to be in order to enhance the musical standing of the College), but because of a dire shortage of time we had no representatives in the choirs an omission which must be remedied next year to regain some lost prestige.

At present the choirs and orchestra are rehearsing a list of items to enliven the annual prizegiving which is to be held later this year. The general idea is to provide a light, entertaining "first-half", to usher in a mood suitable for the giving and receiving of prizes, and to set a good pace for the evening, making it an entertainment as well as an "occasion".

Taken all round, this has been a successful year for the musical fraternity of the college, and those who will be returing next year look for greater successes.

Literary Prizes

Serious Prose: "Empire Unity", "The Big Top"—Equal
Humorous Prose: "My Small Brother"
Highly Commended.
Serious Verse: "Red Shoes"
"The Moon"; Highly Commended
Humorous Verse: "The Human Race"

SPORTS NOTES

FIRST XV NOTES

Although this was not a good year for the 1st. XV as far as results go, the spirit and morale of the team was always at a high level, and defeat did not discourage the team to any degree. Lack of speedy backs was the main fault in the team, yet it was shown by the close score against King's College that they could have moulded into a sound combination. The loss of various key backs at critical stages of the competition seriously affected the team.

The following players were awarded their colours:—Stewart (Capt.), Blair (Vice-Capt.), McGregor, Cebalo, Pickering, Evaroa, Ambridge, Hall, Harvey, Dennerley, Marshall, Parkinson, Smith, Te Whare, Rakena, McBride and Archer.

McGregor, usually a forward, was a safe full-back who was not hustled into errors by the charging of opposing forwards. Cebalo was a wing who improved greatly during the season, was always dangerous and prevented tries by good defence. The other wing, Evarca, was good until injured, and from then on played better, and was outstanding for his determination. Simpson was the substitute wing and needs match experience. At centre Pickering lacked pace, but tackled well showed ability on attack. Ambridge, 2nd 5-8ths had his good days and his bad. He could intercept very well without overdoing it ,but also lacked pace. At 1st 5-8ths, Stewart, the captain, was an energetic leader whose tackling was very sound, while his attacking ability was missed when he was injured. Hall capably filled Stewart's place; but was often caught in possession. At half-back Harvey played some good games. His tackling was very solid.

The forwards, although the mainstay of the team, were handicapped by too many roving forwards. Thus possession of the ball was not gained. The front row Dennerly, Marshall, Parkinson were good enough to outhook the opposition; but were pushed off the ball by heavier and better packed scrums. Marshall was an excellent hooker. The locks, Te Whare and Rakena were hard players who used their weight in the rucks. The breakaways Blair and Smith were in everything and Blair especially seemed tireless. He led the pack effectively. Smith tackled very solidly. Archer and McBride played back row or breakaway with equal effectiveness. McBride was to the fore in the rucks and Archer in the line-outs and the loose.

V. Otahuhu College. Lost 0-25.

The O.C. forwards dominated the game which was played under atrocious conditions. The Seddon pack worked well but was out played.

V. Mt. Albert Grammar Lost 3-21.

In a fast, open game Mt. Albert's speedy three-quarters, with a feast of the ball, shadowed ours. Our forwards broke fast and covered well. Evaroa scored a try for Seddon.

V. Kings College. Lost 0-11.

Although given a feast of the ball Kings could only score 11 points, mainly due to the very solid tackling of our backs and through the forwards holding their own. 8 points down at half-time. Seddon improved markedly, and held Kings. Smith, usually a forward, was outstanding a full-back.

V. Sacred Heart College ,Lost 0-18.

Again losing the ball Seddon defended well and was, as the paper said, unlucky to lose by so much. Three penalties made up the half-time score against us. In this game Evaroa was injured and taken to hospital.

V. Avondale College. lost 3-11.

While Avondale played a strong forwards game, we fed our backs. A penalty by Archer evened the scored at half-time. Due to lapses Avondale scored two simple tries in the second spell.

V. A. G. S. Lost 3-67.

With the score at 3-10 after less than ten minutes play our backs were simply outclassed. Their tackling and positional play was poor. The team was reorganised due to injury and had several forwards playing in the backs. Early in the second spell the Captain, Stewart received a bad knee injury and left the field. Archer kicked a penalty for Seddon.

V. Takapuna Grammar. Lost 0-5.

The team showed some of its earlier form in holding Takapuna, although the defence was still not sure. The forwards played well but the backs lacked penetration.

V. Mt. Albert Grammar, Lost 3-16.

The forwards came out even, but the backs were outpaced. They tackled well and ran hard, especially Cebalo and Evaroa, who was in his first game since injury. In the first spell Blair left the field injured. Archer kicked a penalty for Seddon.

V. Takapuna Grammar. Lost 0-21.

Again the backs lapsed badly in positional play and left too many gaps in their defence. The team slipped badly in the second half.

V. Avondale College. Lost 0-9.

With Stewart playing again the team put up a creditable performance and was unlucky not to score on several occasions. The forwards played very well,while the backs were running and tackling strongly. Pickering, usually centre, played well at hali-back.

NON-CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

V. Pukekohe. Lost 10-25.

This was a bright, fast game played at Pukekohe in which our backs were outpaced. 16-5 down at half-time Seddon rallied strongly in the second half, to the end of which, Stewart left the field injured. The forwards played hard football, prominent being McBride and Smith in the rucks and Blair and Archer in the line-outs. Harvey played well at half-back. Seddon's tries were scored by Stewart and Cebalo, both converted by Archer.

V. Hamilton. Lost 6-14.

Arter leading 6-0 till halfway through the second spell the team, without the Captain and Vice Captain the team lacked leadership and fell out on simple errors. In the first half a high score looked likely. The backs were running hard and the forwards raking the ball. Prominent in the forwards were Smith, Te Whare and Rakena for their hard play. Seddon's tries were scored by Cebalo and Smith.

V. Stratford. Drew 8-8.

This was the match looked forward to from the beginning of the season. As time drew near the Stratford trip was the sole topic of conversation, and as no member of the team had been down before, it was a subject well discussed and conjectured upon. We knew we would have a good time, but the hospitality and friendliness of the Stratford people was really overwhelming. Everything possible was done to make our stay enjoyable, and both the basketball and football teams will always be indebted to the people of Stratford for the very fine time given us there.

The account of the game was given in full in the Taranaki Herald on the day after the match.

2B

Although our results of the season's play were not good, we all enjoyed playing hard football. All games were played with enthusiasm and good spirit. Our main difficulty throughout the season was to find sufficient players to make a team. The players we did have were on the whole good tryers, but were inexperienced and were too light.

Some of our best games were with Sacred Heart and Avondale. In the second round the last game with A.G.S. was, I think, the best. Having been given a good beating in the first round we fully expected to be beaten again. A.G.S. put on the first two tries which brought the score up to six nil. Then Cole kicked a remarkable goal from almost half way but missed two close shots, it was a great game and A.G.S. won 18-3.

We would like to thank Mr Brooking for his patient coaching and interest during the season.

3A RUGBY NOTES

This year, our coach, Mr. McKillop was at first undecided as to whether we should enter a team in the A grade, because as usual, this grade provided competition.

However, we assured him that we should enter, and commenced strongly by defeating Otahuhu College by 23 to nil. The next week Mt. Albert surprised and defeated us, 23 to nil. During the next four weeks Fate treated us unkindly, for, firstly, Griffiths (vice captain) left school; two others received serious temporary injuries, and then our very fast win-threequarter, Moncur left school, unexpectedly.

Consequently, the team had to be reorganised with Pepere then becoming full-back, where his play was outstanding; Parnell became wing-three quarter; Gardiner hooker, and Peden developed as a skilful half-back.

During the season we had a trip to Pukekohe, and then one to Thames. Although we did not win these matches, we all enjoyed them.

It is not an overstatement to say that had we not experienced such bad luck, we could have probably finished second or third in the competition, however it was a very enjoyable season.

Team: Griffin - captain, Gardiner - vice captain, Te Pepere, Parnell, Hallas, Cochrane, Andrews, Rhodes, Walters, Peden, Silveira, King, McIntyre, Hay, Curgenven, Barford, Turner, Keyte, Moncur, Griffiths.

RESULTS :

v. Otahuhu College, Won 23-0;
v. Mt. Albert Grammar, Lost 0-23,
v. Kings College, Won 3-0
v. Sacred Heart College, Lost 8-14;
v. St. Peters, Lost 3-26;
v. Auckland Grammar, Lost 6-17;
v. Dilworth, Lost 5-14;
v. Sacred Heart, Won 17-0;
v. Otahuhu College, Won 14-3;
v. Kings College, Lost 3-9;
v. Pukekohe, Lost 3-11;
v. Thames at Thames, Lost 0-11;
v. Thames at Domain, Lost 3-14.

3B RUGBY

The 3B Rugby team had a rather uninteresting season this year mainly because of the lack of good players. Some however, were of a reasonable standard, numbering among these was our full-back Webster who was always on the spot when our line was in danger or there were some points to be scored. Walker played a good game also and his tackling was always sound. Our hooker Jones also was a consistant player. We were unlucky to lose Walters to the 3A during the early part of the season as his play inspired many a movement in our team. Taken all round we played enjoyable football and it was unfortunate that we did not score more victories.

4TH. GRADE A RUGBY

Due to not turning up on Saturday we lost many games which we should have won. We had a most enjoyable trip to Hamilton, thanks to our coaches Messrs, Turtill and Page. Hamilton fielded a very strong side and we were defeated 24 - 3.

Hooper, Hawkes, Seal and Sweeney played well in the forwards throughout the season. Wallace and Parris were powerful although the latter's handling at times was not very good. Perry, Langwell and Raisbeck also played well in the backs. All the others played reasonably well throughout the season All the games were enjoyed; the scores not always giving the indication of the play.

4B. RUGBY TEAM 1949

The forwards as players were all outstanding at times. Forsythe caused some major upsets with his blue jersey, for,on the first game, the referee became really puzzled, as we were playing Takapuna Grammar (blue jersey). Untill the enterprising Mr. T—L hit upon the idea of tying a handkerchief around the unfortunate Forsythe's arm. This game was won by three tries to two penalty kicks making a score of 9-6. The Auckland Grammar C team proved to be no opposition to the IV's (6-0).

The last game against Mt. Albert Grammar was a spectacular win for the fourths by 5-3. It was Roger the **brilliant second five-eighths (at times)** who won the day with a devastating kick from the sideline. However the Capt., Ambrose, T5 had no idea of his teams win until he was imformed later by Vice Captain Robinson. Among the oddities of the team was the wing Sinclair who it seemed had trouble with his **football** boots. The team was comprised of 12 3rd formers 2 4th formers and 3 5th formers.

The players were:
Ful Back Brown, Centres Wong, Williams, Sinclair, Five-Eighths Rodger and Shing Half-Back Campbell Forwards Ambrose (Capt.) Robinson (Vice Capt.) White, Bear Forsythe, Jeffories, Jupe, Moon, Hiroti and Jospehs.

.... 5TH GRADE RUGBY 1949 ....

This season we were fortunate in having eight of last years players back and around these eight due to the coaching of Mr. Stevenson we built up a good team eventually finishing runners up to Sacred Heart in the Championship. In this we were a trifle unlucky to lose as we never had our line crossed during the competition.

The team was as follows:—
Oliver (Captain) Cunningham (Vice-Captain) Magee, Molloy, Kilgour, Mirko, Roberts, Wallace, McConchie, Lusty, Bell, Buckton, Urquhort, Jumahai McKee, Nicholl, Wairata, Ibbetson B. Smith.

The first game of the season was:—

V. Otahuhu. @ Kings.

It was a very wet day and after a scrappy game we won 34 - 0.

V. Mt. Abert @ Mt Albert.

This game although won 12 - 0, showed us the weakness we would have to eliminate if we wanted to win the Championship.

V. Northcote @ The Domain.

Northcote had beaten Grammar and were one of the leading teams until we defeated them 21 - 0.

V. ST. Peter's @ Domain.

We won this game 31 - 0 and it is interesting to note that six of the eight tries were scored by the backs.

V. Dilworth @ Dilworth.

Won 13 - 3.

It was in this game we had our first points scored against us, (a penalty goal). This game was played with a depleted side as several of our original players were absent. The game was

FIRST FIFTEEN

3A Rugby Team

4th Grade "A" Rugby Team

4th Grade "B" Rugby Team

5th Grade "A" Rugby Team

7th Grade Rugby Team

First Soccer X1

"A" Soccer XI

"B" Soccer XI

much closer than the score indicated.

V. Grammar @ Grammar.

Won 12 - 0.

This was the second year in succession we defeated Grammar, and, if the day had been dry the score would have been considerably higher.

V. Takapuna @ Takapuna.

Won 30 - 0.

All tries in this game were scored by the backs. The three-quarters Kilgour and Cunningham scoring six between them.

V. Avondale @ Avondale.

Won 3 - 0.

A very hard game with the decision in doubt right to the finish.

V. Sacred Heart @ Dilworth.

Lost 6 - 3.

This was the Championship final and a lage crowd attended. Mr. Scott (Principal), and Messrs. Ohlson (Coach 1st XV), Carnachan (coach 1st. XI hockey), McKillop, Adams, Leeves and Dr. O'Shannessy represented the staff. The game was mainly a forwards game and though Sacred Heart always have good forwards ours held their own with them. Sacred Heart scored two penalties to our one. For the last fifteen minutes we attacked their line but failed to add to our total.

SUMMARY: - Games Played - 9. Games Won - 8. Games Lost - 1. Points For - 159. Points Against - 9.

Four non-competition games were played:-

One against Central Auckland Reps.

Won 42 - 0.

V. Thames @ Domain.

Draw 3 - 3.

This was a very hard game and the score was a good indication of play.

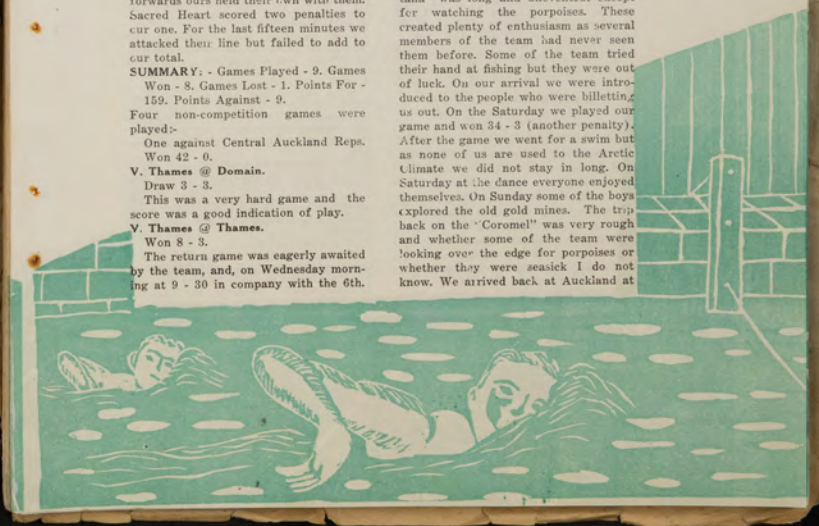
V. Thames @ Thames.

Won 8 - 3.

The return game was eagerly awaited by the team, and, on Wednesday morning at 9 - 30 in company with the 6th. Grade we set out for Thames. We arrived at our destination two and a half hours later and after having our lunch on the beach we made our way to the school. The game was another hard one. And though Thames were leading 3 - 0 at half-time we recovered to win 8 - 3. We were then given afternoon tea by the girls of Thames High School. Having finished our tea we went down town and witnessed an efficient display of fire-fighting by the Thames Brigade. As they possess only one engine several men had to arrive the best possible way, so one man arrived (when the fire was out) on a push-bike. The trip back was very noisy as every one was in high spirit over our win. We arrived home at about 8p.m.

V. Coromandel @ Coromandel.

Due to the efforts of Mr. Stevenson our coach a trip to Coromandel was arranged for us. We left school at ten o'clock Friday and arrived back at Auckland at 6 - 30 Sunday evening. The trip up to Coromandel on the "M. V. Maretana" was long and uneventful except for watching the porpoises. These created plenty of enthusiasm as several members of the team had never seen them before. Some of the team tried their hand at fishing but they were out of luck. On our arrival we were introduced to the people who were billetting us out. On the Saturday we played our game and won 34 - 3 (another penalty). After the game we went for a swim but as none of us are used to the Arctic climate we did not stay in long. On Saturday at the dance everyone enjoyed themselves. On Sunday some of the boys explored the old gold mines. The trip back on the "Coromel" was very rough and whether some of the team were looking over the edge for porpoises or whether they were seasick I do not know. We arrived back at Auckland at



6 - 30. And everyone would like to thank Mr. Scott for allowing us time off school and Mr.Stevenson our coach for arranging such an enjoyable trip.

Our total points for the season were:- Points For - 246 Points Against - 18.

COACH COMMENT:-

This team has had a very successful season, due to the able leadership of their Captain (R.Oliver) and Vice-Captain (O.Cunningham), and a team spirit which has always been of a high order. Though dissappointing was the loss of the championship game - a fine sense of sportsmanship has at all times prevailed both on and off the football field. A team of boys of which I am very proud.

6A RUGBY

Although the team did not have a great deal of success during the season, all the boys enjoyed their games and took the results in a good spirit.

If the team that started out at the beginning of the season had been able to keep together, the results would have been different for as it was, the team that won the championship only defeated us by 6 points to 3. The regular team was: Lockie (Captain), Chan (Vice-Captain), Jackson, Morris, Maxwell, Williamson, McKenty, Smith, Hennerly, Dawson, Gibb, Pryor, Hayes, Ensor, Moshem and Thompson.

It is difficult to pick out individual players but those that showed up most were; Lockie half-back, who played very soundly both in attack and defence; Chan, 2nd five-eighths who was a strong runner but had a tendency to run across the field; Morris, breakaway, who was always on the ball and was always chasing the opposing backs; Maxwell was a good all rounder, good on the defence annd having speed

At the beginning of the season, we had a visit from the Thames 6th grade whom we narrowly defeated 3-0 with a penalty, after a hard even game. At the end of the season we went down to Thames where after a very hard game we managed to hold them to a 3 all draw. All the boys enjoyed this trip, being made to feel at home as soon as they arrived

Many thanks go to Mr. W. M. Smyth whose coaching helped the team immensely during the season.

THE 1ST XI 1949

Due to bad weather conditions the grounds this year have been in such poor shape that the Secondary Schools teams were not permitted to use them on many occasions. This has resulted in the team playing only seven competition matches during the whole season. Also the Seddon teams have missed practices on a number of Tuesdays due to these same weather conditions. As a result the team did not have the success it had hoped for, the results of the games being;

V. Otahuhu. Won 1-0

Mediocre game spoiled mainly by insufficient refereeing. (Scorer:- Coyle)

V. Avondale. Drew 2-2

Played in liquid mud. Avondale, the superior team, tried to play good, open ball but had no chance to do so being muffled by efficient tackling. We would probably have been beaten on a dry day. (Scorers:- Hobbs, Risbridge.)

V. Mt Albert. Lost 1-2

Good enjoyable game, but we were unlucky to lose. Game slightly marred by referee not sticking to his original decisions. Scorer:- Fletcher)

V. A.G.S. Lost 1-3

Team played well for the first half but packed up in the second spell. Team on the whole would not tackle or "go in" this being particularly noticeable in second spell. (Scorer:- Risbridge, penalty)

V. Mt. Albert. Lost 1-4

Four weeks without a game had not done team much good. They did not get much practice either. Game played in gluey mud in which a light team could not get moving. Scorer:-Risbridge penalty)

V. Otahuhu. Lost 2-3

Playing 9 men against 11 the team held Otahuhu very well on a field covered for the greater part of its area with 1" of clear water. (Scorer:- Hobbs, Cunningham)

V. Avondale. Drew 0-0

A good fast game enjoyed by all. Played on a dry field (for once) the score was an excellent indication of the game.

The 1st XI was well represented in the Secondary Schools Tournaments played in Auckland and Wellington. In the open grade tournament in Auckland we had Cunningham and Risbridge in the Auckland teams. And our star performer for the Auckland team in the under 16 tournament in Wellington was Hobbs, the captain of that team.

INTERMEDIATE SOCCER IX 1949

This season this team was successful in being placed runners-up to A.G.S in the Secondary Schools Intermediate Soccer Competition.

The team was for the season's games were drawn from the following players; Bush, Solomon, Kerr, Dalton Ellingham, (Vice-capt) Worsley, Thompson, Rielly, Meredith, (Captain) Pickering, Mathieson, Ramsay, Trenamin, Harris.

V. Otahuhu Tech. Won 7-1

Scorers were; Thompson 3, Mathieson 2, Rielly and Worsley 1 each.

V. Takapuna G.S. Won 4-0

This was an excellent game played in ideal conditions.

Scoreres were;Meridith 2, Thompson and Mathieson 1 each.

V. Avondale. Won 1-0

A very hard gamefought out on a rainy soaked ground under foul conditions.

Dalton was successful in getting the deciding goal, 2 minutes before time.

V. Mt. Albert G.S. Drew 2-2

An even game played on a soggy ground.

Scoreres were for S.M.T.C. Pickering, Thompson, M.A.G.S. goals were by Mills and Hamill.

V. A.G.S. Lost 0-3

A game which seemed to be controlled by A.G.S. the better team. S.M.T.C. was weak in defence and lacked combination in the forward line, while Ellingham at Centre-half played an excellent game, to the score as low as 3.

V. T.G.S. Won 2-0

Scorers were; Pickering and Mathieson.

V.O.T.C.. Won 5-1

The scorers: Pickering 4 Thompson 1

V. M.A.G.S. Lost 0-1

A very hard fought game played at the Domain Tech being very unlucky not to score in the second spell.

V.Avondale College. .Won 1-0. . . . .

The scorer was Meredith.

Altogether Tech won 6, lost 2, Drew 1 of the 9 games played.

This season an Intermediate team went to Hamilton and played Hamilton High School which won 1-0 in a very every one who went. The team consisted of several intermediate players who are playing senior grade soccer for the school.

The team was: Bush, Howell, Solomon, Meredith (Capt.), Ellingham, Dalton, Reilly, Ramsay, Worsley.

They were well received by Hamilton boys and enjoyed themselves immensely

The Intermediate team owe the appeciation to Mr. Schlup and Mr. Steele.

JUNIOR A SOCCER TEAM

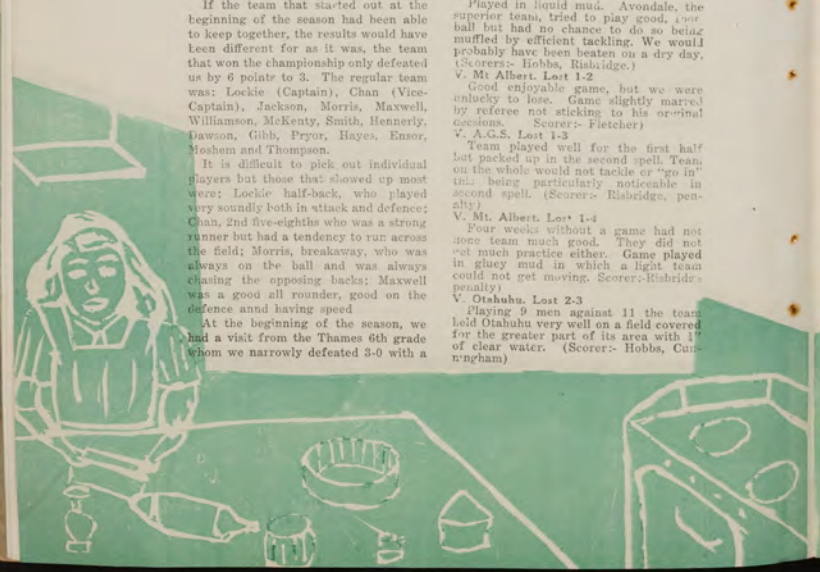
Results of Junior A Team

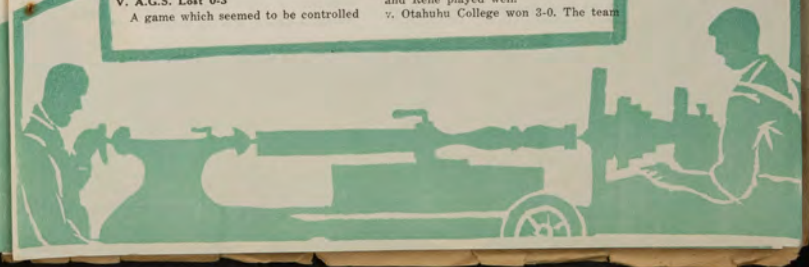
The team had a successfull year being runners-up in the championship to M.A.G.S. Here are the results of the matches:-

1st Round

v. Takapuna Grammar drew 0-0. The team did not find their feet as it was their first game. Sharples, Williams, and Rehe played well.

v. Otahuhu College won 3-0. The team





should have won by more but missed many easy shots. Ellis played a good game.

v. Avondale College won 2-1. A very hard game in which we won in the last few minutes. Howell played well as did Hall and Williams.

v. Mt. Albert Grammar lost 2-1 our first loss. We were unlucky in that we had to play a reserve who played a good game considering he had not played with the team before. The whole team played well.

v. Auckland Grammar lost 2-0. A very unlucky match for us and if it had not been for our two fullbacks Merwyn and Williams we would have lost by more.

2nd Round

v. Takapuna Grammar won 3-1. A good game. We had improved since the 1st Round.

v. Avondale College won 2-0. We should have won by much more. Those who played well included Howell, Ellis, Wynn and Rehe.

v. Mt. Albert Grammar lost 1-0. We only played ten men. Howell played a brilliant game in goals as did Merwyn at right fullback, and D. Williams at left fullback. The team was:-

Howell, Merwyn, D. Williams, L. Williams, Sharples, Whiteside, Wynn, Ellis, Hall, Dryland, Rehe, Mitchell.

We wish to thank Merwyn our captain. Wynn our vice-captain and especially Mr. A. A. Smythe who wadied us along and helped us improve our football.

JUNIOR GRADE, B SECTION

Regular players were: Holmes capt., Wallace vice-capt., Menzies, Bain, Beard, Page, Howard, Murphy, Price, Chalkland and Dryland. Others who played were: Burson (twice), Keys (4 times), Whiteside (twice), Ellis (twice).

Played Mt. Albert..Won 6-0.

Although this was the first game Seddon proved itself to be the better team. Holmes, Howard, Chalkland and Walalace (3) netted for Seddon. Ellis, Price, and Chalkland played well.

Played Auck. Grammar (B)..Won 5-1

Through a piece of good management Auckland Gram. scored a well-earned goal, but Seddon ran out comfortable winners. Howard, Dryland, and Price scored for Seddon. Holmes, Wallace and Menzies played a good game.

Played A.G.S. (C). Won 10-0.

This was a good game, but Seddon were the stronger team. Seddon scorers were Dryland, Chalkland, Murphy, and Holmes.

"1st HOCKEY XI NOTES"

The Senior Hockey Eleven again entered in the 3rd. grade competition this year, but owing to the high standard of play and the number of young inexperienced players in the team we did not do as well as we had hoped.

The team was:--

Jones (Captain), Bayliss (Vice-captain), Dowden, Sale, Campbell. Brown, Jenkins, Pitt, Pine, Windsor, Williams.

Others who played were:-- King. James.

The team that played in the Wanganui annual five-a-side tournament were:--

Jones Sale, Windsor, Pitt, and Pine.

Results of Matches:--

Versus University: Lost 10--0

This being our first match we missed many opportunities but were unlucky not to score on several occasions.

Versus Ardmore: Won by Default.

Versus Grammar Old Boys: Lost 9--1.

Grammar being one of the leading teams in the early stages of the competition defeated us after a very fast game.

Versus Training College: Won 4--2.

The team played badly in the first half but settled down to gain the advantage in the second.

Versus Otahuhu College: Lost 8--2.

A very disappointing game with a rearranged team.

Versus Training College: Won 6--1.

The team went away to a good start scoring five goals in the first half. In the second half both teams played determinedly.

Versus Trinity College: Lost 7--5.

A very sound game, both sides played well under heavy conditions.

Versus Avondale College: Lost 7--1.

Versus Mt. Albert: Lost 9--0.

A one-side game in the closing stages.

Versus Auckland Grammar: Lost 10--0.

Played badly against the leading team who displayed a very high standard of hockey.

Versus Grammar Old Boys: Lost 2--1.

A game in which everyone played well.

Versus Auckland Grammar Lost 12--1.

The biggest defeat we suffered and it was plain to see the great advantage they had over us.

Versus Pukekohe Won 6--2.

A well deserved win for our team although played on a very muddy ground.

Versus Hamilton Won 3--2.

A very close game and a very happy win.

"The N.Z. Secondary School Tournament."

The annual Secondary School Hockey Tournament was held in Auckland this year. Teams from all over New Zealand attended. This tournament was held over a period of five days. On Monday a Civic Reception was given to the visiting and local players; the first matches being played on Tuesday morning.

The results of our matches were:-

Versus Gisborne High School Lost 7--0.

Being completely unaccustomed to the style of playadopted by Gisborne we were unable to settle down to constructive play.

Versus Wanganui College Lost 5-0 . . .

Whanganui played well and were the winners of our section.

Versus Avondale College Drew 3--3.

A game uninteresting in the first half but which brightened up in the second with the levelling of the scores.

Versus Hamilton Tec. Won 3--1.

All members played well and a very pleasing win resulted.

Versus King Edward Tec. (Dunedin) Won 3--0.

A game with no outstanding features although being our fifth and last match it ended for us a very pleasant tournament

"AUCKLAND REPS."

After the tournament was completed a New Zealand Secondary School Representative Team was picked today an Auckland Representative Team in which Seddon were fortunate in having their Captain and Vice Captain, D. Jones and J. Bayliss. This is the first

time that the College has been represented in an Auckland team. Also Jacobson and Houltham were representitives in the seventh grade.

SECOND HOCKEY XI

Names of team:- P. James, K. Morris, L. Henery, G. McMillen, C. Day, R. Fedwood, D. Nicholson, J. Kays, P. Watts, E. Gawler, B. Clark, R. Brunton, K. Knaggs, N. Velji, J. Blott.

The team which consisted mainly of new players did very well, winning six games drawing two and losing two. Twenty-four goals were scored by the team and fifteen against. There were several finds in both the forwards and backs but it would be unfair to mention names as the team played very well. Taking into account those members who intend returning next year we are assured of another exciting season. Although we attempted to arrange games outside Auckland we were unsuccessful.

Results of matches:-

Auckland GrammarB: Won 1--0
Mt. Albert Grammar A: Won 2--1
Mt. Albert Grammar B: Won 3--1
Auckland Grammar A: Lost 0--1
Otahuhu College Won 3--0
Auckland Grammar A: Lost 1--7
Auckland Grammar B: Draw 1--1
Mt. Albert Grammar A: Draw 1--1
Mt. Albert Grammar B: Won 9--0
Otahuhu College Won 3--0

THE HOCKEY TRIP

The team which played in the annual five-a-side tournament at Wanganui comprised the following:-

Jones (Captain), Sale, Windsor, Pitt and Pine.

For this tournament, the five members of the team suffered a period of intensive training and were not sorry to see the day of departure. Considerable anxiety was caused when one of our number reported sick. Our fears were groundless as he appeared next day as fit as ever.

On Tuesday afternoon the 27th of September we began the first section of our trip which was to Hamilton. Unlike last year we spent a comfortable night and were ready for the road next morning, our destination being New Plymouth.

All went well till about thirty miles out from Te Awamutu when for some then unknown reason Mr. Carnachan turned off the main road. From the back seat was issued a vigorous protest that we had taken the wrong turning. Imagine our surprise when we wound up at the Waitomo Caves. The trip through the caves afforded the team considerable enjoyment as part of it was by boat through the underground cavern which was covered with myriads of glow worms. From Waitomo we motored on, stopping only a few minutes at Te Kuiti. The drive over Mt. Messenger which caused considerable pain last year was nothing to our now hardy tourists.

New Plymouth was found very entertaining by the team. We greatly enjoyed riding in the speedy trams, and also a hike through Pukekura Park resulted in the team seeing more of the outskirts of New Plymouth than they had bargained for. Our stay here was prolonged by the refusal of the car to start.

Leaving about mid-day we proceeded to the Dawson Falls Hostel, Mt. Egmont. The deep snow below the Hostel forced us to push the car the final three or four hundred yards. The ski-ing proved to be the "high light" of our trip. The performances put up last year were easily beaten, as the better

equiped team had two veteran skiers in Jones and Sale.

After a chilly night Windsor insisted on being photographed next morning clad in only shorts and with snow sprinkled over him. Later, we again climbed the mountain to the ski-ing grounds where we remained till midday.

Leaving Dawson Falls we moved on leisurely to Wanganui not expecting further trouble from the car. How wrong we were. After coasting down one of the many hills outside Wanganui the car refused to continue and it was necessary for Jones accompanied by Pine and Windsor to thumb a ride to the nearest settlement which was Kai-Iwi. All that was found resembling a garage was a blacksmith's shed, so we had to continue to Wanganui and send out help from there.

The next day we played our three games, the results being:

V. Wellington Tec. Col. Old Boys. Lost.
V. Wanganui Tec. Col. Won.
V. Island Bay Won.

The first game found our team a little stiff travelling, and although we were down 2 - 0 at half time we managed to even up. A further goal was scored by Welington making the final score 3 - 2 in their favour.

The second game resulted in a decisive win for us. Unable to make any headway, the half time score was 1 - 0 in our favour. In the second half Wanganui scored to equalise. However after a period of loose play Jones scored a further two goals.

The third game also resulted in a win for us, completing our section play. We were disappointed to find that we had lost the section by half a point, but happy to be runners up.

We remained in Wanganui Saturday night and pushed off early next morning for Taupo via the Chateau stopping for lunch at Raetihi. Spending only a short period at the Chateau we continued on to Lake Taupo. Much pleasure was afforded to all when driving round a detour it was found necessary to ford three streams close together. Continuing round the lake edge we saw the sun shining brightly on the waters of the lake which presented a very beautiful sight. Reaching the Spa Hotel Taupo we enjoyed a swim in one of the many hot pools. After tea and another swim we relaxed and enjoyed a peaceful evening.

Next morning after having a final splash in the warm waters we visited the Huka Falls and Aratiatia Rapids. From there we journeyed to Atiamuri where we again left the main road to visit the Thermal area of Orakei Korako the Rainbow Rapids and the Whaka Heke Rapids.

Here again it was found necessary to ford two more streams the second being rather deeper than the first as the water mark was six inches up the door of the car. Returning to the main road our next stop was the Karapiro Hydro Works, from there to Cambridge and then on to Hamilton.

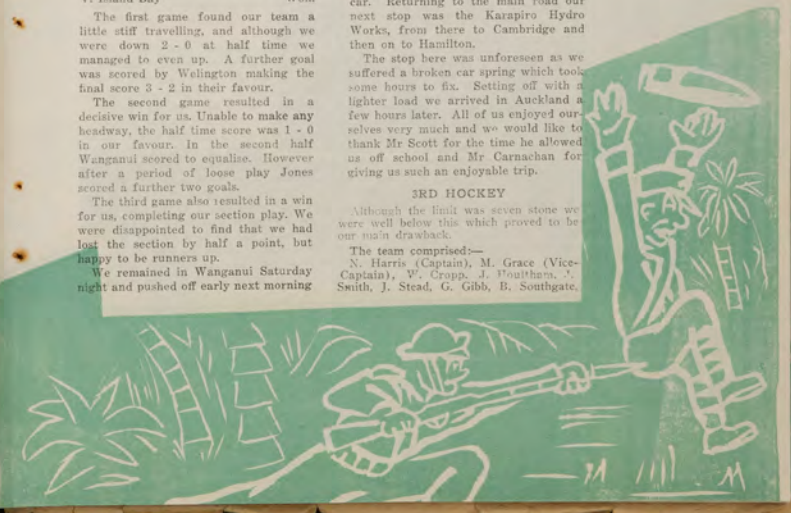
The stop here was unforeseen as we suffered a broken car spring which took some hours to fix. Setting off with a lighter load we arrived in Auckland a few hours later. All of us enjoyed ourselves very much and we would like to thank Mr Scott for the time he allowed us off school and Mr Carnachan for giving us such an enjoyable trip.

3RD HOCKEY

Although the limit was seven stone we were well below this which proved to be our main drawback.

The team comprised:—

N. Harris (Captain), M. Grace (Vice-Captain), W. Cropp, J. Houlthan, A. Smith, J. Stead, G. Gibb, B. Southgate.



J. Innes, W. Jacobson, S. Williams, K. Piethean.

Whangarei Trip:—

A team was sent to Whangarei but although we did not win we had a most enjoyable time. We would like to thank Mr. Scott for letting us have the time off school and Mr. Carnachan for taking us. The people who billetted us proved to be most hospitable and kind, perhaps too much so for the good of our hockey.

Results of Matches:—

Versus Otahuhu Technical College, won 2-1. Our first game, we were all very high spirited at this success. O.T.C. crossed our 25 yard line twice only.

Versus Somerville lost 4-0.

We were very disappointed after our first win.

Versus A.G.S. lost 6-1

A.G.S. were a much stronger and better team than we were.

Versus St Lukes lost 2-3.

A very close game which might have gone the other way.

Versus Owai Rovers won 4-0.

This game was won by the forwards, of whom Cropp and Grace both scored twice.

Versus Stanley Navy lost 9-1

We played on their home grounds which were very rough. They handled these conditions better than us.

Versus Otahuhu Technical College won 6-1.

In this game all three forwards scored freely. At this point I must mention the excellent play by W. Jacobson our goalkeeper.

Versus Auckland Grammar won 2-3.

This game was the best of the season. Auckland Grammar would have won if there had have been more time. We are now second in the subsidiary round.

FIRST ELEVEN 1948

Owing to the 'poliomyelites epidemic the seven matches which are usually played in two terms were crammed into the limited time of6 or 7 weeks. The team was considerably weaker than we had expected as several potential batsmen did not return because of the epidemic. It had one exceptionally good bowler in D. C. Airey. Don gained the distinction of being captain of the Secondary School Reps. and was a member of the North Island Brabin Cup team. He also had a very successful tour with Auckland Colts.

The team had a very enjoyable season. Besides competition games a very enjoyable game was played against Dilworth. The team was:— Airey (Capt.), Hunkin, Nicholson, Austin, Hudson, Palmers, Magee, Cathey, McMullen, Guy, Faithfull, Twiname.

1949

Although the record of the 1ST. XI for the first series of matches during 1949 is not very impressive. The experience gained and the improved batting form augurs well for the third term games. A mediocre attack and misfielding were the main reasons for the season's losses.

The first game was against Otahuhu College resulted in a loss but with an ounce of luck the result might easily have gone the other way. Our bad luck started on the train during the journey to King's College. Coyle, our "dark horse", developed appendicitis and were without a bowler to back up Merideth. The highest scorer was Meredith who made 26 in quick time.

In the second game, versus Mt. Albert Grammar the Seddon batting completely collapsed against a strong attack and the only batsmen to show any measure of confidence were Magee and Hobbs. S.M. T.C's. opening bowlers were Meredith and Plain. Meredith especially bowled well taking a wicket in each of his first two overs, so that Mt. Albert was two down for 4 runs. However, a very profitable third wicket stand yielded 51 runs and they declared with 131 for 5 wickets.

In the next game, against King's College, there was an improvement in the batting and although the total of 107 in two innings was not impressive, it was a creditable effort under the bad weather

First Hockey XI

2nd Hockey XI

3rd Hockey XI

Tennis Team

First Cricket X1

Junior Cricket XI

College Athletic Team

College Rowing Team

College Swimming Representatives

conditions which prevailed on the day Seddon batted. As a contrast King's batted in fine weather, and on a batsmen's wicket. In spite of this however, King's opening bats were dismissed cheaply but once again the third wicket provided the stumbling block and King's went on to amass 310 runs for 9 wickets.

Against Auckland Grammar School the batting improvement continued and, after a good start had been made by Sainty and Oliver, the later batsmen showed a fair measure of confidence. On one occasion Meredith missed hitting a six by inches. In this game the best innings were played S's opening pair put on just over a 100 by Sainty, Oliver, Hobbs and Magee. A.G. runs before they were parted but Seddon secured the next four wickets fairly cheaply at which stage Grammar declared their innings closed.

For the first term matches Magee and Oliver were first and second respectively in the batting averages while Blair headed the bowling averages with Langwell a close second. The thanks of the team go to our coach, Mr Brooking, for the patience he showed during the season, and his counsel on the finer points of the game was as helpful as it was respected.

3RD CRICKET (B)

The team had a very successful season as only one game was lost out-right.

The team was:—

J. G. Williams (Captain), Heaps Vice-Captain), Maggs, Muller, Curgenven Boyle, Leitch, Owen, Wallace, Denton, Hosking, Burr, West.

The bowler, Heaps, obtained the only hat-trick during the season against Sacred Heart.

While playing against Otahuhu, Maggs gave a magnificent display of one and half hour of batsmanship.

The team is looking forward to next season with enthusiasm and good sportsmanship.

4A XI 1949

The team was as follows:—

Rhodes, Wolsey, Peden, Griffin, Roberts Hickmott (Capt.), Hallas (V-Capt.), Marshall, Parkinson, Davies, Bell, and Flashman.

In the 1st. term the team performed moderately—1st. innings wins being gained over Sacred Heart, Avondale and Auckland Grammar. There was a great deal of merit attached to the latter win as "Tech" had to score 95 runs to win on the first innings, but when stumps were drawn had scored 107 for 7.

The best batsman during the season was Parkinson who scored a creditable 42 not out against A.G.S. He was given steady support by Hickmott, Davies, Bell and Hallas. The brunt of the bowling attack was borne by Parkinson and Hickmott, both of medium pace, who gained considerable success. Marshall with his slow spinners, although not gaining many wickets, kept the runs down. Good change bowlers in Bell—left hand medium—and Peden—fast—were found.

Many thanks are due to Mr. L. E. Adams our coach who showed great interest in the team.

4TH GRADE B CRICKET TEAM

Although the team did not have a great amount o success everybody enjoyed the games and took the results all in good spirits.

The team was:—

Lockie (Captain), Gibson (Vice-Captain), Barford, Howell, Gibson McLean, Robinson, Andrews, Flashman, Northover Buckton, Rich, Bosson.

Results of games:—

Versus Sacred Heart. Lost 1st innings.

Versus Takapuna Grammar. Lost outright.

Versus Kings College. Lost 1st innings.

Versus Northcote. Lost outright.

Versus Auckland Grammar 1st innings.

Good players:—

McLean (Bowler), Moncur, Gibson, (Moncur was noted for his 44 n.o. against Takapuna Grammar). The team thanks

go to Mr. Adams for his interest and very helpful coaching throughout the whole season.

5A CRICKET NOTES

The team that played most games is as follows:—

Bean (Capt.), Jackson, Most, Pryor, Beard, McRenzy (Vic.), Buckton, White, Page, Rhind, Dennerley.

Our (1st. innings) score was 104. Bean that day made 69 and against Otahuhu B's made 55 not out. Inour last game against Northcote we made 60 then after some good bowling and fielding the other side were all out for 25.

Bowling Averages

	Wkts.	Runs	Overs
Bean	6	6	11
Most	6	27	9

These were our bowlers best figures.

6TH GRADE "A" CRICKET

The names of the team which played in most matches were:—

Scott (Captain), Walters, Cooper, O'Sullivan, Williams, Conroy, Thomson, Ferris, Johnson, Maxwell.

Emergencies were:—Girven, Watson.

The season was a very good one although we won only one game against the Otahuhu College "A". I think that we would have won more matches if we had had our own ground to practise on.

Outstanding bowlers were:—Walters, Maxwell, Johnson, and O'Sullivan. Thomson was the best batsman.

SOFTBALL NOTES

2nd Grade Team.

The members of the team were:—R. King (Capt.),P. Silveira (V.-Capt.), L. Soffe, A. Bennett,E. Josephs, L. Urquhart, A. Smith, A. TeWhare and N. Rakena, Howard, Waring and Roberts also played in some matches.

Smith, TeWhare and Rakena played well in the out-field, and the bases were ably kept by Soffe and Bennett. Silveira pitched strongly and Soffe was a good reserve pitcher. The team batted strongly on occasions and played consistently in all games.

3rd Grade Team.

The 3rd grade team consists of :— M. Rielly (Capt.), R. Rielly, R. Perry, D. Williams, K. Field, G. Perry Bennett, Morris, Redwood, Ashby, Ewington and H. Dawson.

Some of the most consistent players of the season were M. Rielly, playing well on 1st base, R. Rielly with his accurate pitching and Morris with his home runs every game. R. Perry and D. Williams very seldom missed a catch.

4th Grade Team.

The players in the 4th grade team are:— Phillips (Capt), Fleming, Price, Thompson, Hannon, Whiteside, Clarke, Ensor, James, Smith, and Ramsay.

Thompson's catching is good and Phillip's pitching is fairly accurate. The team played reasonably well and may hope for some success in the coming season.

Thanks are due to Messers Leeves, Eade, and Cook for their capable supervision and guidance of the teams.

This year a 4th grade team was formed for the first time.

Silveira of the senior team is to be congratulated on being selected for the Auckland Secondary Schools Junior Rep. Team to play against Wellington.

TENNIS NOTES

1948 SEASON

Last year there were teams entered in the Senior and Intermed. competitions. The Intermediate team covered itself with glory, winning its section.

It beat Howick, St. Peters and Takapuna. The School champs were held at the end of the year at Windmill Road.

The winners were:

In the intersecondary champion of champions McQuoid and Seal did well to reach the final, where they were beaten by the Grammar pair.

In the last week we held a mixed doubles tournament at Windmill Rd. Everyone had an enjoyable day's tennis. The prize winners were Margaret O'Brien and McQuoid.

1949 SEASON

Once again two teams were entered, an Intermediate or Junior team. The Junior team has been a very promising one, playing two close matches against Auckland and Mt. Albert Grammar and defeating Avondale decisively.

The first match, against Grammar, was lost 5—2, but the singles contests were very even, Dick losing 7—9 and Bush 8—9.

Mt. Albert have a very promising junior in Montgomery, who beat Dick 9—3, but the standard of play was high on both sides. The score in this match against Mt. Albert was 5—2 against Tech The score against Avondale was 6—1 in our favour. Junior Team. F. G. Dick, G. W. A. Bush, R. Wynn, B. Sharples, R. W. Kennedy, P. James and B. Morrison.

Intermediate Team

The first match against Sacred Heart was lost 5—2. Griffiths, the captain, played excellently, winning his two matches. Matches against Otahuhu and St. Peters were postponed. In the last match, against Grammar No. 2, we just came out on top 4—3. White and Whyte fought back from 8 all, 40 love against them, to win the match 9—8.

Intermediate Team. T. Griffiths, P. Heim, D. White, D. Whyte, O. Cummins, J. Jardine.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Preliminaries were held on a Tuesday at Nicholson Park, and all the remaining matches up to the finals were played onon the following Friday, at Windmill Road. In the finals some excellent matches were witnessed.

The senior singles was very even, and Griffiths didn't have it all his own way, in beating Dick 6—2, 6—5. In the intermediate singles, Heim was no match for Griffiths, losing 6—0, 6—2. The junior singles was an even match, with Dick narrowly defeating Bush to win 6—2, 6—5.

The senior doubles resulted in a surprise win; Gardiner and Roger just managing to take the third set 7—5, from Griffiths and B. Seal. In the intermediate doubles, Griffiths and Heim were just too good, defeating Bartlett and Roger 6—0, 6—0. The junior doubles resulted in a win for Dick and Bush 6—3, 5—6, 6—4 after a long 1¼ hour struggle against Mathieson and Wynn. In the tournament Griffiths and Dick were the outstanding competitors being on the winning side in 5 out of 6 finals. Other prominent competitors were Roger, Heim and Bush.

CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS:—

Doubles, T. Griffiths and P. Heim.
JUNIOR; Singles, F. G. Dick. Doubles,
SENIOR; Singles, T. Griffiths. Doubles,
INTERMEDIATE; Singles, T. Griffiths.
F. G. Dick and G. W. A. Bush.
B. Roger and G. Gardiner.

SEDDON MEMORIAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE
BOY'S ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS

DOMAIN, 15th MARCH, 1949

The finals of the athletic sports were held in the inner domain on March 15. The weather appeared threatening at times but the track was ideal.

In the intermediate 800 Jansen established a new record after lowering the existing one by three seconds, in the preliminaries. Other records were Wright's intermediate shot put of 45ft. 3in. and Cebalo's time of 17sec. in the senior 120yds. hurdles equalled the existing record.

and two field events. Moncur finished first in all senior sprints.

Hosking was the most prominent intermediate. He won the 100 and 200yds. and the long jump.

Equally promising among the juniors was Peterson who gave the impression of being a young athlete of considerable ability.

The cycling events were popular and somewhat a novelty since they have not been included in the programme for a number of years. Mitchell won both cycling events. Gussey from scratch was second in the mile and Morgan also from scratch finished third in both events.

There were ten teams representing all the competition. The "A" team finished fourth, which after considering the facts that there were no lanes in the pool, and some competitors did not swim straight, was quite commendable. The "B" team also swam well.

We would like to thank Mr. Lyons for once again acting as judge of the diving.

Keen competition was encouraged by the House system whereby each successful competitors gained points for his house. Relays added further points and the final result was that Seddon was 1st with 151, Wellesley 2nd, 116 Binns 3rd, 97 and Hindley 73.

CHAMPIONSHIPS
SENIOR

100yds.: 1, G. Moncur (B); 2, A. Taggart (H); 3, T. Wright (H). Time, 11sec.

220yds.: 1, G. Moncur (B); 2, A. Taggart (H); 3, P. Risbridge (H). Time, 24sec.

440yds.: 1, G. Moncur (B); 2, A. Taggart (H); 3, D. Jones (W). Time, 54 2-5sec.

880yds.: 1, D. Stewart (S); 2, D. Jones (W); 3, P. Ambridge (S). Time, 2min. 11 3-5sec.

1 Mile: 1, D. Stewart (S); 2, G. Cunningham (B); 3, D. Jones (W). Time, 5min. 3 2-5sec.

120yds. Hurdles: 1, T. Cebalo (H); 2, J. Pickering (B); 3, W. Wallace (W). Time, 17 4-5sec.

Long Jump: 1, T. Cebalo (H); 2, T. Pepere (B); 3, D. Evaroa (B). Distance, 17ft. 9in.

High Jump: 1, T. Cebalo (H); 2, D. Stewart (S). Height, 5ft. 1in.

Putting the Shot: 1, G. Parkinson (B); 2, T. Wright (H); 3, D. Evaroa (B). Distance, 31ft. 7in.

Throwing the Discus: 1, D. Stewart (S); 2, Te Whare (W); 3, F. Ruddock (H). Distance, 78ft. 4in.

Throwing the Javelin: 1, D. Stewart (S); 2, A. Te Whare (W); 3, F. Ruddock (H). Distance, 111ft. 3in.

INTERMEDIATE

100yds.: 1, N. Hosking (W); 2, T. Wright (H); 3, P. Heim (B). Time, 11 1-5sec.

220yds.: 1, N. Hosking (W); 2, T. Wright (H); 3, D. Windsor (W). Time, 26sec.

440yds.: 1, J. Jansen (H); 2, G. Keyte (B); 3, G. Cunningham (B). Time, 56 3-5sec.

880yds.: 1, J. Jansen (H); 2, G. Keyte (B); 3, N. Head (W). Record: Time, 10 2-5sec.

120yds. Hurdles: 1, J. Jansen (H); 2, T. Wright (H); 3, C. Molloy (H).

Long Jump: 1, N. Hosking (W); 2, C. Archer (W); 3, D. Howell (B). Time, 18 4-5sec. Time, 16ft. 6in.

High Jump: 1, J. Cole (S); 2, C. Archer (W); 3, D. Howell (B). Time, 4ft. 9 3-4in.

Putting the Shot: 1, T. Wright (H); 2, N. Manoah (H); 3, D. Howell (B). Record: Distance, 45ft. 3in.

Throwing the Discus: 1, N. Manoah (H); 2, R. Wensor (W); 3, P. Heim (B). Distance, 78ft. 9in.

Throwing the Javelin: 1, N. McGregor (H); 2, P. Heim (B); 3, J. Williams (W). Distance, 93ft. 10in.

D. Stewart won two senior track events.

JUNIOR

100yds.: 1, L. Fisher (S); 2, P. Peterson (S); 3, R. McKeown (S). Time, 12 2-5sec.

220yds.: 1, P. Peterson (S); 2, A. Sherman (B); 3, J. Oldbury (S). Time, 29sec.

440yds.: 1, R. Perry (H); 2, J. Oldbury (S); 3, F. Morris (B). Time, 65 4-5sec.

880yds.: 1, R. Webster (B); 2, R. Perry (H); 3, N. Nicoll (W). Time, 2min. 27 2-5sec.

100yds. Hurdles: 1, P. Mitchell (W); 2, J. Rehe (W); 3, J. Oldbury (S). Time, 16 2-5sec.

Long Jump: 1, J. McLean (W); 2, J. Thomson (S). L. Howell (W); 3, L. Williams (W). Distance 14ft. 6½in.

High Jump: 1, L. Howell (W); 2, J. Owen (H). L. Williams (W). J. McLean (W). Height, 4ft. 5½in.

Putting the Shot: 1, P. Silveira (H); 2, J. McLean (W); 3, L. Williams (W). Distance, 31ft. 7½in.

Throwing the Discus: 1, L. Howell (W); 2, R. Mathieson (W); 3, F. Silveira (H). Distance, 52ft. 3½in.

Throwing the Javelin: 1, P. Mitchell (P); 2, J. McLean (W); 3, P. Silveira (H). Distance, 83ft. 7in

HANDICAPS

100yds.—Over 15: 1, P. Risbridge (H); 2, M. Hallas (B); 3, J. McIvor (H). Time, 11 1-5secc

220yds.—Over 15: 1, M. Hallas (B); 2, I. McIvor (H); 3, R. Chan (H). Time, 24 2-5sec.

440yds.—Over 16: 1, D. Marett (H); 2, R. Magee (W); 3, P. Ambridge (S). Time, 60sec.

880yds.—Over 16: 1, G. Cunningham (B); 2, D. Marett(H); 3, W. Wallace (W). Time, 2min 16 4-5sec.

440yds.—Under 15: 1, R. Hooper (H); 2, Windsor (S); 3, Andrews (S). Time, 57sec.

440yds.—Under 15: 1, M. Williams (S); 2, G. Marshall (W); 3, R. Skelton (S). Time, 67 2-5sec.

120yds. Open Hurdles: 1, T. Cebalo (H); 2, J. Pickering (B); 3, W. Wallace (W). Time, Equal Record, 17sec.

1 Mile Open: 1, G. Cunningham (B); 2, B. Seal (H); 3, N. Lette (W). Time, 5min. 7 2-5sec.

HopS-tep and Jump: 1, T. Pepere (B); 2, D. Evaroa (B); 3, P. Risbridge (H). Distance, 37ft. 10½in.

SCRATCH EVENTS

100yds. under 13½: 1, Buckton (H); 2, Paige (S); 3, Tumahai (S). Time 13 2-5secs.

100yds. under 14: 1, Thompson (S); 2, Knutzen (B); 3, Heath (S). Time, 13secs.

100yds. under 14½: 1, J. Oldbury (S); 2, Robinson (W); 3, Marshall (W). Time, 13secs.

100yds. under 15: 1, Sinclair (B); 2, Parris (W); 3, Killgour (W). Time 12 2-5secs.

100yds. under 16: 1, Cochran (H); 2, White (B); 3, Bushell (W). Time, 12 3-5secs.

100yds. over 16: 1, Pepere (B); 2, Hallas (B); 3, Marett (H); Time, 11 3-5secs.

CYCLING

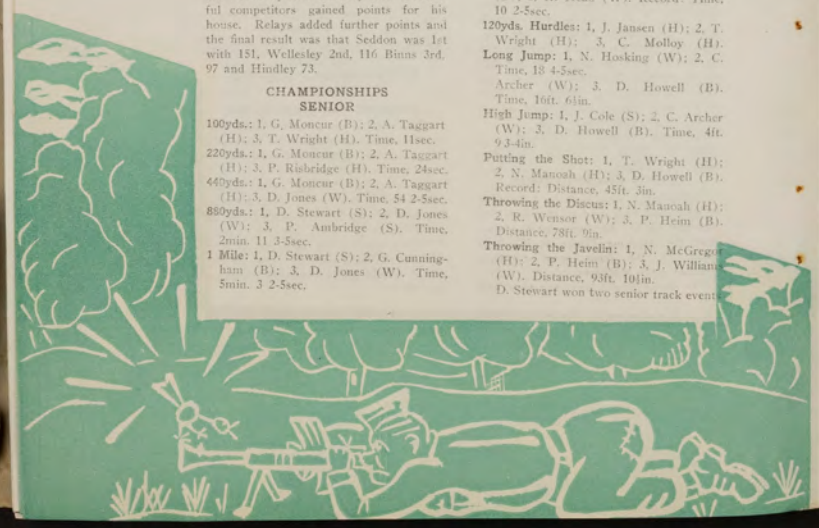
RELAY: Junior (440yds.): 1, Seddon; 2, Binns; 3, Hindley; 4, Wellesley. Time, 57 1-5secs.

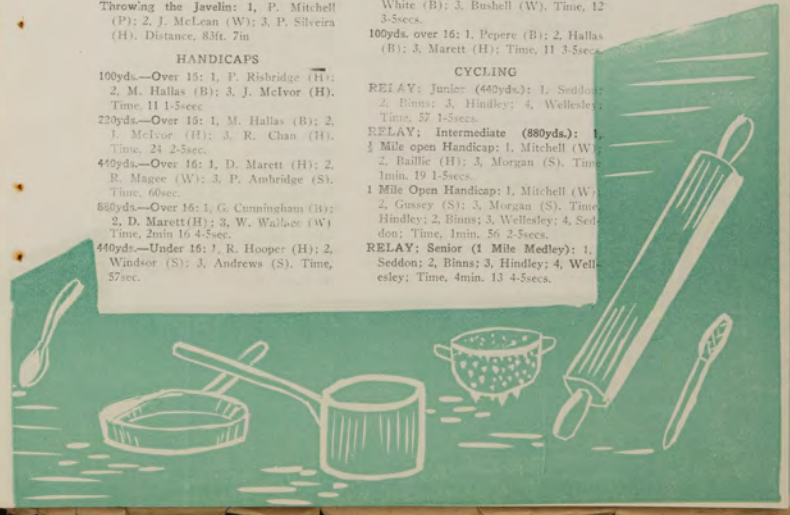
RELAY; Intermediate (880yds.): 1, Seddon; 2, Binns; 3, Hindley; 4, Wellesley. Time, 2min. 1 1-5secs.

½ Mile open Handicap: 1, Mitchell (W); 2, Baillie (H); 3, Morgan (S). Time 1min. 19 1-5secs.

1 Mile Open Handicap: 1, Mitchell (W); 2, Gussey (S); 3, Morgan (S). Time, Hindley; 2, Binns; 3, Wellesley; 4, Seddon; Time, 1min. 56 2-5secs.

RELAY; Senior (1 Mile Medley): 1, Seddon; 2, Binns; 3, Hindley; 4, Wellesley; Time, 4min. 13 4-5secs.





ANNUAL SWIMMING SPORTS 1949

held on March 1st at Olympic Pool

There were many creditable performances although no records were broken. Heim and Sweeny were probably the most outstanding swimmers while Rehe won the Junior diving event.

Amusing events were the feet first and dog paddle races and a few rather torso reddening plunge dives.

On the night of March 5th our relay team took part in the Auckland Secondary Schoolboys Relay Championships.

We entered two teams, the "A" team comprised of Heim (captain) Sweeney, Cole, Dennerly and the "B" team Sainty (captain) Chichester, Bean and Windsor.

50yds. under 14: 1, Stanners; 2, Phillips; 3, Turnshai. Time 44 1-5s.

50yds. under 13½: 1, Wyder; 2, Beard 3, Keys. Time 44 1-5s.

50yds. under 13: 1, McKienty; 2, Bowman.

Neat Header: 1, McKienty; 2, McKay; 3, Korff.

440yds. Open Freestyle: 1, Sweeney; 2, Heim; 3, Dennerley. Time 6m 58 4-5s.

Feet First Senior: 1, Windsor; 2, Blucher; 3, Herbert.

Feet First Junior: 1, James; 2, Korff; 3, Wyder.

Dog Paddle Senior: 1, Sainty; 2, Stewart; 3, Windsor.

Dog Paddle Junior: 1, Rehe; 2, Ibbertson; 3, Shaw.

Senior House Relay: 1, Seddon; 2, Wellesley; 3, Binns; 3, Seddon.

Junior House Relay: 1, Binns; 2, Seddon; 3, Hindley.

Flying Squadron: 1, Seddon; 2, Binns; 3, Wellesley.

Final House Points: 1, Seddon 151; 2, Wellesley 116; 3, Binns 97; 4, Hindley 73.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

50yds. Freestyle Final: 1, Silvera; 2, Rehe; 3, Waata. Time, 33 1-5s.

100yds. 1, Shaw; 2, Morris; 3, Mathieson. Time, 1m 22 4-5s.

220yds. 1, Shaw; 2, Smyth; 3, McKenty. Time. 3m 40 2-5s.

50yds. Breastroke: 1, Wright; 2, Shaw; 3, McDonald. Time. 45 1-5s.

50yds. Backstroke: 1, Watson; 2, Mathieson; 3, Davidson. Time. 45 4-5s.

Diving: 1, Rehe; 2, Shaw; Watson. 3.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

50yds. Freestyle Final: 1, Silveira; 2, Heim; 3, Dennerley. Time 30 1-5s.

100yds. Freestyle Final: 1, Heim; 2, Dennerley; 3, Sainty. 1m 12 1-5s.

200yds. Freestyle Final: 1, Sweeney; 2, Heim; 3, Chichester. Time 3m 1 2-5s.

50yds. Breastroke Final: 1, Dennerley; 2, Stewart; 3, Hellreigal. Time 46 2-5s.

50yds. Backstroke Final: 1, Heim; 2, Windsor; 3, Pickering. Time 34 2-5s.

Diving: 1, Sainty; 2, Sweeney; 3, Patten.

Plunge Dive: 1, Bean; 2, Patten; 3, Sweeney. 37ft. 1 3-4ins.

Senior Championship Cup (for freeestyle and backstroke): 1, Heim 16 points; 2, Sweeney 5 points; 2, Harvey 5 points.

SCRATCH EVENTS

50yds. over 16: 1, Marett; 2, Grant; 3, McMillan. Time 38 2-5s.

50yds. under 16: 1, Armstrong; 2, Vette; 3, Roberts. Time 37 3-5s.

50yds. under 15½: 1, Blucher; 2, Spencer; 3, Davidson; 36 1-5s.

50yds. under 15: 1, Wilkinson; 2, Price; 3, Williams. Time 38 4-5s.

50yds. under 14½ 1, Ibbertson; 2, Nelson; 3, Robinson. Time 34 4-5s.

Age Race—15:1, C. Bell (H); 2, K. Sears 2, P. Lenehan (B); 3, N. Long (S). (B); 3, Behrent (B).

Age Race—Over 15: 1, C. Savage (S); 2, E. Jones (W); 3, M. Monroe (W); B. Oliver (H).

GIRLS' SPORTS NOTES

BASKETBALL NOTES

Two team were entered in the Auckland Association matches played at Windmill Road on Saturdays. At the end of the first round the Senior B Team was holding 4th position in their grade and we hoped that they will be able to retain it until the end of the season. The Second B Team, at the moment, are well above the half-way mark in their grade.

Otahuhu V. S.M.T.C.: Two basketball teams and a Soccer team visited Otahuhu, the "A" and "B" school teams and the 1st Soccer XI. Upon arriving at Otahuhu, it was not long before we began the matches. We played in brilliant weather, and the final scores ended in the "A" team drawing 12-12 and the "B" team losing 2-9. However, the Soccer team made up for this by winning its game.

Pukekohe V. S.M.T.C.: Pukekohe was another school we played against and we travelled there by special bus. The weather was not at its best but we did not mind because we played the match in fair conditions. The games were all very exciting, some tense moments, but Pukekohe shone by winning both matches but we all went home having enjoyed a wonderful trip.

Hamilton V. S.M.T.C.: At last the day had come for our team to go to Hamilton! We left by early train and arrived at Frankton Junction at 12 o'clock and from here we walked to the Hamilton Technical College. We had our lunch and were soon ready to go on the courts. The "A" game was very fast and exciting and after the first half, Hamilton was winning by a good margin, but during the second half Seddon played well, though we failed to make a winning score. Both teams were evenly matched, our teams putting up a good fight, but in the end we were narrowly defeated. We arrived back in Auckland at 7 o'clock, departing on our different ways, feeling exhausted but full of good spirits at the end of a thoroughly enjoyable day.

Stratford V. S.M.T.C.: This was the trip that the "A" team had been waiting for, for two years, and at last the day arrived when with kits and bags packed, we were at the station ready for our journey south. We left on a Sunday night and arrived when the weather was not the best. On Tuesday the match was post-poned on account of the bad weathre and we decided that Wednesday should be the great day. The morning dawned bright and fine but with a stiff cold breeze blowing and all were eager for the match. It was a good fast game and at half-time Stratford had a good lead over us. However, we all picked up and played really well in the second half but failed to equal the opposing score. We have to admit that the better team won but still we did play well to make the final score 26-17, in their favour.

Thames V. S.M.T.C.: For the first time the College basketball teams have had the pleasure of meeting Thames in basketball competitions. It was the first visiting team we had during this year and we had a good game right through. The half-time score was 11-16 in favour of Thames, but Seddon played hard and well in the second half to make the final score 17-14 against us. We all thoroughly enjoyed the game and

Thames went home pleased and happy after a great victory.

On Tuesday afternoon the girls go out to Windmill Road for House competitions. Each House plays the other and the general interest is taken in these matches is very keen. Week by week the results are recorded and a cup is presented to the House with the highest score at the end of the season.

This year basketball teams have had a very good season and we should like to send our sincere gratitude to Mrs Delaney for the time and coaching that she has given us throughout the year.

GIRLS 1st HOCKEY ELEVEN NOTES

Again in 1949 after a number of years, hockey was introduced into the girls' winter sports programme, and as well the 1st eleven was entered in the A.L.H.A. Saturday competitions in the Junior Grade "A" section, the highest school-girls' grade.

On April 2.rd, eleven players proudly displaying the green and gold, filed on to the field enviously eyed by their emergencies. After preliminaries were over they moved into position; the eagerly awaited moment had arrived-their first game was in progress. Throught the game all played well and t was evident that there was promise of a strong team given coaching and and pratice. This first game against Avondale proved to be the begining of a friendly rivalry that continued throughout the season, for we met Avondale a number of times both in competion games as well as on a visit to their school.

Our first game ended in a win for Avondale by a narrow margin of 1-0 a score which we were determined to revenge at a later date. Since then we have played them three times the scores being: 1-1, 1-0 and 4-3; a draw and two very close losses. The score 1-0 was that of our Tournament game. This was played on the King's Birthday and play extended over the afternoon, consisting of a number of short games and athletics.

On June 21st w visited Pukekohe with the basketball and football teams and spent a very enjoyable day. It took some time for the team to get used to the field and although the boys who had played before us had cut it up considerably, it was very fast. The team as a whole played one of their best games. Play started well from the initial bully with a short pass to inner and out to R. Wing; this was centred at the twenty-five and a shot by C/F went wide. The twenty-five bully sent Pukekohe's R. Wing away but our good defence intercepted, gave a hard pass to the L. Wing who took the ball up to the goal mouth where after some scrapping it was passed by C/F to R. inner, Rangi Johnson who scored well with a stinging shot.

From then on it was hard battle. We managed to hold at 1-0 until half time, but Pukekohe put up a hard fight and but for our excellent defence would have scored. In fact a sure gaol was only prevented by the half time whistle and both teams were glad of the brief respite.

The whistle sent us back with new wind ready for the battle. We were unlucky enough to strike rain for the latter part of the game which did not improve the conditions of the field. A smart through pass from the C/H Polly Pera, sent the C/F, Hilda Blake, down the field. After flicking her way past several Pukekohe players she gave a short pass to R. Inner who cleared to the wing. The R. Wing lost the ball but inner made a save and passed to C/F. Hilda gave a short pass to waiting L. Inner, P. Astle who smartly netted bringing the score to 2-0.

In the ensuing buly they spoilt their form the ensuing bully but spoilt their

"A" Basketball Team

"B" Basketball Team

Third Form Basketball Team

Girls' Cricket XI

Girls' Hockey Eleven

chances of scoring by repeatedly being offside. Seddon's L/Half, Lorraine McKenty, sent the L. Wing away again and after beating three backs she was unlucky enough to slip on the wet field and knock-on thus losing a sure goal. The whistle blew soon after this and the girls trooped off tired but in agreement that it had been a good game.

We also visited Takapuna Grammar School where we suffered one of our worst defeis, 4-0, but nevertheless had a good game despite a very wet ground after heavy rain.

On August 12th we visited Avondale and after a very close game in which the team showed the benefit of a season's experience and consistent practice we were unluckly to be beaten 4-3. In this game P.Astle scored two goals and Hilda Blake one.

A resume of all Saturday matches shews us in a position as runner-up in "A" section and third in the Junior Grade.

Results: Versus—

Avondale "A":	1-0 to Avondale.
Otahuhu "B":	6-0 to S.M.T.C.
Windsor	3-1 to S.M.T.C.
Training College "B"	7-0 to S.M.T.C.
Y.W.C.A.	4-1 to Y.W.C.A.
North Shore	S.M.T.C. won by default.
Ardmore "B"	2-1 to S.M.T.C.
Avondale "A"	1-1
Otahuhu "B"	6-0 to S.M.T.C.
Windsor	1-0 to S.M.T.C.
Training College "B"	4-0 to S.M.T.C.
Y.W.C.A.	5-1 to S.M.T.C.
North Shore	3-0 to S.M.T.C.
Ardmore "B"	6-0 to S.M.T.C.

The team would like to thank Miss Franklin for her encouragement and able coaching, also Miss Henderson for arranging away-from-home matches and finally any supporters who have been interested enough to follow our games on Saturdays.

Our congratulations go to three of our players, Polly Pera, Rangi Blake and Hilda Blake who were selected to play for the Auckland Junior Representative team which went to Whangarei.

GIRLS' ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS. (22nd. March 1949).

C. Morros (W).
2, J. Ransley (W).

75yds. Skipping: 1, Heather Nicholas (S); 2, B. Brown (S); 3, C. Kerr (B).

100yds. Flat: 1, Nicholas (S); 2, B. Adams (W); 3, C. Kerr (B).

Jumps: 1, H. Nicholas (S); 2, C. Kerr (B); 3, B. Adams (W).
(W); 3, D. Haira (B).

220yds. 1, H. Nicholas (S); 20 B. Adams (W) 7; C. Kerr (B) 5; B. Brown (S) 3; D. Haira (B) 1.

INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

75yds. Skipping: 1, R. Ravlich (S); 2, M. Notman (S); 3, R. Stewart (B).

Under 14: 1, L. Wilkins (B); 2, S. Owen

160yds. Flat: 1, M. Notman (S); 2, R. Ravlich (S); 3, R. Stewart (B).

Jump: 1, M. Notman (S); 2, R. Stewart

220yds. Flat: 1, M. Notman (S); 2, R. Ravlich (S); 3, R. Stewart (B).

TOTAL: M. Notman (S) 18; R. Ravlich (S) 11; R. Stewart (B) 6; B. Yates (S) 1; S. James (W) 1.

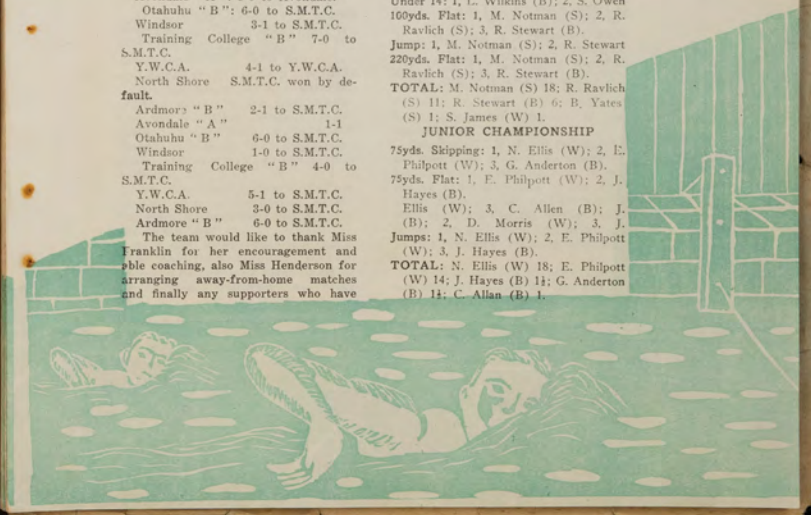
JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

75yds. Skipping: 1, N. Ellis (W); 2, E. Philpott (W); 3, G. Anderton (B).

75yds. Flat: 1, E. Philpott (W); 2, J. Hayes (B).
Ellis (W); 3, C. Allen (B); J. (B); 2, D. Morris (W); 3, J.

Jumps: 1, N. Ellis (W); 2, E. Philpott (W); 3, J. Hayes (B).

TOTAL: N. Ellis (W) 18; E. Philpott (W) 14; J. Hayes (B) 1½; G. Anderton (B) 1½; C. Allan (B) 1.



OPEN EVENTS

Egg and Spoon Race: 1, D. Finch (H); Sack Race: 1, H. Hayman (B).
Three-legged Race: 1, Morris Morris W); 2, Savage Diamond (S); 3, Gibson Gavin (H).
Age Race—Under 14: 1, P. Batchelor

GIRL'S ANNUAL SWIMMING SPORTS. (1st. March 1949).

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

33 1-3yds. Freestyle: 1, J. Ransley (W); 2, B. Stocks (H); 3, M. Shirley (W).
66yds. Freestyle: 1, J. Ransley (W); 2, M. Stackpole (B); 3, B. Stocks (H).
33 1-3yds. Backstroke: 1, M. Stackpole Pearce (H).
33 1-3yds. Breaststroke: 1, M. Stackpole (B); 2, J. Ransley (W); 3, B. Stocks (H).
Hindley.
Dive: 1, M. Stackpole (B); 2, J. Pearce (H); 3, M. Shirley (W).
FINAL—SENIOR: 1, M. Stackpole (B):

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

33 1-3yds. Freestyle: 1, J. Eagle (H); 2, B. McLean (H); 3, M. Tate (S).
66yds. Freestyle: 1, J. Eagle (H);2, B. McLean (H); 3, M. Tate (S).
33 1-3yds. Backstroke: 1, J. Eagle (H); 2, K. Rowland (H); 3, N. Ellis (W).
33 1-3yds. Breaststroke: 1, J. Eagle (H)
Dive: 1, K. Rowland (H); 2, A. Ross (B).
FINAL—JUNIOR: 1, J. Eagle (H).

OPEN EVENTS

33 1-3yds. Freestyle: 1, F. McKenzie (B). 2, J. Clark (H); 3, M. Davidge (S).
66yds. Freestyle: 1, F. McKenzie (B); 2, Y. Millanta (W); 3, S. James (W).
Potato Race: 1, Y. Millanta (W); 2, R. Stewart (B); 3, D. Taylor (S).
(S) 3, M. Veale (S).
Under 15: 1, H. Bacon (B); 2, R. Stewart (B) 3, J. Behrent (B).
Over 15: 1, F. McKenzie (B); 2, J. Clark (H); 3, Y. Millanta (W).
Neat Jump: 1, M. Monroe (W); 2, J. (B); 2, J. Ransley (W); 3, J. Clark (H); 3, F. McKenzie (B).
Neat Dive: 1, P. Dickens (B); 2, B. Burmester (H); 3, L. White (B).
Dressing Race: 1, J. Ellison (B); 2, J. Behrent (B); 3, R. Stewart (B).
Beginners' Race: 1, M. Brown (W); 2, Philpott (W); 3, C. Allan (B); G. Anderton (B).
(B); 3, B. Yates (S).
Tandem: 1, J. Northage and Owen (S); 2, F. McKenzie and F. Emirali (B).

HOUSE RELAYS

SENIOR: 1, Binns; 2, Wellesley; 3, Hindley.

FORM NOTES

E VI A

We have been too busy keeping the remainder of the college in order to write any form notes so our photograph will have to do for this year.

ENGINEERING 6 B.

By the unanimous vote of fifteen illustrious youths, eleven of whom graduated from lasts year's 5 A, two outside institutions, **E.6B is** a magnicent form.

Some members of this form who have achieved distinction are, Cunningham- first soccer eleven; Gardiner - sub prefect; Cadet WO2s Addison and Parnell; Parkinson - first rugby fifteen; Soffe - first soccer eleven; and Smith - head Lab. boy.

The task which confronts members of this form is the passing of the University Entrance Examination at the end of this year.

As a post script; which will doubtlessly interest you immensely, we now present a literary work which should be immortalized. (Naturally we could mention many more of the fine attributes of our members, but space is limited.)

Addison - Good motorist; Auto-wrecker
Barkworth - Maestro; Organ grinder
Brown. - Pacifist; Conscription camp
Caulfield - Great road racer; Taxi driver
Cunningham - To go much farther in life; Father
Day - Daylight saving expert; Power rationer
Gardiner - Leader of men; Kindergarten superintendent
Gussey - Olympic cycling champ. N.Z. cycling champ
Lloyd - Tourist; Tramp ....
Parkinson - Big all-round sportsman Big round man
Parnell - All Black; Gatekeeper Eden Park
Smith - Bachelor of a science Bachelor
Soffe - Civil engineer Uncivil navvy
Thompsom - To become civilized Witch doctor
Velgi - Zoo keeper Snake charmer

E.5A

E.5.A this year is no more or no less intelligent than past 5's. The only scholastic subject which is discussed out of school hours is School Certificate, which, if we believe the rule and, we hope, exaggerated remarks of our teachers, few of us will get.

Behaviour ? It should be good for we have three sub-prefects among us. We also boast several lab boys, if they can be called guardians of law and order. These lads are paid for wasting their spare time in the various laboratories but they learn little is proved by Mr. Powell's frequent electricity tests.

Our form as well as being brainy, has achieved success in the sporting

field. We have representatives in the teams from Rowing to Rubgy, Softball to Soccer. One or two have achieved the honour of captaining school teams. In the school sports a good many boys took part and two competed in the "Inter Secs."

FORM NOTES E5B.

In 1949 Engineering 5B. and Motor Engineering 5 were so much together for their studies that they came to be regarded almost as one form. This was more pronounced because both had the same form master Mr E. James and shared the same form room, R. 92.

We are the class, the majority of whose members aim to pass school certificate examination via Technical Drawing and the Workshop, and we therefore feel that we are going the practical way.

On the field of sport we can feel satisfied that our form has been worthily represented. Howard and Pepere were members of the school softball team, Roberts and Te Whare were in the second grade team and the third grade team, captained by Rielly also includeo K. Field.

For hockey, D. Jones was captain of of the first eleven which also included Lowden, Watts was a stalwat of the second eleven, who were runners-up in their grade, and Cropp was a member of th seventh grade team.

Howell was the sole representative of the class in Soccer. He played for the first eleven.

Oliver claimed a place in the first cricket eleven, Roger in the 3A. team, Fell and Davis in the successful 4A. team and Morgan and Wratt played for the 4B. team.

Altogether, eleven of our form played for different grades of the Rugby game and we feel that we have upheld the prestige of the Form as well as the College in this branch of sport.

The tennis this year was of a very high standard. In E5B. five boys participated in the school championships. Jardine played for the successful intermediate team and Roger of ME5. with his partner won the honours in the senior doubles.

Our musical personalities include Jones, Grant, and Monrieff, all members of the orchestra while the last named gained credit for the College and himself by trumpeting on a cold Anzac morning.

E. IV A.

With 37 boys on the role and Cochrane and Hammond in charge, E. IV A. has many participants in College activities. Sale, Williams and Jenkins are members of the First XI hockey, and Heim is a member of the First XI Soccer. Mathiesen and Bosson are in the Int. A. and Jnr. A. Soccer teams respectively, while there are a few members of rugby teams including, Lockie, Raisbeck, Buckton and RICH! E IV A. would not be E. IV A. without Rich, poor old Albert he tries hard, but that's about all.

Five boys in the class gained representative honours, these being:
SOCCER:- Mathiesen and Bosson
RUGBY:- Lockie and Raisbeck
HOCKEY:- Sale

Thus concluding the sporting activities of our class, we must now mention the brainy boys (only two) of E. IV A. These two boys are Morales, who came second in the class championship which has just concluded, he was also second in the class, and Davidson (the walking dictionary) who topped the form at nearly every subject in exams thus putting himself into first place for the half year, and he is expected to repeat the performance at the end of the year. With these parting remarks we must leave you, but, before we do, I think that our popular (ahem!) form master Mr. Page should have his name mentioned with that of his beloved (ahem!) form of E. IV A.

METALWORK 3

In search of a bright 1st year form, your eyes most naturally turn to Metalwork 3 (A). The whole class of 11 boys are indeed a shining example. Possibly this is ndc to the plating bath in room 66.

Although we are doing a metal work course our form master, Mr. Gurney, says we are a wooden form (wooden it rock yer! Beg pardon, Mr. Carnachan Would it not upset your equilibrium?)

METALWORK 4

When Metalwork Four of nineteen hundred and forty nine exists no more, the teachers will wonder what has happened for the school will be quiet and unexciting. The playground has had the presence of M.W. 4 more than once after school hours.

Why, it can be said that M.W. 4 is next to the caretaker when it comes to hard labour. Work, work, work and yet more work but on the reports at the end of the year is, "Work not good enough."

TYPO 4.

The noble Typo 4. (A) hath written. Look ye! Be patient till the last.

Tech-ites, schoolfellows and sufferers! Read me for my cause and look well, that you may read. (Pardon me Shakespeare!)

As you may have gathered this is the noble Typography 4's effort and contribution to this great magazine of our school.

Our roll numbes was at the beginning of the year 24 but now we have decreased, our attendance usually averaging about 17 (Roll number19). If worked out by the Dr. O - method of maths we come to the amazing conclusion that 5 persons have departed for the outer world.

I regret to say that we do not exactly shine in scholastic attainments but we do hold our own in the sporting field, for though we have no First XV. or First XI sites, more than 33 1-3 percent. (work that one out) of our members support the college in Saturday morning sports.

Our lessons are made up mostly of hard (?) work with an occasional interesting joke especially when our estimable form-master, Mr. T - attempts to induce us to do English. Several of our masters, however, have a habit which we would like them to drop. You all know, its the common fault of most masters, i.e. giving too much homework. (Hint)

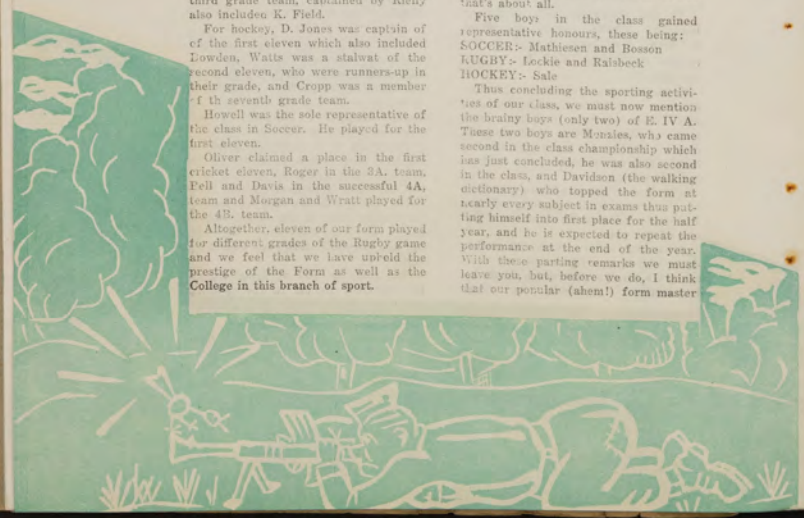
Having exhausted our good and bad deeds we end here until we meet again, perhaps in the 1950 Seddonian as Typo 5.

Yours till all Tuesday is sports day,
TYPO TIM.

WOODWORK Vi.A

Many students around the College must have noticed W.6.A. It would be hard to find a more intelligent form anywhere. The fact that the entire form passed University Entrance bears this out. And more remarkable, they all became prefects. Astounding, is it not? But all forms, intelligent or otherwise, must do some work. So, to study for Higher Leaving the form occupied the Library for most of the week, and here despite many distractions, managed to complete some of the work set.

In sports, W6.A agreed that the 1st Hockey Eleven should receive its favours. Was that not a magnificent gesture? And they also decided to take charge of the A.T.C., which was duly appreciated by the boys concerned.



Worsley. The Lancashire boy won. However, a small form should have only a small space, so we must conclude. It is with many regrets that we leave the College, probably we shall never have five such enjoyable years again. But school days must finish sometime, so with many thanks to our teachers and friends especially our mathematical form teacher we take sad and respectful leave of Seddon.

VI WOODWORK

"Let' us now praise famous men' they said so we obliged and wrote these notes.

The senior form this year was comprised of 3 table tennis players (otherwise prefects) and one youth who has a violin which he claims, he plays. We would not be inconsiderable as to omit mention of another member who, finding the learning of schoolwork too boring, decided to teach it and has entered the profession which formerly was described as honourable.

Although we attend periods originally intended for History and English by ourselves, we frequently grace the 6B. maths form with our presence and are heartily welcomed by masters and boys. They express their cordiality by casting chalk, chairs and abuse at us. However their periods are not entirely devoided of interest as will be shown by the following examples.

English in 84A. "Alright old man lets not have any vulgar brawling" quietly cautions the unsmiling mentor whose sole purpose seems to be acquainting us with the biographies of anybody who ever lived or striving to keep the average form mark above 5% in Realms of Gold tests. Once a week we allow 6A to join us but they all occupy seats to the rear of a notice which says "smoking, gambling, fighting and consumption of spiritous beverages at rear of "this notice only," we remain cooly aloof or sometimes ask "who is this that cometh out of the wilderness, that is McBride and Marshall."

Maths in the steel hut: (See About Ben Adam):

Work Work Work
Till the brain begins to swim
Work Work Work
Till the eyes are heavy and dim.

These periods are usually spent listening to the master revealing the many excellent points, the distinct advantages and the clear concise way in which the Solid Geometry book we use, has been written. "The worth of the book is proved by the heavy demand for it," he says. We feel we ought to add that he wrote it.

PERSONALITIES OF W.5.A.

The following are some of the characters who lurk about the corridors of the S.M.T.C.

Anderson. The cad who daily "debunks" such people as Pythagoras, Apollonius and Co., proves their theorems and statements absurdly wrong, and substitutes his own means of geometrical literature right or wrong (mostly wrong) in their place.

Cunningham. A bright curly-headed chap, skilled in the art of fisticuffs, whose witty remarks keep us all going (mad!) in times of trouble (that's often.)

Dalton. Only seldon seen.

Stacey. Sturdy, stolid Stacey who still staggers steadily from room to room (41m.p.h. inbuilt up areas) in record time.

Seal. Sub (very) - prefect who, having short legs arrives late for those interesting maths classes which 5 A. attend with great enthusiasm (?)

Thomson. (The Richmond lad.) Who is at present recovering from the results of a league battle.

Webber. His face has never looked the same since the boxing champs so he has decided to become a wrestling fan.

der. Specializing in all types of maths. His chief object is to get the 'omework before the end of the period in order to get under a desk at the back of the room and do it in school.

McKenzie. (The wavy headed wooer.) Was first on the list for the mixed dancing classes.

We are pleased to see that this more intelligent member of our form is slowly but surly refraining from playing his practical jokes .(in Mr McK's periods only.)

Irvine. The lad who wanders about lethargically and nods more or less vigorously at Mr. McK. who daily fires horrible maths questions at him.

Michael. A quiet chap, but fiend with a violin and drawing board.

McMillan . If you are strolling about the corridor and are nearly bowled over by a lumbering great youth with a class register under one arm and a hockey stick under the other- its McMillan.

Pine. (The 6ft. redheaded) We are all convinced that he will be a big boy when he grows up. He has a bad habit of scoring goals for the opposing hockey team.

Roberts. This intelligent (??) youth just comes to school to make comments (intelligent or otherwise, mostly otherwise) about fellow victims.

Sainty . Better known as "fairy feet". Main object in life is to leave school and go into retirement. Stop Press- Sainty retired 1st. July.

FORM NOTES W.5.B.

Crash, Bang, Wallop. - A terrific shudder runs through the good ship Woodwork Five Bee. Hit a reef! No. That was just "unable" seaman McGregor (the ship's pugilist) trying out his new right crossed apple turnover on his obliging friend (???ed Heaps. Lately the ship has had many such tremors, due perhaps to the fact that the crew have not regained subnormality since their harrowing experience passing through Examination Sea.

FORM NOTES OF W.4.A.

Here we are again that well behaved class of W.4.A. One of our prize fools- B. Burdett has written a poem entitled:
THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT W.4.A.
While Currie sweats with the heat,
Poor Muller knows he's cooked meat.
For a window he has broken,
And from E.C.W. he will get a token.
Mr. H - h the Borer King,
Knows a lot about everything;
And Warmington the worm,
Waits for the end of the term.
Although Mr. W - ns does his bun,
All the boys have such fun
Oh! how we shine at maths
With Mr McK - P on our tracks.
With Mr G - L on our tails
We are making wooden rails.
And while the first years squirm with awe
W.4.A. laughs some more.

Among our Company we have some remarkable species of the human race:--
S. WEBSTER the walking encyclopaedia
WARMINGTON the mighty midget
BUSH the political germ
R. PITT and MORRIS the unscrupulous pair
SOLOMON the physical weed
MULLER the Fuller Brush Man
BROWN the village idiot
WENSER---Sails the ocean blue
CLIFFE---Censored
WYNN and THOMPSON the Browns' Bay Boys
ROCKY HILLS our romeo

With the Compliments of W.4.A.

W-3-A Form Notes

May we introduce ourselves W-3-A 'The cream of the woodwork department (gone sour)". We have just concluded the ghostly grind of the Mid Year Examinations. Mrs. G - 's little boy Ian scored a well merited win over

one John Henry W - who, by the way is allergic to his middle name. Our form has been ably led into all its troubles "and pleasures by Deason, the class Sergeant.

We are well represented in all fields of sport, ten budding All Blacks being the pride of the form.

We must conclude and so with malice towards none (but our enimies) we bi you adieu, with the hope that our form master survives the last term without suffering a Broken Heart.

W.3.B.

As Woodworking boys, we enjoy very much,
The periods of Theory, Woodwork and such,
We're eager to work, and also to shirk,
From English and Maths and other like work.
Mr. Gemmell, our master, in room 81,
He'll make you beware and frightened to come,
For as we are steadily bent on our work,
Mr. Gemmell comes up and there he will lurk.
As smart big boys, Mr. Gemmell we like,
We love him so much, that we often dislike,
To leave him alone in the morning you see,
Us innocent big boys of WOODWORK 3.B.

by B. Hart
D. Morrison.

W.3.C.

The crew consists of 30 cut-throats who sail the Seven Seas under the command of "Blackbeard Wilkins" the notorious Pirate captain. With a fair wind behind her the good ship "'Blood" pulls out from Room 82 on her annual journey to the Domain and Olympic Pool.

continued on Page 89

On arrival at the Domain we dropped anchor for a day or two so that the crew could compete in the Athletic Sports. In the athletics the star performer was Cole who won the Senior high jump. Perry, the class speedster, (who by the way trains by pacing trams to school in the morning) manages to fill a vacancy in the School's "Athletic Team." But he was not the only person in the form for Fisher also gained this distinction.

In the great event of the day, (the open cycle race) Bill Page, after trying very hard, managed to mangle his bike and half kill himself so that he wouldn't have to go to school the next day.

Once again we are aboard our ship and set sail, this time to the Olympic Pool. In the swimming team we had two representatives---Bean and Cole, Bean winning the plunge dive and Cole getting second in a heat and fourth in the final of the Senior 50 yards.

In the cricket world Bean our class sergeant was captain of the V.A team Early in the year our deputy class sergeant, Garmson, had the misfortune to break his arm, and, owing to a very bad fracture, had it in plaster for about two months.

For the last few weeks the form has been very sad through the loss of "Looney Lye" the former class fool. But things are beginning to look bright again now as we have found new talent to fill his position.

We have many sportsmen in our form, Sinclair, Campbell and Perry who play for the 4th grade Rugby while in cricket we have Cole and Owen who play 3rd grade and Bean, Campbell, Sinclair and Heath who play in the 5th grade.

LITERARY SECTION

Empire Unity

TO many British citizens the Commonwealth seems to defy analysis. It must therefore seem incomprehensible to those outside the Commonwealth. It is composed of independent nations, among whom there are no treaties of mutual aid and no written obligations to support each other in times of war. It is composed of nations, so independent they have no federal parliament to hammer out a foreign policy, so independent they maintain their own representatives in the principal capitals of the world, and sign their own treaties with foreign powers. Yet all these nations acknowledge allegiance to a single Crown and their representatives meet together every day to discuss each other's policies.

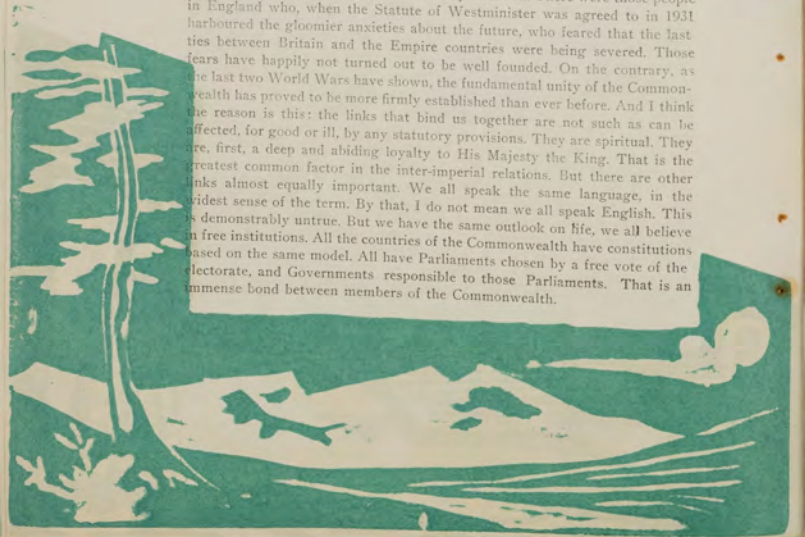
The British Empire does not depend on force. It could not have been held together by force, as witness the failure to keep the American colonies. It depends on goodwill. It is for this reason it has endured and will, I believe, continue to endure in the future. The people of the Empire, differing from each other in race, colour and religion, have this in common: they have a mutual interest in the maintenace of the British way of life, that tolerant evolutionary outlook which has always characterised us in the past and is our greatest contribution to human progress.

The ideal of the Commonwealth remains the goverment of men by themselves. The Government is a loose association of autonomous States whose members are bound together by certain conventional understandings and united informally despite different backgrounds, of a common outlook and ideals of freedom. Wherever the Empire has gone,, it has carried the English common law and spread the guarantee of "rights of the subject". If all its members remain very conscious that they are separate entities, deriving their distinctive, individual characters from their own particular historical evolution, most remain, none the less, equally aware that together they make up the Commonwealth.

The selfgoverning Dominions today, in whose number the United Kingdom is to be included, are soveriegn states wholly responsible for

their own policies. They are also partners in the Commonwealth of Nations, and the policies which each individual determines always should be, and usually are, framed with due regard to the group as a whole. But the Commonwealth is not an organisation having a foreign policy of its own, its members are not bound together by any formal alliance or obligation to act in concert. They place their reliance deliberately, not upon a formulated or rigid agreement, but upon the existence of a common sense of justice, and acceptance of a common scale of values. While the economic interdependence between various parts of the Commonwealth must be duly underlined, more fundamental still is the social intercourse between components. A good example of this is the cricket showing the equality between the Dominions and the one time mother country. Its foundation should be the desire of two or more independent countries to form a close and lasting association It rests upon a sense of underlying unity in history, development and tradition. A peoples sharing common interests, common aims, in world politics and, above all, a common sense of values.

The future relationship of Great Britain to His Majesty's Dominions overseas presents quite a difficult problem. There England is no longer in the position of a trustee. The nations of the British Commonwealth are adult countries; they are no longer dependent on their parent, though they are still bound by strong ties of family affection. There were those people in England who, when the Statute of Westminister was agreed to in 1931 harboured the gloomier anxieties about the future, who feared that the last ties between Britain and the Empire countries were being severed. Those fears have happily not turned out to be well founded. On the contrary, as the last two World Wars have shown, the fundamental unity of the Commonwealth has proved to be more firmly established than ever before. And I think the reason is this: the links that bind us together are not such as can be affected, for good or ill, by any statutory provisions. They are spiritual. They are, first, a deep and abiding loyalty to His Majesty the King. That is the greatest common factor in the inter-imperial relations. But there are other links almost equally important. We all speak the same language, in the widest sense of the term. By that, I do not mean we all speak English. This is demonstrably untrue. But we have the same outlook on life, we all believe in free institutions. All the countries of the Commonwealth have constitutions based on the same model. All have Parliaments chosen by a free vote of the electorate, and Governments responsible to those Parliaments. That is an immense bond between members of the Commonwealth.



Yet a further cementing influence is the recognition in all the Empire countries that if we wish the fundamental principles, in which we believe, to prevail, we must act together in any crisis. We may disagree—and often do—on individual issues. That inevitably follows from the liberty of decision which we all enjoy. But when all that we comprehend in the term "free institutions" is threatened, we must together defeat the threat. Together the British Commonwealth is an immensely strong world-wide organisation.

Separate into its component parts, it is merely a number of independent and not very powerful units, dotted over the surface of the globe. I believe it was Field Marshal Smuts who said "the whole is greater than the sum of the parts". There was never a more outstanding case of "United we stand: Divided we fall," and this all the peoples of the Commonwealth, in whatever part of the world they dwell, know very well. And all factories have in the past maintained—and I believe will continue to maintain—the essential unity of the British Commonwealth.

Flight to Kaikohe

THIS year the Air Training Corps undertook several goodwill flights to distant Squadrons. One particular flight consisted of twenty Seddon boys, their destination Kaikohe.

Owing to the weather the particular twenty were not very happy as they were packed into a transport and whisked off to Whenuapai. However, the prospect of the flight must have cheered them up, as they gave an excellent display of marching on the tarmac. Climbing aboard the Dakota took some time, as photographs had to be taken. Eventually all were aboard, and strapped in, with the exception of the W/O and photographer, who had an uncomfortable seat on the floor with their backs to a petrol tank. The door was slammed shut, and with a burst of engines we taxied out to the end of the strip. Here one engine proved faulty, so we returned and secured another aircraft. This time no trouble occurred, and with most of the boys in a state of high nervous tension we took off, and set course for Kaikohe.

Once up about two thousand feet everyone relaxed, and began to grin at one another, as if the pitching and swaying of the aircraft did not worry them. The day was very windy, and very wet, so our progress was anything but smooth. As a diversion, the W/O took two boys at a time forward to the cockpit, to see the pilot and controls. If you have ever tried to walk along

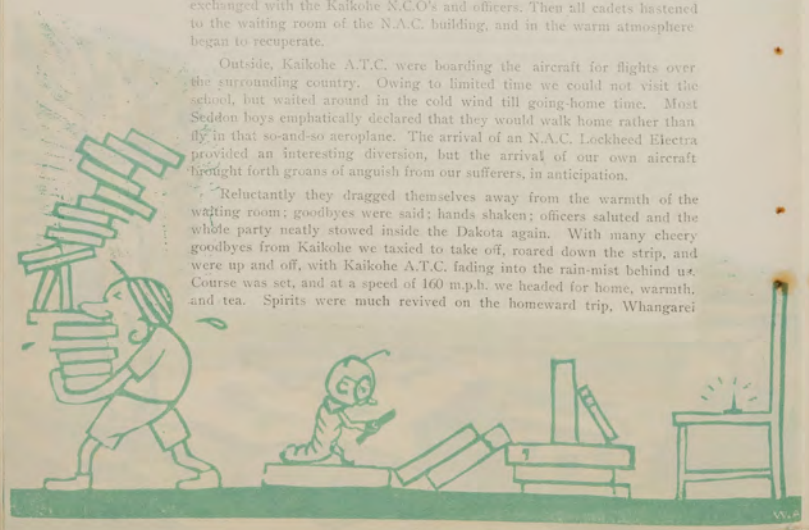
an unsteady aircraft you will be familiar with the experience. The remaining cadets were glued to the windows, watching the mud and grey water of the Kaipara Harbour beneath.

Scattered about the aircraft were maps, and some groups of cadets were diligently plotting our course. Those who had nothing to do stared before them with gradually changing expressions. The hot atmosphere inside the fuselage was begining to take effect, and within about a half-hour most cadets were airsick. One small group doggedly held out, consisting mainly of N.C.O's, who grinned cheerfully and made feeble attempts to whistle to show that they were not going to be airsick. If their faces had not been such a light green colour they might have been convincing. The W/O was at great pains to show a corporal how the wing-tip of the aircraft swayed at least a foot in either direction, but the corporal was made of sterner stuff and refused to succumb.

The worst was soon over, and Kaikohe was reached about two-thirty. The airfield turned out to be a long strip of grass, very wet, upon which we ran a long way before slowing down. Through the windows we could see Kaikohe A.T.C. lined up, and we all staggered to our feet as the aircraft rolled to a stop. The fresh air revived those who had been sick sufficiently for them to form up in some resemblance of a flight. Greetings were exchanged with the Kaikohe N.C.O's and officers. Then all cadets hastened to the waiting room of the N.A.C. building, and in the warm atmosphere began to recuperate.

Outside, Kaikohe A.T.C. were boarding the aircraft for flights over the surrounding country. Owing to limited time we could not visit the school, but waited around in the cold wind till going-home time. Most Seddon boys emphatically declared that they would walk home rather than fly in that so-and-so aeroplane. The arrival of an N.A.C. Lockheed Electra provided an interesting diversion, but the arrival of our own aircraft brought forth groans of anguish from our sufferers, in anticipation.

Reluctantly they dragged themselves away from the warmth of the waiting room; goodbyes were said; hands shaken; officers saluted and the whole party neatly stowed inside the Dakota again. With many cheery goodbyes from Kaikohe we taxied to take off, roared down the strip, and were up and off, with Kaikohe A.T.C. fading into the rain-mist behind us. Course was set, and at a speed of 160 m.p.h. we headed for home, warmth, and tea. Spirits were much revived on the homeward trip. Whangarei



Heads were discerned, and in much better weather than the trip up, we flew home to Whenuapai, and touched down on the long concrete runway at 4.20.

The great adventure was over, and the general opinion was that everyone enjoyed it. All, that is, except one L.A.C., who was sick going up, while he was there, in the aircraft coming back, and in the transport on the way home. However he is assured that along with the 19 other cadets, he has at last learnt to "feel his wings."

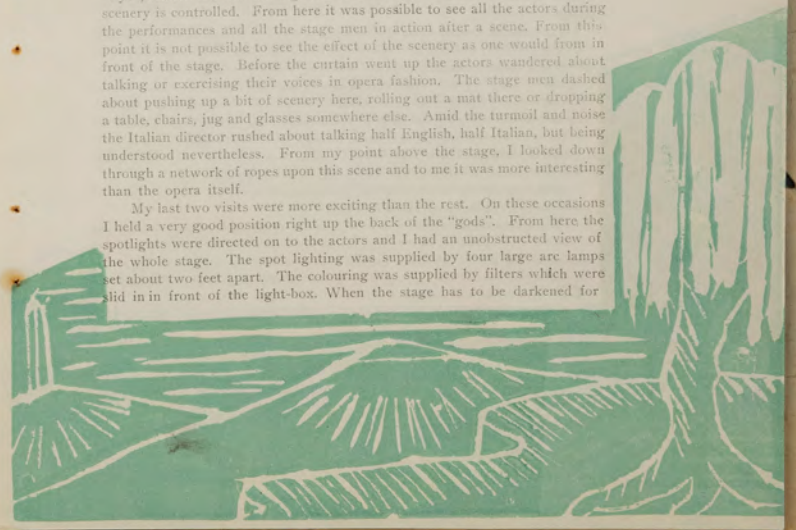
At the Opera

Bartley Eva

DURING the Opera Company's stay in Auckland it was my good fortune to be able to see some of the things that the normal theatre-goer misses. On the numerous occasions that I went to the opera I was able to hold different vantage points. The first time I went I was put in the box from where the operas were broadcast. It was unfortunate that they were not broadcast but only practising. All the same I saw some of the actions that they went through.

My second visit was much more interesting as I was assigned to the "flys", that is the catwalk high above the stage from where all the hanging scenery is controlled. From here it was possible to see all the actors during the performances and all the stage men in action after a scene. From this point it is not possible to see the effect of the scenery as one would from in front of the stage. Before the curtain went up the actors wandered about talking or exercising their voices in opera fashion. The stage men dashed about pushing up a bit of scenery here, rolling out a mat there or dropping a table, chairs, jug and glasses somewhere else. Amid the turmoil and noise the Italian director rushed about talking half English, half Italian, but being understood nevertheless. From my point above the stage, I looked down through a network of ropes upon this scene and to me it was more interesting than the opera itself.

My last two visits were more exciting than the rest. On these occasions I held a very good position right up the back of the "gods". From here the spotlights were directed on to the actors and I had an unobstructed view of the whole stage. The spot lighting was supplied by four large arc lamps set about two feet apart. The colouring was supplied by filters which were slid in in front of the light-box. When the stage has to be darkened for



some dramatic scene filters of deeper colour are put in and when the change is made the operators have to be careful not to distract the audience's attention.

It was indeed an interesting adventure to see the work which is carried on unknown to the audience and it has satisfied my desire to see what went on behind the curtain.

Bear Hunting (Humorous)

T. Fletcher E.1A

While on a tour of America I had the opportunity to go out bear hunting in the dark forests of Canada. The French-Canadians I was staying with supplied me with an old muzzle-loading rifle and powder. The young lad of the house said he would come with me and show the way to the lairs of the grizzly bears.

After quite a walk through snow that kept on tripping me up we came to a huge rocky hill. My guide said to me:—

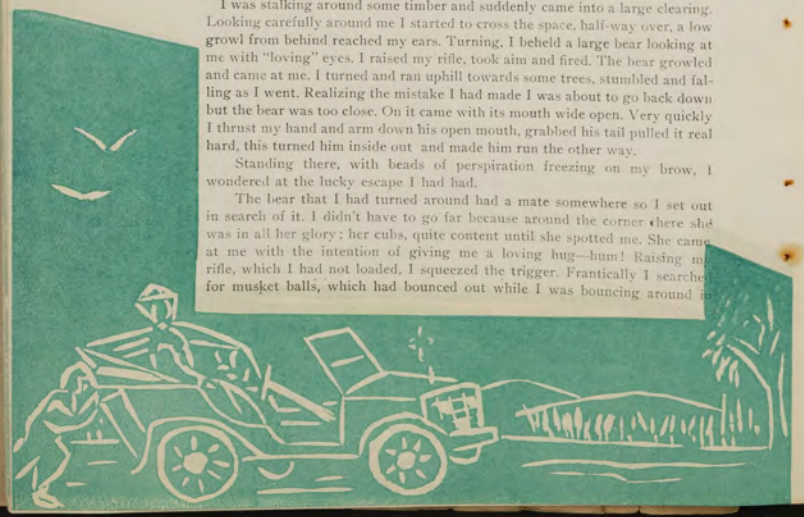
"You go round the top of the hill and keep your eyes open for the bears."

Just as I was going he told me always to run downhill if a grizzly chased me because a bear's hind legs are longer than his front legs, but if I ran uphill he would soon overtake me.

I was stalking around some timber and suddenly came into a large clearing. Looking carefully around me I started to cross the space, half-way over, a low growl from behind reached my ears. Turning, I beheld a large bear looking at me with "loving" eyes. I raised my rifle, took aim and fired. The bear growled and came at me. I turned and ran uphill towards some trees, stumbled and falling as I went. Realizing the mistake I had made I was about to go back down but the bear was too close. On it came with its mouth wide open. Very quickly I thrust my hand and arm down his open mouth, grabbed his tail pulled it real hard, this turned him inside out and made him run the other way.

Standing there, with beads of perspiration freezing on my brow, I wondered at the lucky escape I had had.

The bear that I had turned around had a mate somewhere so I set out in search of it. I didn't have to go far because around the corner there she was in all her glory; her cubs, quite content until she spotted me. She came at me with the intention of giving me a loving hug—hum! Raising my rifle, which I had not loaded, I squeezed the trigger. Frantically I searched for musket balls, which had bounced out while I was bouncing around in



the snow. Intending to reload, I had a sudden brainwave by loading the rifle with powder and a frozen bead of perspiration being about the size of a ball.

Nervously I aimed and fired then fainted. On recovery I found the bear, the bead had entered the head and melted thus killing the bear by having water on the brain.

It's the Details that Count

A WELL-GROOMED APPEARANCE is one of a girl's best assets. Everyone likes a girl who looks crisp and clean and well put together. Then knowing you look your best gives you the poise and selfconfidence you need.

The persnal direction, your boss, or your boy friend—you want them all to be favourably impressed. Whether you are applying for a job or whether you have a job they'll be more apt to realise that you're a smart girl if you look the part.

Personal appearance is the outward expression of the individual so it vitality; mental qualities of alertness; judgment and imagination; and reveals many qualities. Among these are physical properties of health and emotional balance and characteristic moods.

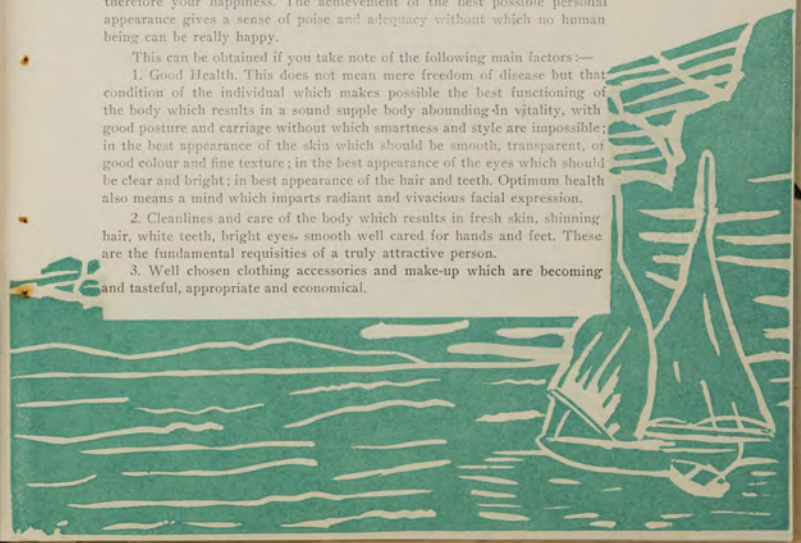
Your personal appearance affects your manner, efficiency, behaviour and therefore your happiness. The achievement of the best possible personal appearance gives a sense of poise and adequacy without which no human being can be really happy.

This can be obtained if you take note of the following main factors:—

1. Good Health. This does not mean mere freedom of disease but that condition of the individual which makes possible the best functioning of the body which results in a sound supple body abounding in vitality, with good posture and carriage without which smartness and style are impossible; in the best appearance of the skin which should be smooth, transparent, of good colour and fine texture; in the best appearance of the eyes which should be clear and bright; in best appearance of the hair and teeth. Optimum health also means a mind which imparts radiant and vivacious facial expression.

2. Cleanlines and care of the body which results in fresh skin, shinning hair, white teeth, bright eyes, smooth well cared for hands and feet. These are the fundamental requisities of a truly attractive person.

3. Well chosen clothing accessories and make-up which are becoming and tasteful, appropriate and economical.



4. Fresh, well cared for clothing and accessories so that clothing is always in a good ready-to-wear condition.

Take note of your manner and voice. The tone of your voice should be low but not so low that people cannot hear you. Rasping and harsh tones are unpleasant to the ear. Stop and listen to your own voice. Avoid annoying facial mannerisms, yawns, smirks and exaggerated eyebrow raising. Show enthusiasm by being alert and wide awake but not over-aggressive. No loud guffaws or girlish giggles please! Be courteous at all times for courtesy is the first rule of good manners.

Your hair—wear a simple, becoming, trim, hairdo, not too long and fluffy. Shampoo your hair frequently enough to keep it at its best. Brush it daily.

Your teeth—Brush your teeth thoroughly wth a good tooth paste, at least twice a day. Don't neglect a periodic check up by your dentst—every six months. It saves pain, troubles and money in the end and helps you avoid absences. Necessary corrections are an investment in your future health appearance and career. Follow your dentst's advice.

Your hands—Use hand lotion at least twice a day to keep your hands smooth and help protect them from roughness and smudging. Give your nails a thorough manicure once a week. Be sure to keep your fingernails short and well-rounded, using if any, very pale polish.

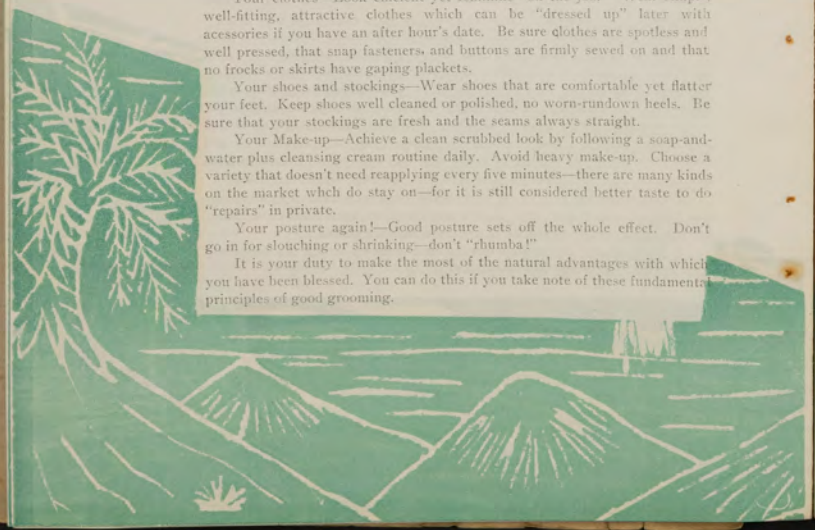
Your clothes—Look efficient yet feminine "on the job." Wear simple, well-fitting, attractive clothes which can be "dressed up" later with acessories if you have an after hour's date. Be sure clothes are spotless and well pressed, that snap fasteners, and buttons are firmly sewed on and that no frocks or skirts have gaping plackets.

Your shoes and stockings—Wear shoes that are comfortable yet flatter your feet. Keep shoes well cleaned or polished, no worn-rundown heels. Be sure that your stockings are fresh and the seams always straight.

Your Make-up—Achieve a clean scrubbed look by following a soap-and-water plus cleansing cream routine daily. Avoid heavy make-up. Choose a variety that doesn't need reapplying every five minutes—there are many kinds on the market whch do stay on—for it is still considered better taste to do "repairs" in private.

Your posture again!—Good posture sets off the whole effect. Don't go in for slouching or shrinking—don't "rhumba!"

It is your duty to make the most of the natural advantages with which you have been blessed. You can do this if you take note of these fundamental principles of good grooming.



A Visit to a Sawmill

FROM Rotorua it is a thirty mile trip along the Waikaremoana highway to the turn-off into the Kaiangaroa Plains State Forest Headquarters. This trip is through pine forests which were planted by convicts during the 1914 - 18 World War. This forest is the largest hand - planted forest in the world and it's area is almost half a million square miles.

Going along the Kaiangaroa road, which is at present in a bad condition because of the heavy logging trucks, for about three miles a notice reading, "Mill Traffic, Turn Left" is seen. Straight ahead, through a row of pine trees the settlement can be seen. It consists of about a hundred married men's houses, which are as good as any city house, and about two hundred single men's huts, which are spaced out in orderly rows of twenties.

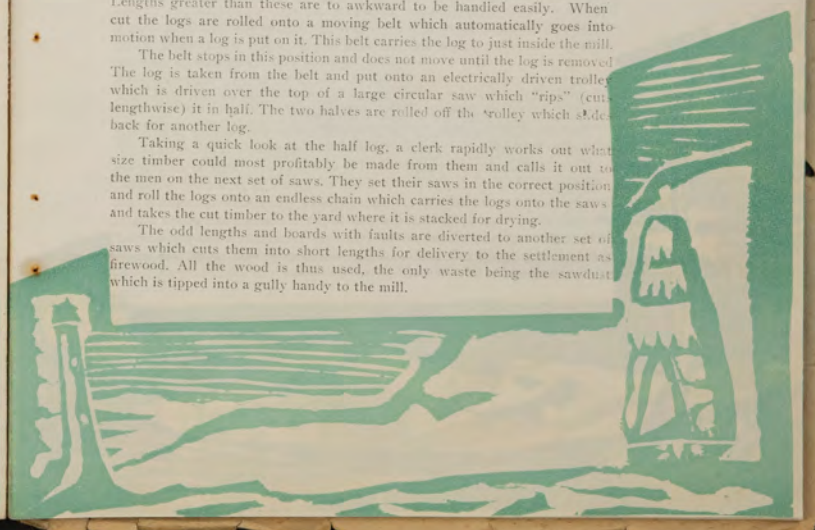
To the left lies the mill. It is a large building, all the machinery being roofed over for wet weather working. In the yard, to the left of the mill, are great stacks of yellow - orange timber which is left in racks so as to hasten drying. On the right of the building are the "slides" which is the name given to a raised platform on to which the logs are dumped as they are brought from the bush.

As the logs are put on the skids the "skiddies" (men on the job) cut them into suitable lengths, which vary from sixteen to thirty-two feet. Lengths greater than these are to awkward to be handled easily. When cut the logs are rolled onto a moving belt which automatically goes into motion when a log is put on it. This belt carries the log to just inside the mill.

The belt stops in this position and does not move until the log is removed. The log is taken from the belt and put onto an electrically driven trolley which is driven over the top of a large circular saw which "rips" (cuts lengthwise) it in half. The two halves are rolled off the trolley which slides back for another log.

Taking a quick look at the half log, a clerk rapidly works out what size timber could most profitably be made from them and calls it out to the men on the next set of saws. They set their saws in the correct position and roll the logs onto an endless chain which carries the logs onto the saws and takes the cut timber to the yard where it is stacked for drying.

The odd lengths and boards with faults are diverted to another set of saws which cuts them into short lengths for delivery to the settlement as firewood. All the wood is thus used, the only waste being the sawdust which is tipped into a gully handy to the mill.



After a few days in the sun, the timber is completely dry and ready for building. Most of the new State houses are made almost entirely of pine. The outside walls are made of old wood which is most durable. The floors are made of sap which when dried will take a high polish. Panelled walls are often made of pine veneer which is a thin, continuous sheet taken off only perfect logs with no large knots in them. It is removed by rolling a log against a sharp heavy blade which takes off a layer of about a quarter inch thickness. Creosoted pine saplings are used for post and telegraph poles, and have been found to last as well as any untreated timber.

Plans are now being made up for a paper mill which will use only pine timber. Logs unsuitable for milling and branches will be used for paper instead of being wasted as at present.

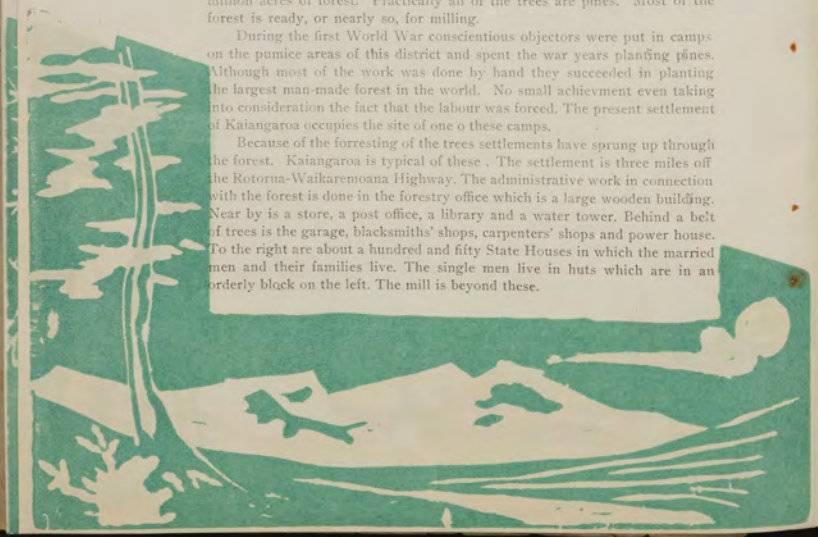
On the whole the pine forests are one of the country's most valuable assets. Used internally for building, posts, and poles, its main value comes from the large amount exported yearly. Most of this goes to Australia who returns valuable hardwoods which cannot be grown in New Zealand.

The Kaiangaroa Forest

IN the Rotorua-Taupo district there is an area of over a quarter of a million acres of forest. Practically all of the trees are pines. Most of the forest is ready, or nearly so, for milling.

During the first World War conscientious objectors were put in camps on the pumice areas of this district and spent the war years planting pines. Although most of the work was done by hand they succeeded in planting the largest man-made forest in the world. No small achievment even taking into consideration the fact that the labour was forced. The present settlement of Kaiangaroa occupies the site of one o these camps.

Because of the forresting of the trees settlements have sprung up through the forest. Kaiangaroa is typical of these . The settlement is three miles off the Rotorua-Waikaremoana Highway. The administrative work in connection with the forest is done in the forestry office which is a large wooden building. Near by is a store, a post office, a library and a water tower. Behind a belt of trees is the garage, blacksmiths' shops, carpenters' shops and power house. To the right are about a hundred and fifty State Houses in which the married men and their families live. The single men live in huts which are in an orderly block on the left. The mill is beyond these.

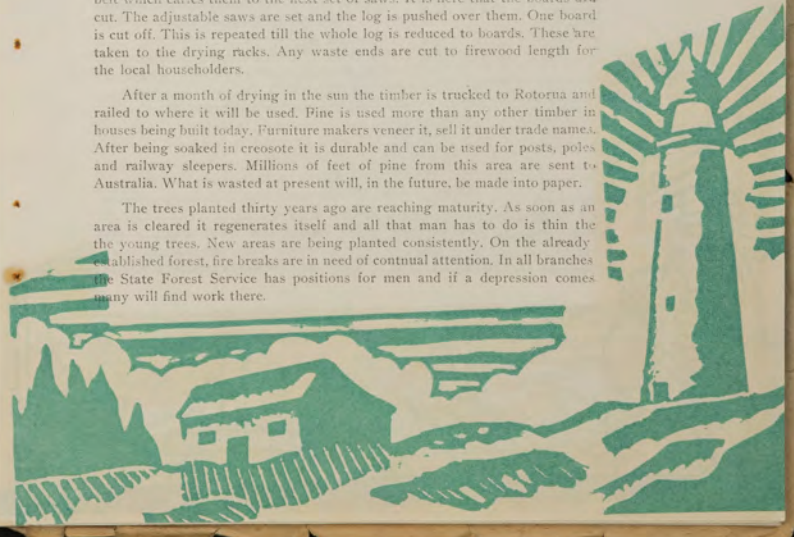


The "gang" supplying the mill is "working" the sides of a deep gully known locally as "The Crater." Most of the felling is done by hand with a crosscut saw as a power saw is too heavy to carry up and down the sides of the "Crater". A skyline system, consisting of a hauler. Mostly, overhead rope and pulling rope is used to drag the logs up the side of the crater. A pulley is swung on the overhead rope. Through this pulley passes the pulling rope. The two men in the crater attach the rope to the logs and signal the hauler driver who starts his machine. Being swung from the skyline the rope is lifting as well as dragging. This keeps the fronts of the logs in the air and prevents them from being stopped by stumps or rocks. About thirty seconds after being "hooked on" the logs are at the foot of the mast. The rope is returned and the logs are put on a waiting truck by a mechanical loader. When the truck is loaded it moves off to the mill.

The entrance to the mill is a "skids" or ramp made to facilitate the unloading of logs. A gang of "skiddies" cut the logs into convenient lengths and put them on an endless chain. This carries them into the mill proper, and puts them on to a trolley. After they are clamped into position the trolley moves forward between two circular saws mounted one above the other. Reaching the end of the run the log is turned and moved back over the saws. This time it is quartered, and the quarters are released. They fall on a moving belt which caries them to the next set of saws. It is here that the boards are cut. The adjustable saws are set and the log is pushed over them. One board is cut off. This is repeated till the whole log is reduced to boards. These are taken to the drying racks. Any waste ends are cut to firewood length for the local householders.

After a month of drying in the sun the timber is trucked to Rotorua and railed to where it will be used. Pine is used more than any other timber in houses being built today. Furniture makers veneer it, sell it under trade names. After being soaked in creosote it is durable and can be used for posts, poles and railway sleepers. Millions of feet of pine from this area are sent to Australia. What is wasted at present will, in the future, be made into paper.

The trees planted thirty years ago are reaching maturity. As soon as an area is cleared it regenerates itself and all that man has to do is thin the the young trees. New areas are being planted consistently. On the already established forest, fire breaks are in need of contnual attention. In all branches the State Forest Service has positions for men and if a depression comes many will find work there.



"The Big Top" (The Last Night)

"The circus is coming to town!" Magic words these, that cast a spell more powerful than the radio or the screen, for the "Big Top" provides a real "flesh and blood show," plus the added attractions of gaudy posters, booming drums, the special air of expectancy, the saw dust ring itself and the eager jostling crowds.

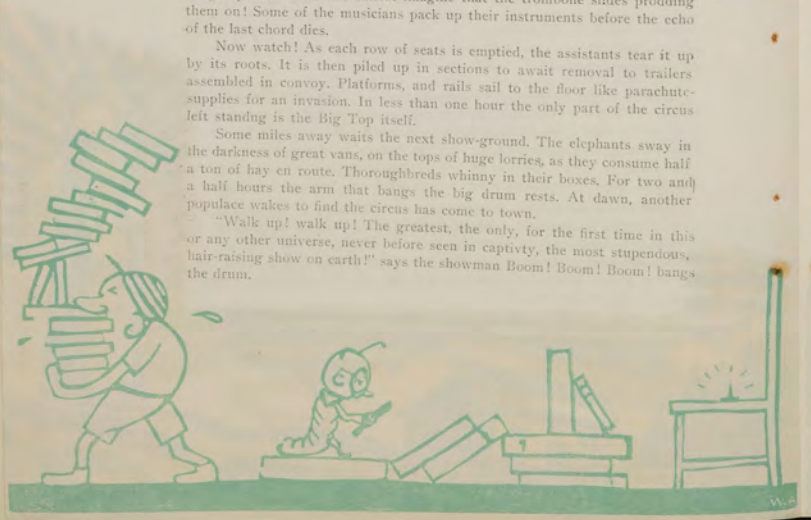
It is a wet, Saturday night, and the "Big Top" is an enormous glistening umbrella in the gloom. Inside, the people sit on the edges of their seats, and it is so quiet that you can hear the drizzle, tap-tapping on the tent. In the ring the lions squat on their pedestals. The centre one, a huge brute, is rolling its head at the trainer and grumbling, like far-away thunder. The trainer also advances, and flicks her whip. The big cat growls, lifts a paw, thinks better of it, and begins its act. The rain is hissing now, but no one in the audience hears it. The lion bounds over the high benches and ladders, and back to its pedestal. The crowd roars and the trainer bows and departs. After a succession of sensational acts the show comes to an end. The crowd wants to linger and it cheers lustily. But the lights begin to go out.

The band plays a special piece of "hurry-up" music which has the effect of hastening the audience out of the entrances as they respond to the call of its gusty tune. You can almost imagine that the trombone slides prodding them on! Some of the musicians pack up their instruments before the echo of the last chord dies.

Now watch! As each row of seats is emptied, the assistants tear it up by its roots. It is then piled up in sections to await removal to trailers assembled in convoy. Platforms, and rails sail to the floor like parachute-supplies for an invasion. In less than one hour the only part of the circus left standng is the Big Top itself.

Some miles away waits the next show-ground. The elephants sway in the darkness of great vans, on the tops of huge lorries, as they consume half a ton of hay en route. Thoroughbreds whinny in their boxes. For two and a half hours the arm that bangs the big drum rests. At dawn, another populace wakes to find the circus has come to town.

"Walk up! walk up! The greatest, the only, for the first time in this or any other universe, never before seen in captivty, the most stupendous, hair-raising show on earth!" says the showman Boom! Boom! Boom! bangs the drum.



Atomic Energy

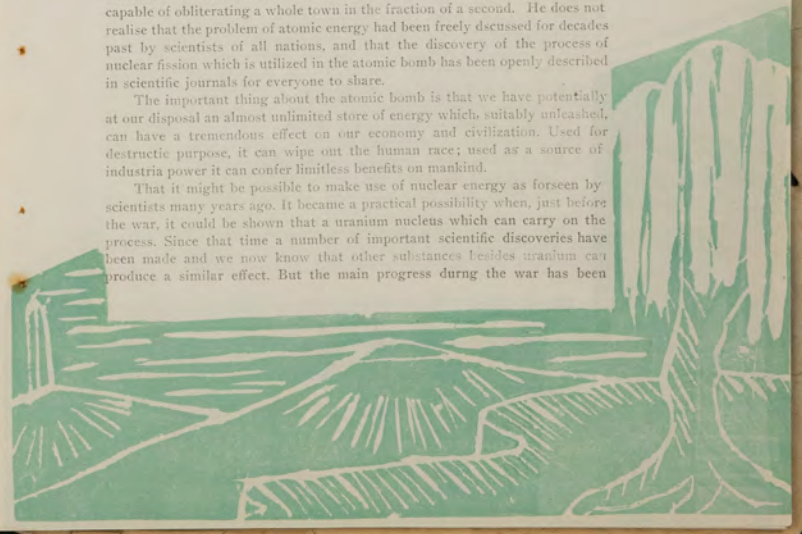
I. M. Brown E.6.B.

The first announcement of the release of atomic energy was not made in a scientific journal, not even through the newspapers, or radio. It came in the form of unparalleled destruction which on August 6th., 1945 descended on the town of Hiroshima. A world which had been numbed by the horrors of scientific weapons, which after the greatest war of destruction ever waged was timidly begining to look forward to an age of peace, accepted this latest present of science with a dull sence of fear and forebidding. The general feeling of uneasiness was increased by the Press which stressed the extreme secrecy of the invention. It appeared that scientific ingenuity had brought forth a monster begotten by military necessity and nursed by political expediency. A generation which had already suffered two World Wars regarded the monster's father and nurse with a certain amount of suspicion, but as usual the mother took the blame.

Never has a scientific achievement been given a worse start in the sphere of human affairs than the release of atomic energy. The holocausta of Hiroshima and Nagasaki completely outshone half a century of patient and scientific research into which the thought of death and destruction had never entered. The man in the street only beholds the spectre of a ecret weapon, capable of obliterating a whole town in the fraction of a second. He does not realise that the problem of atomic energy had been freely dscussed for decades past by scientists of all nations, and that the discovery of the process of nuclear fission which is utilized in the atomic bomb has been openly described in scientific journals for everyone to share.

The important thing about the atomic bomb is that we have potentially at our disposal an almost unlimited store of energy which, suitably unleashed, can have a tremendous effect on our economy and civilization. Used for destructie purpose, it can wipe out the human race; used as a source of industria power it can confer limitless benefits on mankind.

That it might be possible to make use of nuclear energy as forseen by scientists many years ago. It became a practical possibility when, just before the war, it could be shown that a uranium nucleus which can carry on the process. Since that time a number of important scientific discoveries have been made and we now know that other substances besides uranium can produce a similar effect. But the main progress durng the war has been



mainly technical. It has consisted in in separating the "active' form of uranium from the other more prevalent form, in securing the necessary raw materials in sufficient purity and in actually constructing a bomb. The "secrets" so hotly contested are technical, not scientific, and the task of making nuclear energy available from constructive purposes is rapidly becoming a technical rather than a scientific task. It is a task of great difficulty, but there can be, little doubt that it will ultimately be solved. The spectacular effects of the atomic bomb has opened the eyes general public to the social implications of scientific advance to an extent never before achieved by any invention.

Just as tidal power is not strictly a solar scource of energy, neither is nuclear power. The atoms of our earth were mostly there before the earth separated from the sun, before the origin of the solar sstem. Nuclear energy is cosmic, nit solar, and the gruesome effects of the atomic bomb are all the more significant in that with this weapon man has used for the first time power given him from a previons period in the formation of the universe.

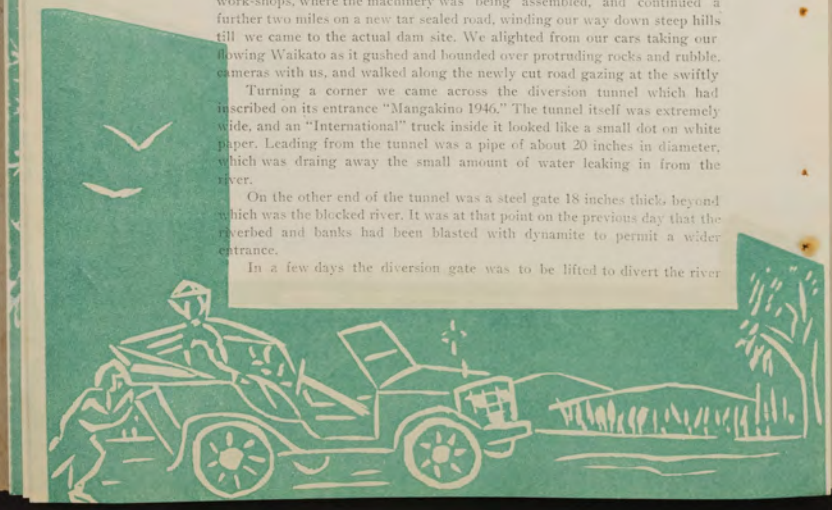
A Trip to Mangakino

Last Easter e went on a tour of the Mangakino Hydro-electric Power station which as in the process of construction. Our guide, being a personal friend took us over places to which the public were not usually admitted. First, we drove about half-a-mile out from the township till we came to the work-shops, where the machinery was being assembled, and continued a further two miles on a new tar sealed road, winding our way down steep hills till we came to the actual dam site. We alighted from our cars taking our flowing Waikato as it gushed and bounded over protruding rocks and rubble, cameras with us, and walked along the newly cut road gazing at the swiftly

Turning a corner we came across the diversion tunnel which had inscribed on its entrance "Mangakino 1946." The tunnel itself was extremely wide, and an "International" truck inside it looked like a small dot on white paper. Leading from the tunnel was a pipe of about 20 inches in diameter, which was draing away the small amount of water leaking in from the river.

On the other end of the tunnel was a steel gate 18 inches thick beyond which was the blocked river. It was at that point on the previous day that the riverbed and banks had been blasted with dynamite to permit a wider entrance.

In a few days the diversion gate was to be lifted to divert the river



through the tunnel, thus leaving the original river bed dry, and allowing the workmen to start building the spillway and powerhouse.

We returned to the cars and drove to a height overlooking the diversion tunnel. Strewn about us were cement bags and girders, and oddments of timber. All around was the maze of wood scaffolding, and cement boxing which was the beginning of the spillway (200ft above the river). Parallel to this were steel cables which carried cement across the river to the side where the cement boxing of the spillway was in progress.

All this time portable cranes running along on girders carried cement to the bulk mixer, from which it was picked up and carried down a chute to workmen on the spillway-below.

Also to be noticed, was "the fastest moving lift in the world" capable of rising 200ft in three seconds. As the lift was not enclosed, the speed at which it travelled made many men feel they preferred to labour up the hill, or "hitch" a ride from one of the Government's trucks.

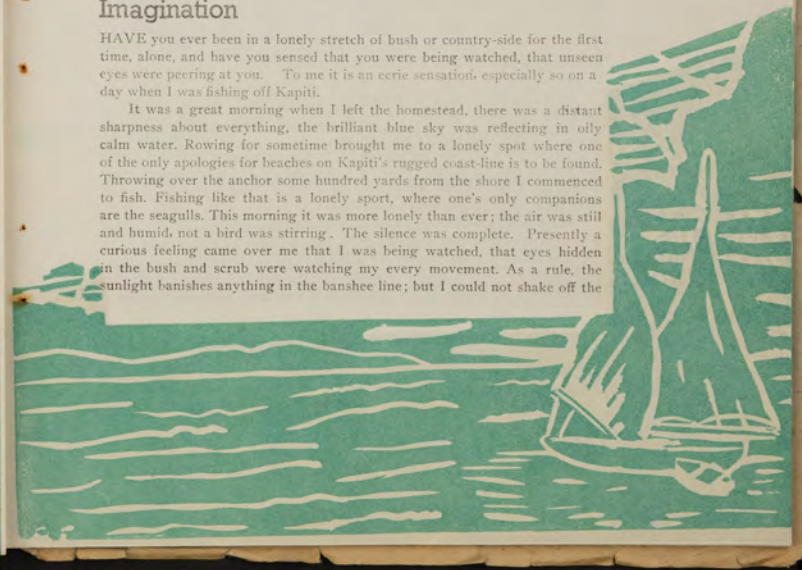
After our complete and very enjoyable examination of the dam, we returned to the township and had an interesting afternoon viewing the town meeting some of its inhabitants.

So ended our very pleasant visit to Mangakino.

Imagination

HAVE you ever been in a lonely stretch of bush or country-side for the first time, alone, and have you sensed that you were being watched, that unseen eyes were peering at you. To me it is an eerie sensation, especially so on a day when I was fishing off Kapiti.

It was a great morning when I left the homestead, there was a distant sharpness about everything, the brilliant blue sky was reflecting in oily calm water. Rowing for sometime brought me to a lonely spot where one of the only apologies for beaches on Kapiti's rugged coast-line is to be found. Throwing over the anchor some hundred yards from the shore I commenced to fish. Fishing like that is a lonely sport, where one's only companions are the seagulls. This morning it was more lonely than ever; the air was still and humid, not a bird was stirring. The silence was complete. Presently a curious feeling came over me that I was being watched, that eyes hidden in the bush and scrub were watching my every movement. As a rule, the sunlight banishes anything in the banshee line; but I could not shake off the



feeling. Fishing being bad I up anchored and drifted into shore to search for water for by this time the sun was much hotter than usual.

Leaving the boat near the beach I started into the bush. Here it was more eerie than ever, the bush was dense and only a weak light came down. The silence was profound. Not even the comforting murmur of the sea was audible which caused one to feel that unseen presence more than ever. My imagination was working overtime. I felt I was surrounded and followed by horrible creatures. Forgetting my thirst I beat a hasty retreat to the boat, pulled up the anchor and was soon homeward bound.

A Glimpse of Scotland

MY grandfather came from Scotland many years ago and loved to tell us of the beauty of his native land. He told us that Scotland is a land where beauty, splendour and grandeur are blended in one. From the top of a rocky crag one may see a loch set in ideal surroundings. In the background rises the majestic splendour of the snow-capped mountain peaks, while the banks are a mass of wild heather and thistle. The loch itself looks like a glimmering pool set by the fairies on a carpet of wild flowers. Here it shines and glimmers as a playful sunbeam dances across its surface. Oer there, where the shadows play hide - and - seek with the sun it is dark and mysterious.

At evening one can see a shepherd, with his dog and flock, wending his way home, or hear the skirl of the bag-pipes as a Scot tries to recall the bygone days when his ancestors stood on perhaps that very same spot and fought the English for the sake of much-loved Prince Charles.

A shepherd's cottage is delightfully old-fashioned and and is usually set in its own small garden. In spring and summer the wild moors are a carpet of white, pink and mauve heather.

The brightly coloured tartans of Scotland are still very popular, but the kilt is worn only on festive occasions. The best known tartans are named Stuart, the Cameron, the Fraser and the Gordon. The tartans are named after the clans of people who wore them.

Some very beautiful songs have been written about Scotland, but the true beauty of them cannot be captured unless they are sung by a Scotsman.

The thistle we see here in our country is a very poor specimen as the real thistle grows to a height of seven or eight feet, has long, soft, bluish green leaves and a large purple flower which sometimes grows to five inches in diameter. The heather, too, that we see here is poor in company as it will not flourish when cultivated. It prefers a wild rocky country where it can spread at will.

Grandad would always end up by saying that Scotland is the grandest place in the world. And in his eyes it was.

"My Small Brother!"

To my advantage or disadvantage, I am blessed (?) with a small brother, although he does not always see the point, which has everybody else in fits of laughter.

When the discussion of his future career once come up, suggestions varied widely from that of jockey to future Prime Minister. The subject of the discussion being present, we asked him if he would like to be the Prime Minister. "Oh Yes," he said. "Do you know who he is?" I asked. "He's Santa Claus," was the proud reply. And then he wondered why we laughed.

At the tender age of two and a half years, he had an inclination to travel. He had to be kept continually in one's sight or else endless time would later be spent in trying to find him. At the first chance he would slip out of the gate, and make his determined way to the first car he saw. It appeared that he was irresistibly drawn to motor cars, for he was fully contented to stand half the day in one, simply turning the steering wheel interminably— though of course to make it perfect the car would preferably be one of the newest models.

One of the more daring episodes at this stage of his life, was to travel down to the bottom of town, "all on his lonesome!" He was left playing in the sandpit at the back of the house, to all appearances, perfectly content. But left alone, he wandered up the drive, out of the gate, and was soon making steady headway towards the main road. There is a tram-stop at the top of the road, and just at that moment, a tram slowed down to allow the passengers to alight. They did, my small brother coming in straight behind them. The tram made its way to town, but fortunately a policeman caught it and took charge of the lost one.

In the meanwhile his absence having been noticed a search was made, to no avail. As a last resort the police-station was notified. Imagine my mother's astonishment when she was informed that the boy in question was

He provides quite an amount of amusement by merely saying things.

there, at the station! Would soon be arriving home with a policeman as companion, in fact!

Questions had to wait till his arrival. When he did appear, he was as happy as usual, clutching in one hand two pennies and in the other an ice-cream. The former had been given him in the hope that he would reveal his name, but this could not help, for, to himself he was merely Ronnie. On inquiry as to how it came to be known where he lived, we were told that one of our neighbours had seen him, walking between two burly policemen, apparently "lost," so naturally all the information had then been supplied.

To end this persistent "wander-lust," something had to be done, so a hundred-yard length of rope was purchased and to it a small boy was tethered quite contentedly and there he stayd during every day he spent at home, until he was old enough to know better and to relish his freedom without wrecking the nerves of our household.

"Otimai"

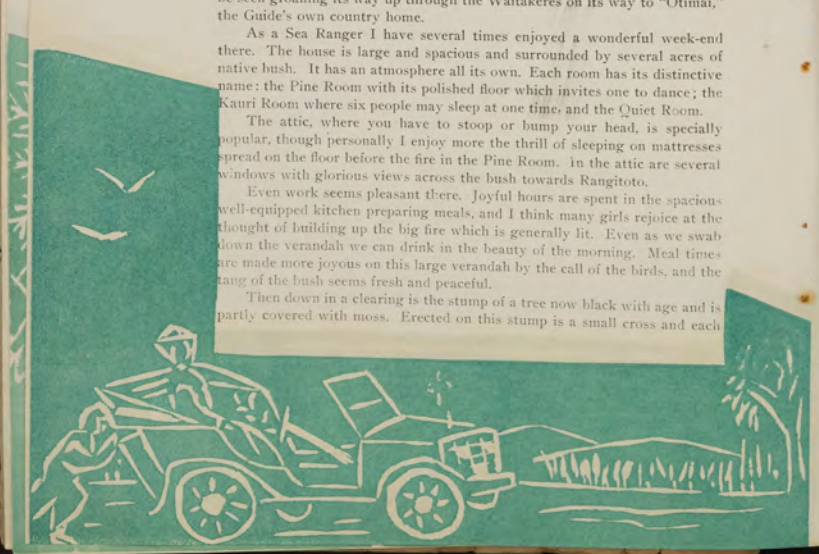
ON Friday nights a truck full of eager Guides and Sea Rangers may often be seen groaning its way up through the Waitakeres on its way to "Otimai," the Guide's own country home.

As a Sea Ranger I have several times enjoyed a wonderful week-end there. The house is large and spacious and surrounded by several acres of native bush. It has an atmosphere all its own. Each room has its distinctive name: the Pine Room with its polished floor which invites one to dance; the Kauri Room where six people may sleep at one time, and the Quiet Room.

The attic, where you have to stoop or bump your head, is specially popular, though personally I enjoy more the thrill of sleeping on mattresses spread on the floor before the fire in the Pine Room. In the attic are several windows with glorious views across the bush towards Rangitoto.

Even work seems pleasant there. Joyful hours are spent in the spacious well-equipped kitchen preparing meals, and I think many girls rejoice at the thought of building up the big fire which is generally lit. Even as we swab down the verandah we can drink in the beauty of the morning. Meal times are made more joyous on this large verandah by the call of the birds, and the tang of the bush seems fresh and peaceful.

Then down in a clearing is the stump of a tree now black with age and is partly covered with moss. Erected on this stump is a small cross and each



Sunday we are there, we place fern fronds round the base of this out-door altar and hold our Church services before it.

So this is what "Otimai" means to me: the thrill of travelling out in the truck and arriving late at night; then the cosiness of gathering round the log fire in the Pine Room to drink sweet, hot cups of cocoa before going to bed. It means chattering together round the meal-table; playing games in the Pine Room, and singing round the camp fire.

It is no wonder that "Otimai" is seldom vacant for one week-end.

Interior Decoration

TO the mind of all women and girls, nothing appeals more than an attractive home. Though the exterior of the house may be old, the surroundings can be attractively set out, so that to all who pass that house there is an appeal and they will forget to notice the house itself, so taken up will their eye be with the garden.

This can apply to the interior of the house as well. Much of the "old" appearance can be camouflaged under careful application of the rules for interior decoration. The first principle is Unity.

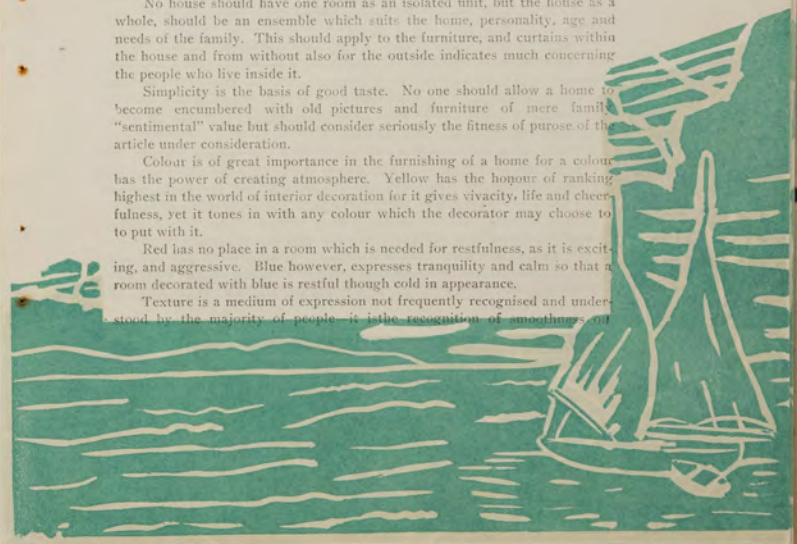
No house should have one room as an isolated unit, but the house as a whole, should be an ensemble which suits the home, personality, age and needs of the family. This should apply to the furniture, and curtains within the house and from without also for the outside indicates much concerning the people who live inside it.

Simplicity is the basis of good taste. No one should allow a home to become encumbered with old pictures and furniture of mere family "sentimental" value but should consider seriously the fitness of purose of the article under consideration.

Colour is of great importance in the furnishing of a home for a colour has the power of creating atmosphere. Yellow has the honour of ranking highest in the world of interior decoration for it gives vivacity, life and cheerfulness, yet it tones in with any colour which the decorator may choose to put with it.

Red has no place in a room which is needed for restfulness, as it is exciting, and aggressive. Blue however, expresses tranquility and calm so that a room decorated with blue is restful though cold in appearance.

Texture is a medium of expression not frequently recognised and understood by the majority of people it isthe recognition of smoothness or



roughness, coarseness or harshness, hardness or softness. Wallpaper depends as much upon texture as upon colour for its appearance. Large areas of flat colour are uninteresting and monotonous but may be changed completely in character when a rough texture is introduced.

The backgrounds, wall, ceiling and floor are no less important than are the furnishings. It is a great mistake to place many pictures on a floral wallpaper and it iscertainly preferable not to have figured paper as plain papers give the best effect. Any frieze used should be narrow and inconspicuous. If the effect of greater space is desired, a good plan is to have floor, walls and ceiling of the different rooms in the same or a toning similar colour. All areas which can be seen at the same time should form a complete harmony. Let any variety be in furnishing rather than in background.

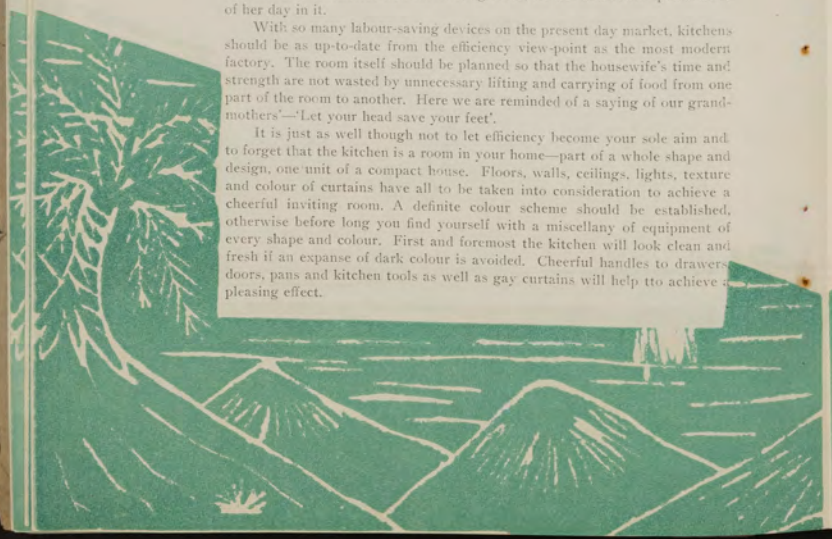
If these rules are applied to your home when you are decorating it, the result should be pleasing at all times to all who enter it.

Be Kitchen Conscious

IT is only recently that we have begun to respect the kitchen as the centre of the activities of the home. Gone are the days when the "domestic quarters" were automatically hidden in the gloomiest pat of the house. In today's house the kitchen is a cheerful well-lit, inviting room, for the housewife spends most of her day in it.

With so many labour-saving devices on the present day market, kitchens should be as up-to-date from the efficiency view-point as the most modern factory. The room itself should be planned so that the housewife's time and strength are not wasted by unnecessary lifting and carrying of food from one part of the room to another. Here we are reminded of a saying of our grandmothers'—'Let your head save your feet'.

It is just as well though not to let efficiency become your sole aim and to forget that the kitchen is a room in your home—part of a whole shape and design, one unit of a compact house. Floors, walls, ceilings, lights, texture and colour of curtains have all to be taken into consideration to achieve a cheerful inviting room. A definite colour scheme should be established, otherwise before long you find yourself with a miscellany of equipment of every shape and colour. First and foremost the kitchen will look clean and fresh if an expanse of dark colour is avoided. Cheerful handles to drawers, doors, pans and kitchen tools as well as gay curtains will help tto achieve a pleasing effect.



Steam and grease are two enemies of kitchen walls and only regular cleaning keeps them in check. This is not only fatiguing but a frequently recurring task.

The "answer" is to obtain a wall finish that is steam and grease-resistant such as a good enamel paint, easily cleaned and durable.

Also when buying kitchen equipment remember—reputable manufacturers of branded goods are jealous of their reputation and it is usually safe to accept a product with a well-known name. More and more designers of kitchen equipment think how best they can shape the tool to do the job well and thus the working areas of our homes become more and more efficient, and at the same time more inviting. So be a kitchen conscious housewife. Not an unconscious one.

The Lost Letters

DURING the May Holidays, my friend, Marion, and I, went to work at a clothing manufac turers. We were told bythe Personnel Officer, that we were to go into the office.

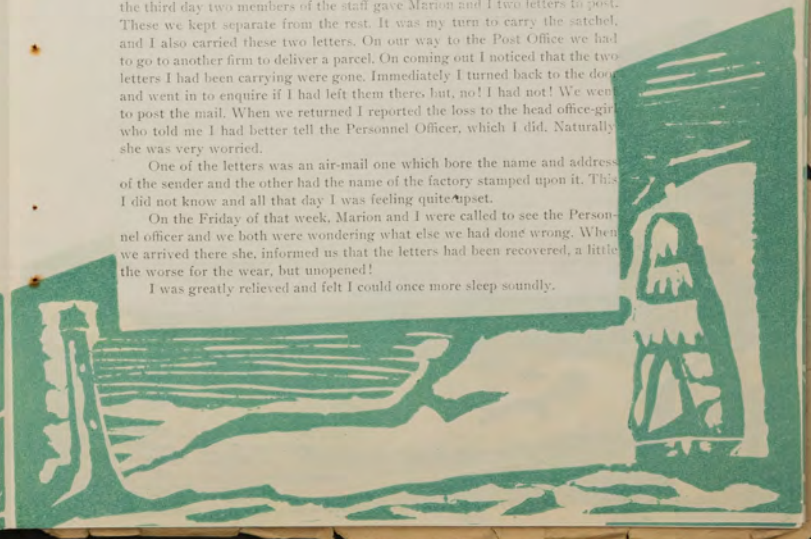
One of our major duties was to go to the Post Office to post and collect the mail and any messages for the staff.

The first two days we were there we carried out our duties perfectly. On the third day two members of the staff gave Marion and I two letters to post. These we kept separate from the rest. It was my turn to carry the satchel, and I also carried these two letters. On our way to the Post Office we had to go to another firm to deliver a parcel. On coming out I noticed that the two letters I had been carrying were gone. Immediately I turned back to the door and went in to enquire if I had left them there but, no! I had not! We went to post the mail. When we returned I reported the loss to the head office-girl who told me I had better tell the Personnel Officer, which I did. Naturally she was very worried.

One of the letters was an air-mail one which bore the name and address of the sender and the other had the name of the factory stamped upon it. This I did not know and all that day I was feeling quite upset.

On the Friday of that week, Marion and I were called to see the Personnel officer and we both were wondering what else we had done wrong. When we arrived there she, informed us that the letters had been recovered, a little the worse for the wear, but unopened!

I was greatly relieved and felt I could once more sleep soundly.



Floral Decoration

THERE has never been a time when our homes were so dear to us as they are now. We are eager to make them more inviting, more attractive. Floral arranging can give them grace and beauty. Beauty is everywhere and we can use for our decorations not only beautiful flowers but whatever else we can find—weeds, vegetables, sugar cane, cacti, seed pods and sticks and stones all have possibilities.

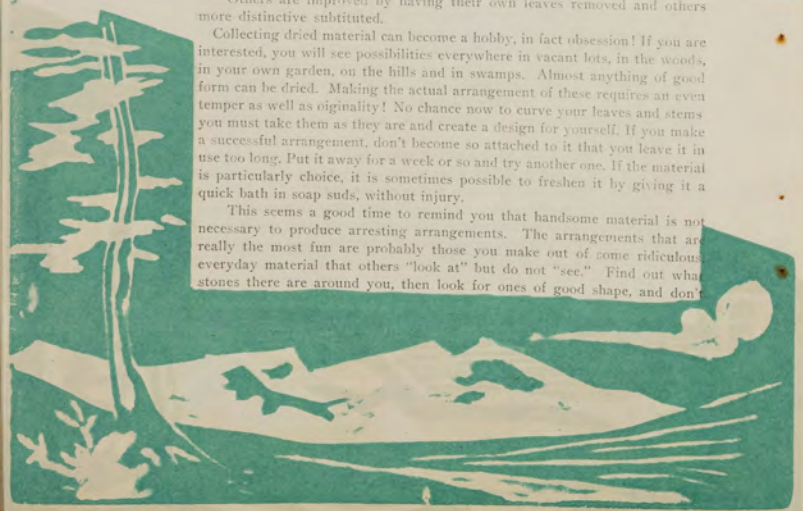
When we commence to arrange flowers, most of us seek a corner of the kitchen or pantry where vases and tools are kept, and where flowers from the garden or the florist are brought. All ofthe ingredients for arrangements are here—tools neatly packed in a basket kept for the purpose. Vases, bowls and accessories need not be expensive to be effective. Do not hesitate to use what you have.

When you contemplate an arrangement, first study your flowers. They have definite personalities. Some seem modern, some are definitely quaint and old-world and others again will take on any atmosphere provided for them. Choose a heavy, darkish flower for your centre of intterest and work from that. Keep round flowers towards the base and the centre, pointed lighter flowers towards the edge. The finished effect will be more pleasing if colours are grouped rather than dotted. nteresting foliage helps every flower-arrangement. Some flowers have beautiful foliage of their own.

Others are improved by having their own leaves removed and others more distinctive subtituted.

Collecting dried material can become a hobby, in fact obsession! If you are interested, you will see possibilities everywhere in vacant lots, in the woods, in your own garden, on the hills and in swamps. Almost anything of good form can be dried. Making the actual arrangement of these requires an even temper as well as oiginality! No chance now to curve your leaves and stems you must take them as they are and create a design for yourself. If you make a successful arrangement, don't become so attached to it that you leave it in use too long. Put it away for a week or so and try another one. If the material is particularly choice, it is sometimes possible to freshen it by giving it a quick bath in soap suds, without injury.

This seems a good time to remind you that handsome material is not necessary to produce arresting arrangements. The arrangements that are really the most fun are probably those you make out of some ridiculous everyday material that others "look at" but do not "see." Find out what stones there are around you, then look for ones of good shape, and don't



overlook the moss covered ones that are everywhere.

Here are few suggested arrangements to suit everyone. The flower arrangement started with some very dark red carnations slightly to the side, pink Sweet William was massed next with a downward list to the left and upward to the right. A lacy effect was introduced around the edge, with the highest point over the centre for balance.

The bowl is a miner's pan. It holds three pieces of gray wood that even the termites have scorned. Stones were piled around the wood to hold it in place and flowers were added last to look as if they were growing in the crevices of the rocks.

Instead of longing for exotics or for expensive tropical flowers, just open your eyes. I might as well wan you now that flower arrangement almost inevitably leads to gardening and sooner or later you will be growing your own flowers, collecting Iris instead of hats, and wielding a trowel instead of a tennis racket!

POETRY

THE HOUSING SHORTAGE

For three long years they'd married been,
An empty house they'd never seen,
Then one day to their great delight,
A vacant flat came into sight,

They started swiftly for this place
But others joined them in the race,
But they were foiled in this great quest,
Their tyres weren't made for such a test,

More haste, less speed - a lesson dire,
The flat they got was in the tyre.

QUIET SCENE

A quiet scene is lovely to behold,
One would not call it grey or dull, although
It's often very simple nothing bold
Sometimes a resting wave, or sleepy gull

A lazy yacht sails on a glassy sea,
Some tiny waves are lapping on the sand,
A silent breeze makes patterns o'er the lea,
And quietness extends across the land

A quiet thought will come into the head:
Of people looking on this quiet scene,
They then forgot their fears and dreads
And think of happy times that have just been

THE RED SHOES

Graceful, silent, eager shoes
Dancing o'er the world,
Woe betide the dancer sweet
Who in these shoes has twirled!

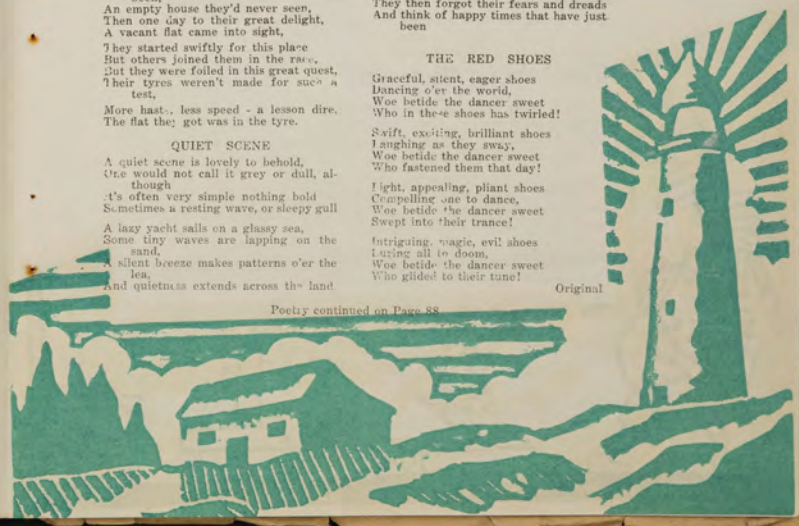
Swift, exciting, brilliant shoes
Laughing as they sway,
Woe betide the dancer sweet
Who fastened them that day!

Light, appealing, pliant shoes
Compelling one to dance,
Woe betide the dancer sweet
Swept into their trance!

Intriguing, magic, evil shoes
Luring all to doom,
Woe betide the dancer sweet
Who glided to their tune!

Original

Poetry continued on Page 88



BOOK REVIEWS

"The Sword is Drawn"

by Andre Norton

The story is that of a young Dutchman named Lorens Van Norrey . His country is overrun by the Germans early in the war and his dying grandfather places in his possession the Van Norreys' almost priceless family jewels, a necklace called "The Flower of Orange". He is given this to guard " til the invaders are suppressed but if Holland becomes a German state it is to be used for the good of the Netherlands in the form of arms for the underground movement against the Germans.

Lorens Van Norreys has a pen friend in the United States of America to whom he writes and relates his adventures concerning the "Flower of Orange". He eventually returns to the Netherlands to work in the underground movement with his friend Klaas.

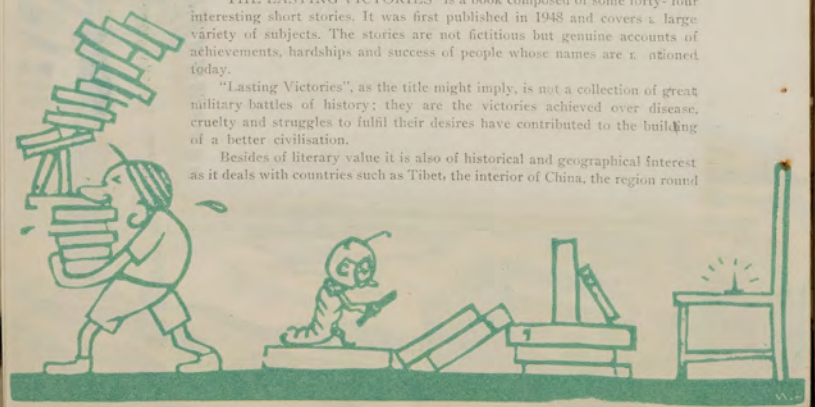
The book is well written and is full of suspence. The author Andre Norton, actually had friends who corresponded with people in the Netherlands and some of this correspondence was used for material for this book which is good reading for third and fourth forms.

"The Lasting Victories"

"THE LASTING VICTORIES" is a book composed of some forty-four interesting short stories. It was first published in 1948 and covers a large variety of subjects. The stories are not fictitious but genuine accounts of achievements, hardships and success of people whose names are mentioned today.

"Lasting Victories", as the title might imply, is not a collection of great military battles of history; they are the victories achieved over disease, cruelty and struggles to fulfil their desires have contributed to the building of a better civilisation.

Besides of literary value it is also of historical and geographical interest as it deals with countries such as Tibet, the interior of China, the region round



the poles—places that are foreign to the majority of people. It also contains great conquests of exploration and travel. Many notes of general interest, such as the discovery of penicillin, the settings of that famous film "The Overlanders", the pioneers of air and many mountaineering exploits are included.

It is a book that does not tend to become boring, for as soon as one story is completed the reader is not confronted with a connecting link but is free choose which ever one is most likely to interest him.

"The Man-eating Leopard of Rudraprayac"

by Jim Corbett

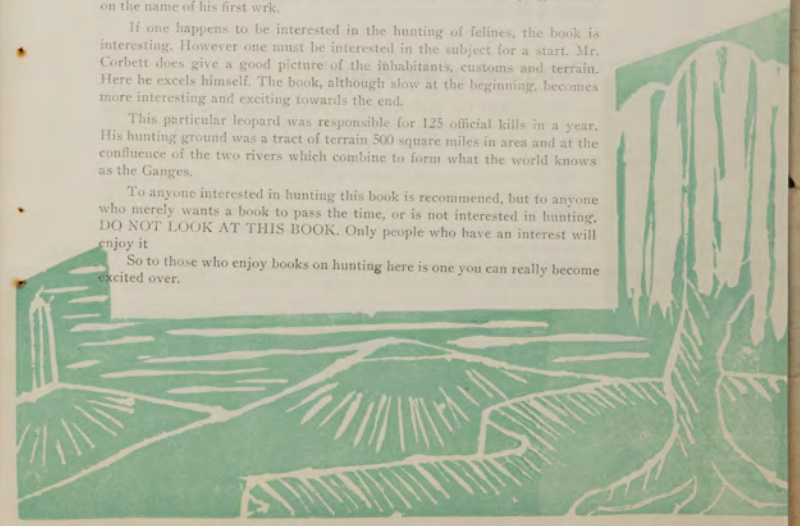
This is another novel by Jim Corbett of "Man-eaters of Kumaon" fame. His first work was a best seller and was ultimately filmed. Perhaps it was this that prompted Mr. Corbett to write a companion novel. He admits himself he is an amateur where leopards are concerned. He also modestly states he is no writer. This latter is typified by his style of writing and his short chapters, both of which tend to give a "jerky" effect. This book is just a shadow of his former work, a play upon the original title. Mr. Corbett should, in my opinion, have stopped with a record of one book, one success, instead of trying to trade on the name of his first wrk.

If one happens to be interested in the hunting of felines, the book is interesting. However one must be interested in the subject for a start. Mr. Corbett does give a good picture of the inhabitants, customs and terrain. Here he excels himself. The book, although slow at the beginning, becomes more interesting and exciting towards the end.

This particular leopard was responsible for 125 official kills in a year. His hunting ground was a tract of terrain 500 square miles in area and at the confluence of the two rivers which combine to form what the world knows as the Ganges.

To anyone interested in hunting this book is recommened, but to anyone who merely wants a book to pass the time, or is not interested in hunting, DO NOT LOOK AT THIS BOOK. Only people who have an interest will enjoy it

So to those who enjoy books on hunting here is one you can really become excited over.



"Kingdom of Adventure—Everest"

IS fact stranger than fiction? Some may be in doubt, but after reading this chronicle of Man's assault on the summit of the world all apprehensions are dispelled.

The story of Everest is one of the world's great and valid adventure stories and should not be allowed to languish in comparitive obscurity. The book is a collection of the writings of many men, almost all of them actual participants in the struggle to conquer Everest, with an accompanying text by James Ramsay Ullman. The selections have been arranged so as to make a constructive story of the several expeditions.

The tale of the hardships and suffering is told in an interesting, and progressive manner. Vivid descriptions coupled with wonderful photography make the book an exhilarating work. Seven expeditions are graphically described by the climbers who attained so much but failed in their object. Tragedy is also portrayed in the witnessing by a companion of two gallant mountaineers climbing to their doom barely eight hundred feet from the summit.

Other aspects, such as problems and motives why men want to climb to the roof of the wolld, detract from the merit of the book as they become monotonos. Up to a stage the book is very interesting and can be recommended to all lovers of adventure stories.

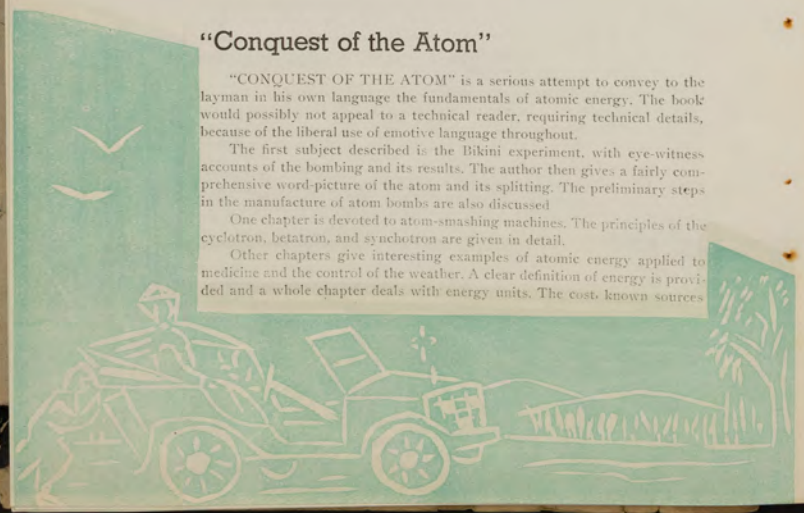
"Conquest of the Atom"

"CONQUEST OF THE ATOM" is a serious attempt to convey to the layman in his own language the fundamentals of atomic energy. The book would possibly not appeal to a technical reader, requiring technical details, because of the liberal use of emotive language throughout.

The first subject described is the Bikini experiment, with eye-witness accounts of the bombing and its results. The author then gives a fairly comprehensive word-picture of the atom and its splitting. The preliminary steps in the manufacture of atom bombs are also discussed

One chapter is devoted to atom-smashing machines. The principles of the cyclotron, betatron, and synchotron are given in detail.

Other chapters give interesting examples of atomic energy applied to medicine and the control of the weather. A clear definition of energy is provided and a whole chapter deals with energy units. The cost, known sources



of atomic power and the problems of harnessing the energy for universal use are also presented.

Last, but dealing perhaps with the most important subject, is the chapter on world control of atomic energy. The problems associated with this can be seen to be really formidable, and, of the many ideas put forward, only one appears to be reasonable.

This idea is that the element plutonium, used for making the bomb, should be "denatured" or rendered non-radioactive. The plutonium is then only useful for peaceful purposes. The suggestion is discussed at length by the author and his own personal opinion is given.

Man is a Weaver

Elizabeth Chesley Baity.

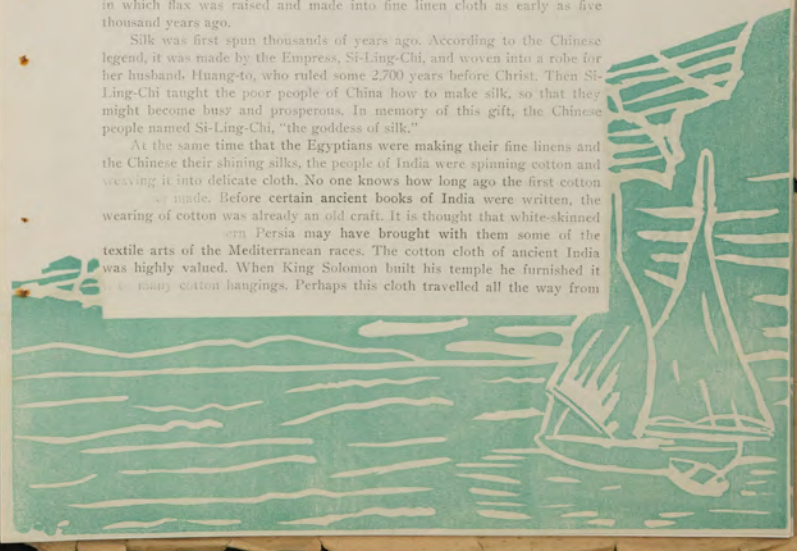
"Mankind is a weaver who from the wrong side works on the carpet of time. The day will come when he will see the right side and understand the grandeur of the pattern, he, with his own hands has woven through the centuries without seeing anything but a tangle of strings."

— Lamartine.

This book explains that the weaving industry is much indebted to the Egyptians for a full and interesting record in words and pictures of the way in which flax was raised and made into fine linen cloth as early as five thousand years ago.

Silk was first spun thousands of years ago. According to the Chinese legend, it was made by the Empress, Si-Ling-Chi, and woven into a robe for her husband, Huang-to, who ruled some 2,700 years before Christ. Then Si-Ling-Chi taught the poor people of China how to make silk, so that they might become busy and prosperous. In memory of this gift, the Chinese people named Si-Ling-Chi, "the goddess of silk."

At the same time that the Egyptians were making their fine linens and the Chinese their shining silks, the people of India were spinning cotton and weaving it into delicate cloth. No one knows how long ago the first cotton was made. Before certain ancient books of India were written, the wearing of cotton was already an old craft. It is thought that white-skinned [illegible]ern Persia may have brought with them some of the textile arts of the Mediterranean races. The cotton cloth of ancient India was highly valued. When King Solomon built his temple he furnished it [illegible] many cotton hangings. Perhaps this cloth travelled all the way from



India, or possibly it was woven in Mesopotamian work-shops from Indian cotton-thread.

The cloth of the future may be unlike anything we can imagine, just as our modern cloth products derived from glass, milk, coal and limestone, would have seemed incredible to people a century ago. But one thing is certain, the ways of making cloth will change greatly as time goes on.

Man has shown himself to be able to adapt himself to new ways in industry. Will he be intelligent enough to work out a new way of using the wonderful machines that have been developed during the Industrial Revolution so that they in time will bring security and prosperity to the world instead of misery, poverty, and devastating wars? We who are growing up today must face the problem. How can we use the age of progress so that it will not destroy human freedom but will safeguard it for all?

The Jacaranda Tree

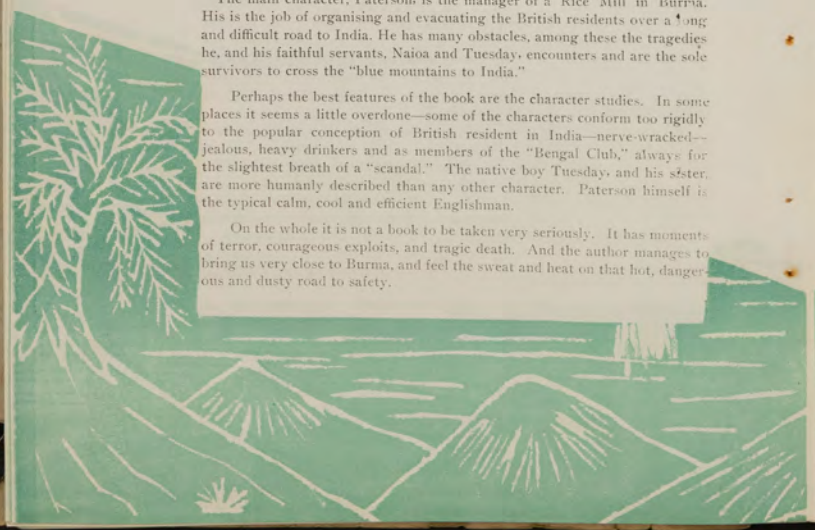
H. E. Bates

THE book is an interesting story based upon the Japanese invasion of Burma.

The main character, Paterson, is the manager of a Rice Mill in Burma. His is the job of organising and evacuating the British residents over a long and difficult road to India. He has many obstacles, among these the tragedies he, and his faithful servants, Naioa and Tuesday, encounters and are the sole survivors to cross the "blue mountains to India."

Perhaps the best features of the book are the character studies. In some places it seems a little overdone—some of the characters conform too rigidly to the popular conception of British resident in India—nerve-wracked—jealous, heavy drinkers and as members of the "Bengal Club," always for the slightest breath of a "scandal." The native boy Tuesday, and his sister, are more humanly described than any other character. Paterson himself is the typical calm, cool and efficient Englishman.

On the whole it is not a book to be taken very seriously. It has moments of terror, courageous exploits, and tragic death. And the author manages to bring us very close to Burma, and feel the sweat and heat on that hot, dangerous and dusty road to safety.



TECHNOLOGICAL SECTION

(Snpplied by Teacher Trainees, Rehabilitation Students and Daytime Engineering Institute Students)

What Exactly is Pressure Cooking

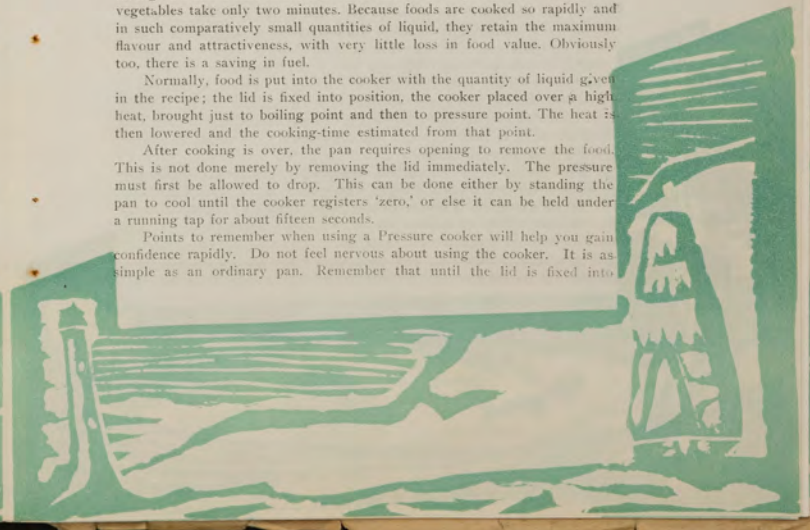
PRESSURE-COOKING means cooking under a pressure very much higher than is possible in an ordinary container. Pressure-cookers have been designed as steam-tight containers—i.e. steam cannot escape as it does in an ordinary pan—it therefore builds up inside the container and so produces a very high pressure.

The chief advantage of pressure-cooking is the amazing saving in cooking time—which in turn gives much greater leisure to the housewife. Just two examples will indicate the extent of this time saving—a stew normally taking two and a half hours can be cooked in twenty minutes, while green vegetables take only two minutes. Because foods are cooked so rapidly and in such comparatively small quantities of liquid, they retain the maximum flavour and attractiveness, with very little loss in food value. Obviously too, there is a saving in fuel.

Normally, food is put into the cooker with the quantity of liquid given in the recipe; the lid is fixed into position, the cooker placed over a high heat, brought just to boiling point and then to pressure point. The heat is then lowered and the cooking-time estimated from that point.

After cooking is over, the pan requires opening to remove the food. This is not done merely by removing the lid immediately. The pressure must first be allowed to drop. This can be done either by standing the pan to cool until the cooker registers 'zero,' or else it can be held under a running tap for about fifteen seconds.

Points to remember when using a Pressure cooker will help you gain confidence rapidly. Do not feel nervous about using the cooker. It is as simple as an ordinary pan. Remember that until the lid is fixed into



position and the pan sealed it can be used and treated as an ordinary saucepan.

On every cooker there is a safety device. If by mistake, too much pressure is built up, the safety device will automatically operate and release the pressure. There is no need to worry about the very definite whistling or hissing noise from your cooker; this just an indication that pressure is present in the pan. Allow pressure to drop always before opening the saucepan. Make certain cooker is properly sealed before putting it over heat—otherwise correct pressure will not register. Handle your cooker carefully—do not chip or scratch edges as that may prevent complete sealing. Be very careful about cleaning your cooker—check that no smallest particle of food or grease is adhering to the edges of cover, pan or rubber rings.

With these points in mind you can use your cooker with perfect confidence following the recipes supplied with your particular cooker.

Site Investigation for a Submarine Sewer

By B. C. Hadfield.

ONE of the features of the proposed extension to the drainage system of Auckland, is a submarine sewer which will be required to carry the enormous flow of domestic and trade wastes from West Tamaki Head to treatment works at Motukorea Island. Although only part of the major scheme, the preliminary work for, and construction of a tunnel of suitable dimensions to carry a 4 ft. diameter pipe line surmounted by a 6 ft. wide by 5 ft. high storm-water culvert, is in itself an engineering job of some magnitude. This tunnel would be about 1¼ miles in length and designed to carry about 50 million gallons per day in wet weather.

While the details of design and the economics of alternative schemes are being considered, much of the preliminary work may be proceeded with. This has been progressing during the past eight months. The results or these investigations will be of considerable value in approaching the more technical problems of design, as well as giving a sound basis for estimating the final cost. Up to the present a large proportion of this preliminary field work has been carried out in connection with the submarine sewer since the exact

location and depth of this will affect many factors in the design of the rest of the scheme. These include location and details for connecting mains and design details of the pumping station necessary to lift the flow to a level at which it can gravitate through the treatment plant.

Tunnelling, perhaps more than most types of engineering works, requires an intimate fore-knowledge of the geological conditions of the country to be traversed. This enables the excavation programme, type of timbering, and lining of the tunnel to be decided upon. These details will be dependent upon the nature and bedding of the different types of rock encountered. For example, excavation through a faulted rock may mean

Typical Section Between Tamaki Head And Motukorea

an excessive flow of groundwater into the tunnel which would have to be overcome by pumping, grouting, or other means such as the use of compressed air. In soft silts it may be found necessary to use a driving shield of sheet steel.

As an aid to the engineer in these investigations the geological history of the locality is often of great value. In this case it is known that the Waitemata Harbour is a "drowned valley" system. Many thousands of years ago the eroded and terraced Waitemata river valley was depressed by about 200ft. to form the existing harbour. It was therefore to be expected that a fair thickness of uncompacted silts and alluvial deposits would be found overlying the old eroded valley surfaces. (The actual thickness of these silts proved to be as much as 80ft. in parts). Geologists with extensive local knowledge are making a special study of the locality with a view to fixing the locations of faults and general detailed structural features of the country.

With this information a general picture of the conditions likely to be met with can be built up, but since the depth and thickness of the strata is liable to vary over comparatively small distances the true conditions can

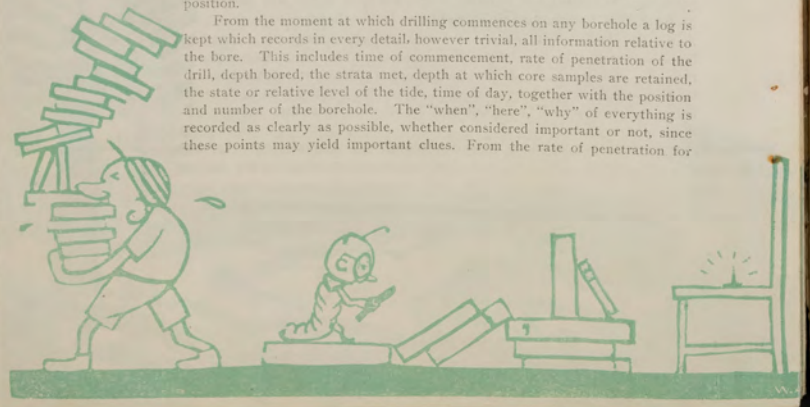
be obtained only by an exhaustive system of borings from which a complete series of core samples are recovered for study.

To this purpose a contract was let for core borings to be taken to specified depths. The type of drill employed by the contractor to do this job is capable of boring to a depth of about 150ft. and takes a core sample 1in. in diameter. The drilling assembly is slung from a light steel tower, which is mounted over the open hopper bottom of a barge. A framed casing which bears directly on the sea bed ensures rigidity and alignment when the drill is being started in a borehole. This of course remains fixed although the barge moves about 10' between high and low tides. The boring bits used vary from a special tungsten alloy steel for softer rocks to a diamond bit; (fitted with special commercial diamonds). The speed of rotation is varied up to about 800 r.p.m. depending on the nature of the rock being drilled. The bit does not cut the rock but actually grinds a hollow circular ring, the core passing up into the core barrel, where it is held until removal of the drill from the bore.

The position of each boring is obtained by working to fixed lines, which have been tied in with the local trigs by a survey. Each end of these lines is marked by two 6in targets with black and white markings, each line being distinguished by a diamond, triangle or square target. The position of the barge may be fixed by sighting and lining in on the two targets at the end of a line and measuring the distance by means of a strong cable. In order to keep the barge steady and on line four anchor warps are taken off to moorings some 600 ft. out from each corner and movement is then controlled by paying off or rounding in with deck winches.

For borings which have yet to be taken in the shallower water and through a hard basalt rock other equipment may have to be used. This will probably be in the nature of a light steel frame which would rest directly on the sea bed and so designed as to be quickly and easily set up in any position.

From the moment at which drilling commences on any borehole a log is kept which records in every detail, however trivial, all information relative to the bore. This includes time of commencement, rate of penetration of the drill, depth bored, the strata met, depth at which core samples are retained, the state or relative level of the tide, time of day, together with the position and number of the borehole. The "when", "here", "why" of everything is recorded as clearly as possible, whether considered important or not, since these points may yield important clues. From the rate of penetration for



Daylight Training of Motor Trade Apprentices. A class in the motor shop

A Gas Welding Class

Senior Civil Engineering Students using a Theodolite and Levelling Staff

Professional Engineering Students in one of their New Class Rooms

example an indication is given to the relative hardness of the rock at different sections. .....

All core samples are labelled with the borehole number, line and depth and are then placed on racks in order of depth and position of bore. To preserve as near as possible the actual moisture content and natural properties in situ, some of the samples are sealed off with wax.

Day to day records are also plotted to scale of the work in progress in the form of cross sections. This gives a clear and complete picture of the evidence already obtained, at the same time enabling the engineer to decide on the extent and position of any future drilling work required. Contour plans have also been plotted of the upper surface and boundary of the strata most suited for tunnelling so as to obtain the three dimensional nature of the ground. This strata is the Waitemata series and consists of sandstones and mudstones. .....

From the evidence gained from the several lines of borings taken, the limits of which extend over a width of 2,000', the final line chosen for tunnelling will be such as to avoid all, or most of the worst features of the site. On this line a further series of borings will be taken, thus giving the true conditions and nature of the strata which will be encountered in construction of the tunnel. .....

Although an investigation of this nature takes both time and money, it is invaluable and in fact essential for sound and economic design. (The cost of such investigations as have been described is usually about 2 per cent of the cost of the main work). With the information gained from this preliminary work the engineer is able to proceed with confidence to the design of the tunnel and prepare in advance for any construction problems, which may now be anticipated.

Considerations in Modern Highway Design

D. H. STEWART.

THE problems of modern highway design are many and varied, and it is the work of the road engineers and their staffs to design according to modern practice. Each highway has its own obstacles to be overcome but there are considerations governing them all.

Firstly, it is of the utmost importance today, when we have fast moving traffic, that we have highways which are capable of carrying this traffic efficiently and safely.

Secondly, the project must be ecomically possible.

Thirdly, its location must be such that it will best serve the concentrations of traffic from the cities and towns.

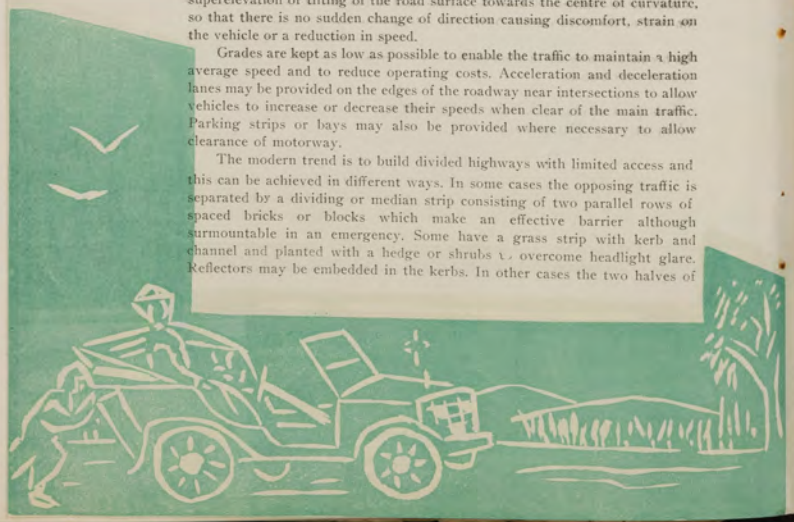
The automotive designers are building cars which are longer, wider, more powerful, heavier, faster, and often with lower road clearance, while trucks are made to carry greater payloads at greater speeds. Therefore the highway engineer has to design his road to fit these trends.

For safety the driver of a vehicle must be able to see well ahead at all times and as the speed of the vehicle increases so does the required sight distance increase. Varying sight distances are required at intersections and on divided or undivided highways. In each case, space, time, velocity relationships indicate the minimum clear distance required to avoid collision with stationary objects or opposng vehicles. It includes the distance covered during the reaction period from the time the driver sees the obstacle until the time he applies the brakes, plus the distance required to bring the vehicle to a stop when travelling at the design speed. This latter distance will depend on the road surface and brake efficiency. These considerations are the controlling factors when designing the vertical curves and to some extent for the horizontal curves.

Horizontal curves are transitioned so that there is a gradual increase in the rate of changing direction together with a gradual increase in the superelevation or tilting of the road surface towards the centre of curvature, so that there is no sudden change of direction causing discomfort, strain on the vehicle or a reduction in speed.

Grades are kept as low as possible to enable the traffic to maintain a high average speed and to reduce operating costs. Acceleration and deceleration lanes may be provided on the edges of the roadway near intersections to allow vehicles to increase or decrease their speeds when clear of the main traffic. Parking strips or bays may also be provided where necessary to allow clearance of motorway.

The modern trend is to build divided highways with limited access and this can be achieved in different ways. In some cases the opposing traffic is separated by a dividing or median strip consisting of two parallel rows of spaced bricks or blocks which make an effective barrier although surmountable in an emergency. Some have a grass strip with kerb and channel and planted with a hedge or shrubs to overcome headlight glare. Reflectors may be embedded in the kerbs. In other cases the two halves of



the road are separated and built on different alignment and grade to be rejoined at some point further. The various lanes intended for traffic travelling between certain speeds can be indicated by contrasting colours or textures of the road surface.

On account of the divided highway and limited access, vehicles wanting to leave or turn back on the highway will have to proceed to an intersection thus eliminating any interruption which would occur in the general flow. Vehicles wanting to join the motorway will have to proceed along the by-roads or specially constructed service roads until they can join at an intersection.

The intersection may be at grade when there will be a system of traffic islands or lights designed to separate and control the flow of vehicles with as little interruption as possible. On the other hand intersections may be of the separated grade type necessitating the use of bridges and subways thus overcoming any crossing of traffic at the same elevation. These may cover quite large areas entailing extra travelling, however it will be appreciated that the larger designs provide for greater safety of movement at greater speeds.

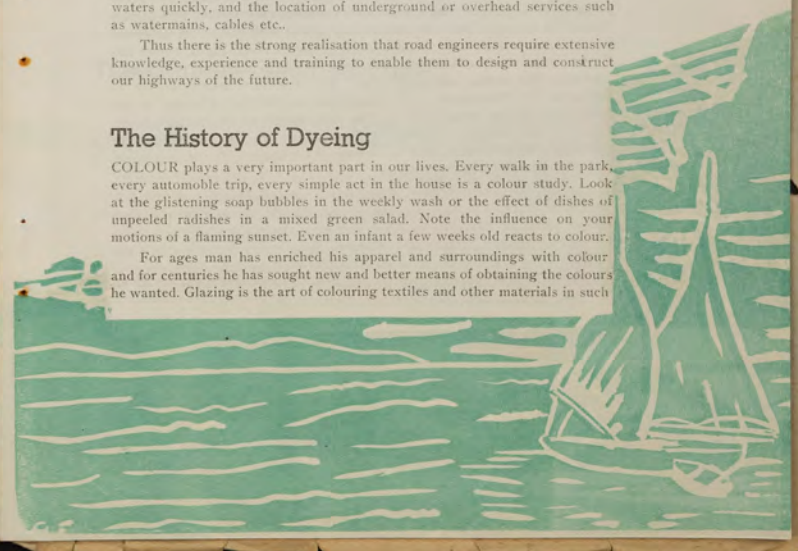
Further considerations are the foundations of the road and bridges, the suitability of the material in situ for base course, concrete aggregate, sealing chips and filling, the drainage of the road, arrangements for clearing flood waters quickly, and the location of underground or overhead services such as watermains, cables etc..

Thus there is the strong realisation that road engineers require extensive knowledge, experience and training to enable them to design and construct our highways of the future.

The History of Dyeing

COLOUR plays a very important part in our lives. Every walk in the park, every automoble trip, every simple act in the house is a colour study. Look at the glistening soap bubbles in the weekly wash or the effect of dishes of unpeeled radishes in a mixed green salad. Note the influence on your motions of a flaming sunset. Even an infant a few weeks old reacts to colour.

For ages man has enriched his apparel and surroundings with colour and for centuries he has sought new and better means of obtaining the colours he wanted. Glazing is the art of colouring textiles and other materials in such



a manner that the colours will not be readily removed by those influences to which they are likely to be submitted for example washing, rubbing, the influence of light.

The art of dyeing dates back from prehistoric times, and its practice probably began with the first dawn of civilization. Although we can not trace the successive stages of its development from the beginning, we may suppose the stages were somewhat similar to those witnessed among certain tribes, for example, the Maoris. At first the dyes were probably mere fugitive stains obtained by means of juices of fruit, and decoctions of flowers, leaves, bark and roots, but in course of time methods were discovered with the aid of certain kinds of earth and mud containing alumina or iron, whereby the stains could be rendered permanent and then it was that the true art of dying began. There is no doubt that dyeing was, in the early period of its history, a home-industry practiced by the women of the household, along with the sister arts of spinning and weaving, for the purpose of embellishing materials manufactured for clothing.

Fabrics found in the tombs of Egypt prove that those who dyed them immediately reveal their colouring power, in a manner which must have been experts in the application of substances which do not immediately reveal their colouring power, but must be associated with other products in a manner which admits of variation only within well-defined limits. The dyeing of red with madder, and of blue with indigo, are processes which appear to have been familiar to the people of India, China, Persia and Egypt several thousands of years before the Christian era. Some information regarding the dyeing processes used, was evidently communicated to Europeans by Phoenicians and Alexandrian merchants but owing to the state of barbarism which followed the civilizations of Greece and Rome, records of the methods practised by these people are very few. Pling, the historian gives a description of the dyeing of the famous Tyrian people and of the preparation of other colours.

In the thirteenth century, there was a revival of this art, when a Florentine discovered how to prepare and for the production of purple lichens found in Asia Minor. After that time, knowledge of the subject spread to Germany, France and Flanders, from which latter country the English, King Edward III procured dyestuffs for England, and in London a Dyers' Company was incorporated in 1472.

The discovery of America (1492) and the opening up of the Cape route,

to the East Indies resulted in new products (dyewoods) and new methods of dyeing being used in Europe. In 1518, the Spaniards imported cochineal from Mexico where they had observed the natives employing the insects for dyeing. It is of interest to note that the ancient Incas were skilled in the art of dyeing, but how they acquired the knowledge is unknown. In 1630, a Dutchman discovered how to obtain a brilliant scarlet on wool, by use of tin and cochineal.

During the period, 1700-1825 a number of important chemical products were introduced and prejudice against the use of dyewoods was overcome. However until about eighty years ago, man had to depend entirely upon natural sources for dyes—trees, roots, plants and insects. It was not until 1856 that Perkin, a young English chemist, produced the first synthetic dye of commercial importance. Much has been written about the discovery of Perkin's mauve, for its effects upon everyday life and science have been far-reaching. It formed the cornerstone of the dye industry we have today.

Since the year 1856, in which the first coal-tar colour, mauve, was discovered, the art of dyeing has made enormous advances, mainly in consequence of the continued introduction of coal-tar colours, having the most varied properties and suitable for nearly every requirement. The old idea that vegetable dyestuffs are superior in their fastness to light, is gradually being lost and it seems evident that in the future all our dyestuffs may be prepared by artificial means.

The German Electrical Fuse

W. BRUCE

In the last war the German fuses differed radically from those of the Allies, and this difference in type is a parallel to the contrasting natures of the English and the Germans.

Where the English used the impact striker in the nose of the bomb to bring a definite mechanical result, the Germans depended upon an electrical circuit to arm the fuse and to detonate the primary charge.

Through the terminals on the top a current was fed into the first or reservoir winding, and after a slight delay, this current wored through into the second or arming winding. The terminal of this winding was a small hollow metal cylinder of about 1/4in. diameter. In the centre of this cylinder was a very fine coiled spring with a loaded tip, and at the slightest vibration,

this spring would sway and touch the cylinder walls. The vibration from a slammed door 12 feet from the fuse would make the contact, and not a real heavily slammed door at that. The electrical current then flowed through the connection formed and across a spark gap where it ignited a Thermite Pencil. Thermite has a very high burning temperature and the heat of this ignited the primary charge, which was usually a small cylinder of very sensitive High Explosive. The kick of this exploded the secondary charge of a less sensitive explosive but which was present in a larger quantity. This again had sufficient force to explode the main filling of the bomb.

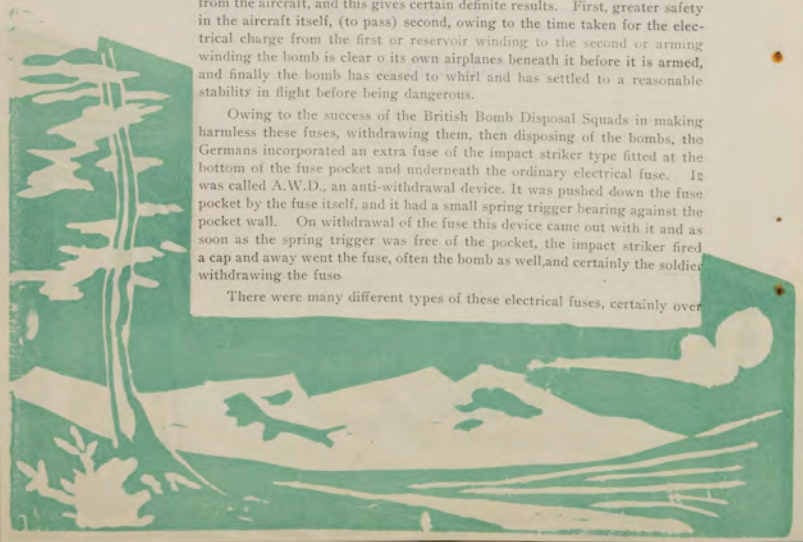
On paper, and according to the laws of electricity, this fuse could not fail, but from a variety of causes, often obscure, many of the German Aircraft Bombs failed to explode, and this called into being the Bomb Disposal Squads to handle these U.X.Bs. as they are called.

The fuse has two terminals, one of which leads to the reservoir winding. An electrical current flows into the fuse from the aircraft after the bomb has been released. The bomb is held to the aircraft by its lugs with the fuse clipped into its holder. When the bomb is released, the weight is, for an instant, on the fuse-holder, and this makes a contact with the power plant of the aircraft before the falling bomb breaks away from the fuse holder.

In this fashion the fuse cannot be armed until the bomb is released from the aircraft, and this gives certain definite results. First, greater safety in the aircraft itself, (to pass) second, owing to the time taken for the electrical charge from the first or reservoir winding to the second or arming winding the bomb is clear o its own airplanes beneath it before it is armed, and finally the bomb has ceased to whirl and has settled to a reasonable stability in flight before being dangerous.

Owing to the success of the British Bomb Disposal Squads in making harmless these fuses, withdrawing them, then disposing of the bombs, the Germans incorporated an extra fuse of the impact striker type fitted at the bottom of the fuse pocket and underneath the ordinary electrical fuse. It was called A.W.D., an anti-withdrawal device. It was pushed down the fuse pocket by the fuse itself, and it had a small spring trigger bearing against the pocket wall. On withdrawal of the fuse this device came out with it and as soon as the spring trigger was free of the pocket, the impact striker fired a cap and away went the fuse, often the bomb as well,and certainly the soldier withdrawing the fuse.

There were many different types of these electrical fuses, certainly over



50, and it was a definite part of the work to keep well informed of the latest from our Intelligence and also the latest warnings from explosions due to 'unknown' causes.

As can well be imagined, when a thing is known, the fear of it is lost. The greatest danger in all this kind of work was the ever present doubt 'Is there a new kind of fuse underneath this one?' and 'How many other fuses are there on this bomb not yet revealed?'

It was a constant battle of wits between us and the enemy. We did not want him to know that we could nullify his bombs, because if he found out he would promptly change the type or camouflage it in some way. And it always cost a few lives to find out about a new fuse.

War certainly is a risky game!

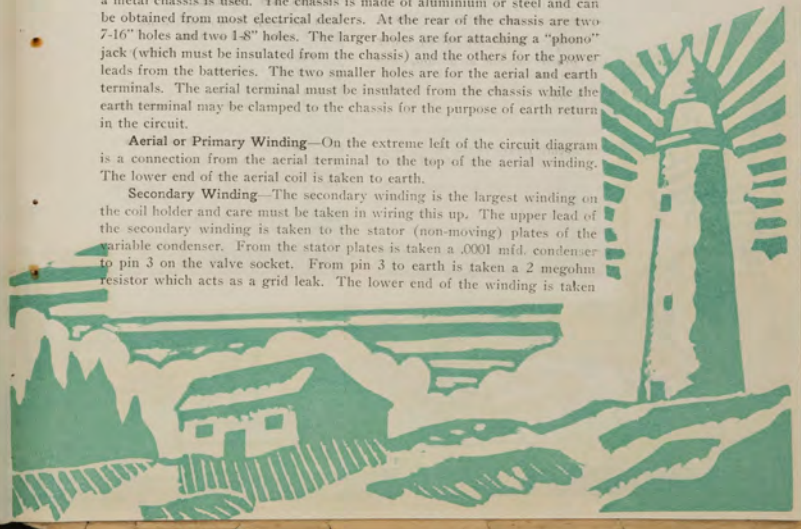
A Simple Regenerative Receiver

The one valve receiver is made by most boys as their second set after making a crystal set. A one valve circuit is more complicated in detail than the crystal set and requires concentration and neatness in the laying out of the parts in the set.

The Chassis—For the purpose of rigidity and good electrical contact a metal chassis is used. The chassis is made of aluminium or steel and can be obtained from most electrical dealers. At the rear of the chassis are two 7-16" holes and two 1-8" holes. The larger holes are for attaching a "phono" jack (which must be insulated from the chassis) and the others for the power leads from the batteries. The two smaller holes are for the aerial and earth terminals. The aerial terminal must be insulated from the chassis while the earth terminal may be clamped to the chassis for the purpose of earth return in the circuit.

Aerial or Primary Winding—On the extreme left of the circuit diagram is a connection from the aerial terminal to the top of the aerial winding. The lower end of the aerial coil is taken to earth.

Secondary Winding—The secondary winding is the largest winding on the coil holder and care must be taken in wiring this up. The upper lead of the secondary winding is taken to the stator (non-moving) plates of the variable condenser. From the stator plates is taken a .0001 mfd. condenser to pin 3 on the valve socket. From pin 3 to earth is taken a 2 megohm resistor which acts as a grid leak. The lower end of the winding is taken



to earth. The rotor (moving) plates need not be earthed as bolting them securely to the chassis makes a good connection.

Regeneration Winding—The bottom of this winding is taken to pin 4 on the valve socket. The top of the winding is taken to one side of the "phono" jack. From the same side of the jack a .00025 mfd. condenser is taken to earth.

Battery Connections—The A - (negative) and B - are both taken to earth. The B x (positive) is taken to the 5th pin on the socket. From pin 5 a lead is taken to the right hand side of the potentiometer. A connection is taken from the centre of the potentiometer to the side of the "phono" jack opposite to the one previously mentioned. From this side a - 1 mfd. fixed condenser is taken to earth.

Filament Connections—The A x is taken to pin 2 of the valve socket while A - is taken to earth. The A battery is a 1.5u No. 6 dry cell. The B supply is a 9u battery. The valve to be used, 1Q5-G1.

THE MOON

When softest shadows crept upon the bay,
And glistering waters rippled on the shore,
The moon arose in all her fine array
And bathed each wavelet, tree and hill, in silver.

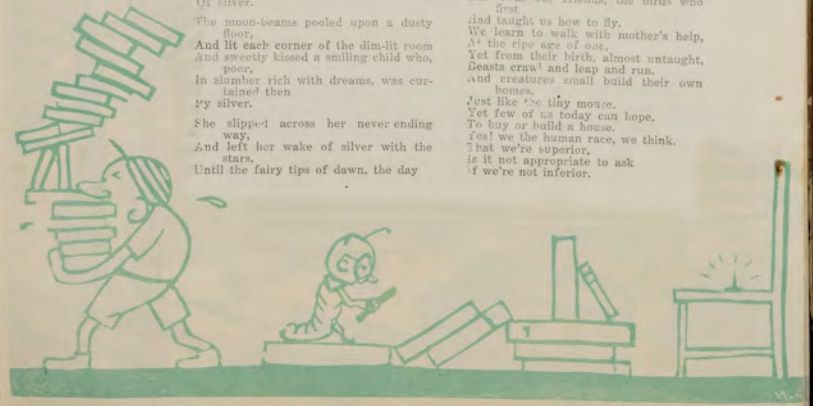
She tiptoed o'er the fluffy silvered cloud
And tripped across the velvet, starry sphere,
And gently touched each dewy leaf inbowed
Until all sparkled in the jewelled beauty
Of silver.

The moon-beams pooled upon a dusty floor,
And lit each corner of the dim-lit room
And sweetly kissed a smiling child who, poor,
In slumber rich with dreams, was curtained then
By silver.

She slipped across her never ending way,
And left her wake of silver with the stars,
Until the fairy tips of dawn, the day
Had heralded, and pink and gold replaced
Her silver.

THE HUMAN RACE

We say we are superior,
To insects, beast, and birds,
We really are intelligent,
And do not want for words.
We build great ships upon the sea,
With cargoes huge to float,
But which was there and which came first,
The tiny fish or boat?
We build great planes, to fly with ease,
They soar into the sky,
But 'twas our friends, the birds who first
Had taught us how to fly.
We learn to walk with mother's help,
At the ripe age of one,
Yet from their birth, almost untaught,
Beasts crawl and leap and run.
And creatures small build their own homes,
Just like the tiny mouse.
Yet few of us today can hope,
To buy or build a house.
Yes! we the human race, we think,
That we're superior,
Is it not appropriate to ask
If we're not inferior.



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LOG BOOK - SENIOR BUSINESS

'Cruising down the river on a ……' Our ship is the Seddon Memorial Technical College cruising down the river of knowledge. Our cabin is at the end of the middle desk. As we paddle our way along there are many currents and other distractions to be negotiated but we are now nearing the open sea in comparative (?) safety. Our shipmates vary considerably in size, shape and almost everything else but that is of no account because life would be much less spicey without a clash here and there to keep things going.

Now for some brief character sketches of our crew:

JEANETTE, who is a sub-prefect and musically inclined, holds pride of place at the top of the register.

Petite JUNE C. is next in line and she is followed by (and here we have an example of our extremes) **MARGARET D.**

LUCY, our poi dancer, has a twinkle in her eye.

Next comes **DOROTHY** who is a member of the College choir.

Then we have **MARGARET H.** the grey-matter of the junior crew. Margaret has the rigours of S.C. before her and we wish her luck.

ILA, who left us at our first port of call, was a member of the orchestra.

AUDREY, another songstress, is our class-sergeant.

LORRAINE, a sub-prefect, plays for the 1st hockey team (when she's not recovering from one of her cracks.

HEATHER is a prefect and captain of the 'A' basketball team. Another S. C. seeker, we wish her luck also. Heather was senior athletic champion this year.

PAM O-d, another sub-prefect (how many more of those things?) has varying interests on the lower deck (purely for orchestral reasons!)

PAM O-y, a prefect and a Hindley Scholar is the intelligence of the senior group and is always leading us in and out of trouble. Another hockey flend.

PAULINE is small and dark. The deputy class-sergeant, Pauline keeps the galley clean.

BERYL is very unobtrusive and hails from North Shore.

PAM T. is another songstress.

JUNE W., another member of the carolling choir finishes off the list.

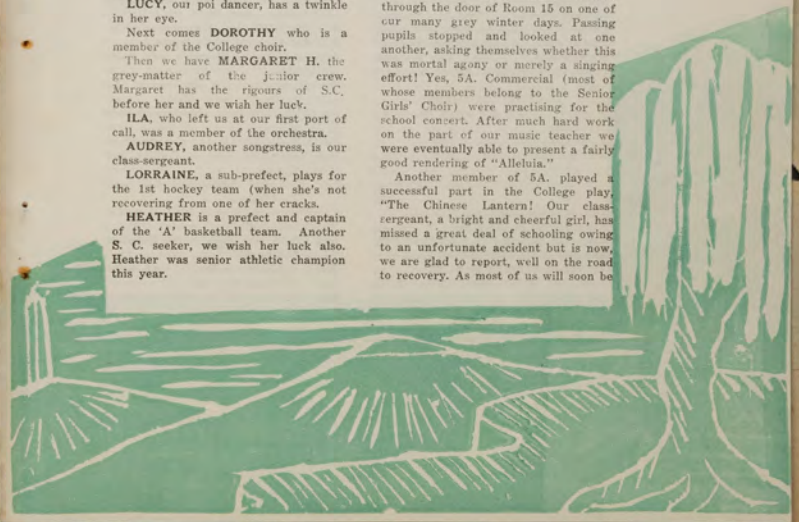
Apart from those of us who are in our fourth year at S.M.T.C., our form includes several third year girls from other schools.

We would like to take this opportunity of thanking our form mistress for piloting us through.

C5A. FORM NOTES

Sounds of sweet music filtered through the door of Room 15 on one of our many grey winter days. Passing pupils stopped and looked at one another, asking themselves whether this was mortal agony or merely a singing effort! Yes, 5A. Commercial (most of whose members belong to the Senior Girls' Choir) were practising for the school concert. After much hard work on the part of our music teacher we were eventually able to present a fairly good rendering of "Alleluia."

Another member of 5A. played a successful part in the College play, "The Chinese Lantern! Our class-sergeant, a bright and cheerful girl, has missed a great deal of schooling owing to an unfortunate accident but is now, we are glad to report, well on the road to recovery. As most of us will soon be



sitting School Certificate Examination we will be submerged from now on in hard work. So goodby, fellow pupils until 5A. Commercial emerges again.

C.4A. FORM NOTES

THE 1942 MODEL OF C.4A.

This is the Seddon Memorial Technical College Railway Company. The officials decided their most modern train of C.4A. should travel on the main line between Ignorance and Knowledge.

On its regular weekly run, the first station reached on Wednesday morning was Rooma Sixteena which was a quiet, pleasant town with beautiful surroundings. Mr. Ch. the President, was always doing his best to improve it. There, several passengers decided to have morning tea, consisting of split peas and tapioca.

After two happy periods there, the train sped on its way up a series of steep hills toward Englisha. However this was not a very pleasant journey as the train was attacked by balance sheet arrows, thrown by the Book-keeping Redskins. A few young ladies from carriage 36 were a little upset, but soon forgot their troubles when our seven songstresses, "a' La Andrew Sisters" accompanied by L.W. the violinist, rendered a soothing tune in dulcet tones.

C.4.C. FORM NOTES

When you enter the room which we hold,
A very sad tale there is told,
Of "dimwits" of talkers, of sports girls galore
So I warn you don't enter Room forty four.

The hard-working class of C.4.C.,
Always leads in gaiety,
Kath and Gay smooth down their hair,
The rest of us with interest stare.

Yvonne is always to be heard,
Janet and Marion have many a word,
Raewynne talks so hard away,
She hears few things the teacher says.

There's many more deserving mention,
You'll find them often with detention,
Be sure our sins they find us out,
In spite of sigh, excuse or pout.

So C.4.C. as this rhyme does tell
Work sometimes ill, and sometimes well,
Yet all good friends together we,
"So here's to ourselves," say C.4.C.

Form Notes of C. 3.A.

Let us introduce to you the form of C.3.A.

C is for Carole who likes to play,
O is for Olive who's jolly and gay,
M is for Maureen, she's chief in our class,
M is for Marjory who's certain to pass.
E is for Elaine who likes to do well,
R is for Rosy who at sports does excel.,
C is for Coral who's both tall and lean,
I in our form for a while we're not seen
A is for Arlene who led in the play,
L's for Lorraine who chatters all day.
T is for Thompson, or Peggy for short,
H is for Haley who's also a sport.
R is for Romola who likes to do drill,
E is for Enid whose work shows much skill,
E is for Edlin, our silent friend, Win.
A is for Adrienne who's drama is in.
Alas, and Alack! We wish we'd more time,
For thirty-nine girls we cannot find rhyme.
For Shirley and June, too, we wish we'd a line,
For Ann and Fenella who also can shine
For Nancy and Venice, Colleen and Doreen,
For Madi and Mary, and Bev. and Noreen,
And Winnie and Nancy, May, Margaret and Joy.
And Sheila, our poet, comes last, but "oh boy!"
We've got through the list and we're all now in print,
But of brains in 3. A. our verse gives

Commercial 3 C.

Calling all forms. Calling all forms.

This is Com. 3. C. in trouble again as the form teacher looms up and pounces on the unlucky class sergeant. Detention after school she says, in room 39. Now no excuses! Then she is gone and glum looks and sighs are cast at the unlucky sergeant who does her best, but the silence is soon broken by a quarter of giggles, of course no one knows these culprits! ! ! We call them our Mirth-Makers!

But now I must inform you of our class activities. We are 29 girls in number, all little dears as Miss - calls us. We have a champion swimmer, Joan, a sprinter, Beatrice, an outstanding hockey player Hilda, and Carol who is an attractive actress. Malba is a budding young dancer and Maureen the pianist of the class. Charlotte is our speed-typist and is basket-ball captain of the "A" Third Form Team. Rosemary is the one for aches and pains, especially when it is maths time. Alice who could talk iron handle off a pot is also a clever dancer. Gwen is the brainy one, though she is very modest about it. Barbara is the dreamer, who when awakened is quite hurt to be told she dreams too much. Zena is the one who enjoys holding to her own opinion, not always wisely perhaps, when the teacher has another! Shirley is the one for gymnastics. In fact we are all very clever? in Commercial 3C., but I am afraid we've run out of ink and adjectives. Just enough ink left to say, "Arahunui," from Commercial 3C.

C. 3. Special

For the first time in the history of S.M.T.C., there is a "Special Class!" so called not only because of the subjects we take, which make up a mixed course of English, Maths, Social Studies, Typing, Dressmaking, and General Science, but also for other reasons as well-as you shall see.

First of all we never talk when the teacher goes out of the room, we only shout! Then when we are released from Room 43 on a Friday there is one mad helter skelter to get Room 50 our form room which we have christened "Home Sweet Home" as we almost live in it. Tearing along the corridor we meet Miss St., who is calmly waiting for her prey. Making us line up outside the door we wait for Miss F., to leave the room then in we go. Too bad about the other class, if the girls don't get out we throw them out.

Then we start! Bang! Crash! "This seat is saved!" "That seat is mine", and above all the din P.C's voice is heard shouting, "Be quiet, please girls!" Suddenly silence overcomes us once more. "3 Special I presume, and only twenty six girls too. You dear little things!" Miss V has spoken.

As you may remark our class is specially noted for its skill and constant practice of Athletics. The members have never heard the word walk, they always run, running here, running there from class to class, and jumping chairs. We should have some swift runners and good hurdlers - infact we have the Intermediate Athletic Champion M. N. in our midst. There are three representatives in the third form Basketball teams, (M.N., W.J., C.B.,), two in the hockey (P.P., and R.B.,), one dramatic actress (J.N.,). With constant practice our voices are so well trained that we have thirteen representatives in the choir and four in the Maori Girl's Choir.

While we wait for the different teachers to come to Room 60, all heads are at the windows scanning the workshop opposite for the faintest sign of the boys. This is one Room we are glad to have as our form room for its special advantages such as its extensive

has told us many times how intelligently we all do our work-which is a welcome change to hear. Last, but not least, is the main subject of our course, Homecraft, with Mrs—. This has led to several outings: to the Northern Roller Mills, to two Laundries, and to the Plunket Rooms. Apart from outings, we are expert cooks, although we do not know whether Mrs— realizes this.

Our numbers being limited, we have not many among the celebrated. But we do own L.W. the daring damsel from Devonport. M. McK., who is usually drawing Betty Grable's legs; B. S. the bathing beauty from the Olympic Pools, and V.J., our knitting fiend We have Jeanette Smith in the First Eleven Hockey team, Margaret Scott in the School "B" Basketball team, A. Wilson who played basketball at Whangarei in the Auckland Junior Rep. team and Billie Oliver in the School Cricket Eleven. Alice Adams and Joan Bennent showed their dramatic talent in "The Chinese Lantern."

On the whole we are not a bad form and we do try to do our best.

FORM NOTES N&H. 3B.

Nursing and Homecraft Three B. consists of twenty-seven girls, all happy ones. We think our teachers are good to our form and we like our form-teacher, who takes us for dressmaking.

On Mondaymorni ng, first thing after coming out of the hall, we have an English lesson with Miss—. This period is a jolly one. The next period is not a very pleasant subject—Maths, but we have a very patient teacher who helps us with the difficult problems. After a break we go to Art with Miss— and spend two delightful periods. Then after lunch we go to Miss— who takes after lunch we go to Miss— who takes us for Science which we like and after that we have the last period with Mrs— windows overlooking the girl's playground where we can see photos being taken as well as watch prospective Basketball champions in action. In fact we are the only class in the school to see the staff having their photo taken. The bell rings through the corridor and we are packed immediately and ready to rush to the cafeteria. Nobody stops us so we do not stop for them, and though we may not be first in class we are always first in the queue for lunch.

No wonder we are called 3 Special. But we don't care what people think as long as we have our window seats, our little bit of chewing gum, and are not asked to work to hard. Now you see where the SPECIAL comes in.

C. 3. Special has spoken!

NURSING AND HOMECRAFT IV A.

We, the twenty girls of Nursing and Homecraft IV A. are a jolly form, under the charge of our form mistress, who also teaches us maths. Often when, having explained a problen to us, she inquires if it is clearly understood, we naturally reply "yes," though often she smiles at us with a doubtful expression. Our English teacher says that what she tells us just goes in one ear and out the other, for when she asks again about something that has already been told us, silence descends upon the room Though we do remember at times. In art, we are often told to sit a seat apart, which helps us to concentrate on our embroidery which can be quite absorbing. Dressmaking is what one might perhaps call "gossip-time," but we do get garments made, thanks to Miss — and her constant attention to us. Drill is one of our favourite subjects. Science we like apart from the note-taking. Those things about canalicule and lacunae! If only we could perform experiments all the time science would never be dull. Mr—, our Social Studies teacher, really enjoys teaching us! He

who takes us for Physical Drill, a popular subject.

The other days of the week are very much the same, except on Tuesday when we go to sports! We have good fun in Cooking, making appetising food which we take home if we have remembered to bring a container with us. We have had some jokes in class too; for example the day when Miss— was taking us for science and she asked a girl what is the state of chalk shaken up in water. This girl, instead of giving the right answer, which was "suspension" said "suspenders"! Miss— who can take jokes laughed with the rest of us.

On the whole nothing drastic or outstanding has happened to our class but we have some successful basketball players in our form, and we were proud to have some of our girls taking part in the College play, "The Chinese Lantern."

BINNS HOUSE NOTES

House Captain: - Dawn Haira.

Committee: - Thelma Chumun, Molly Stackpole, Lois Lendrum, Rose Petera.

Senior Mistress: - Miss McLachlan.

Assistant Mistresses: - Miss Maloy, and Miss Stanners.

Although Binns got away to a bad start in the Basketball tournament this year, the girls have made a really fine effort and from the lowest place we are now close behind Seddon House which is second.

Some of the girls were so enthusiastic that they borrowed sandshoes from girls in other houses, the result being that the lenders had to walk back to school for breaking a school rule.

Binns was fortunate in the swimming competition, Molly Stackpole winning the Senior Championship and Joan Eagle the Junior Championship. In athletics, Colleen Kerr obtained third place in the Senior Championship and Ruve Stewart third in the Intermediate.

Next term when swimming and tennis are resumed we hope Binns will again come up to expectations.

Until then we express our thanks and appreciation to our House Mistresses for their help and encouragement during this year and hope that next year will see the same enthusiam shown by the girls of Binns House, 1950.

HINDLEY HOUSE

Mistress; Miss. D. Spearman. Captain P. Astle; Deputy; A Doidge. Committee; L. McKenty, C. Bell, E. Dick, J. Daisley.

Although Hindley House has not met with any great success in House Competitions its members are in no way discouraged for its points are more than likely to account for this in other spheres. As some girls have left during the past two terms the House is considerably smaller now. Hindley members are represented in Saturday teams by A. Doidge, E. Dick, C. Bell, in the 'A' Basketball team. L. Mc.Kenty, P. Astle, J. Smith F. Jones, M. Poka, H. Blake, R. Johnson, are all members of the Saturday Hockey Teams. We also played one part in drama circles, having D. Tripp, J. Clark, and J. Daisley actiing in the annual production of the College.

In tennis teams we were well represented by B. Stocks, A. Doidge, J. Kapotini, H. Blake, and M. Poka, who all played in Saturday games. The winner of the Girl's Junior Singles was B. Stocks, with A. Doidge, runner-up.

Our results in swimming, athletics, and basketball, were not very good, as in swimming we were second, and in basketball and athletics, last.

We would like to express our regret at the departure of our House Captain, P. Astle. This now makes A. Doidge,

Captain, and L. Mc.Kenty, Deputy.

Our sincere thanks and appreciation go to Miss Spearman, our House Mistress for all the help and encouragement she has given us throughout the year.

SEDDON

Senior Mistress: Miss Sutherland.

Assistant Mistresses: Miss Stubbs, Miss Anderson.

House Captain: Heather Nicholas.

Deputy Captain: Margaret Davidge.

Committee: J. Eden, B. Brown, M. McEwen, L. Blake, N. Porter, V. Judd, M. Barton, N. Stockham, A. Smart, H. Norris, R. Ravelich, V. Pedrick, C. Savage, M. Notman.

This year, owing to our enthusiastic house mistresses and willing supporters, Seddon has climbed from the bottom of the ladder to second place in school competitions.

At the swimming sports we had a really creditable performance from some of our Juniors, and although the tide gradually turned against us, this did not stem the wave of enthusiasm which inspired us all. Our congratulations to Binns who gained most points.

The athletic sports came next, and we greeted them rather anxiously, for we had not as yet tested the quality of our new girls. In this branch of sport we were rather more successful. We have the nonour of having the Senior Champion and feel sure that everybody will join with us in congratulating them on their successes.

Basketball is where we excel. We have three girls representing us in the Saturday team, also the only two girls who were picked from the school team to represent Auckland in theSenior B. grade at Wanganui. In the Tuesday afternoon basketball matches we have really done well, and not only our higher teams which carry off the victories, but our lower teams, too, are credit to their house. Our congratulations go to Wellesley for a well deserved win throughout the whole of the season.

There are also enthusiastic members of Seddon House in the hockey teams.

We appreciate the interest and encouragement given to us by our House mistresses throughout the year, and I am sure that the 1949 Seddon House girls all join in thanking the Senior House Mistress and the Assistant Mistresses for their keen interest and assistance.

WELLESLEY HOUSE NOTES

House Captain: Betty Strong

Assistant House Captain: Jeannette Aspinwall

House Teachers:

Head: Miss Jenkinson

Assisting: Misses Bell, Campbell, Franklin

The New Year saw the commencement of keen competition between the four houses So far our house has done very well. After a very hard tussle, we we managed to be the victors in the Athletic Sports, held at Carlaw Park. We had some very good contestants, the most outstanding being B. Adam, runner-up in the senior championships, N. Ellis and E. Philpot, Junior Champion and runner-up respectively. The senior teams in the house events, are to be congratulated for their fine performance in winning all but one of their events.

Although we did not win the swimming cup we were well represented, and J. Ransley was the runner-up in the senior championship.

Another sport in which we did very well, was Hockey, two of our Maori girls, Polly Pera, and Rangi Blake, being chosen to represent Auckland in the Junior Representative team. We congratulate these girls.

The Basketball results were very encouraging throughout the Houhe Competition in which Wellesley House came first with 327 points. We had several girls in the A Basketball team which represented the school in outside matches These girls are M. Munro, R. Webber, B. Strong, and the emergencies, E. Philpot, and L. Postlewaite. So back us up all girls of this outstanding house and help keep it where it belongs—at the T-O-P!

Our sincere thanks go to Miss Jenkinson and assistant teachers for their encouragement and interest throughout the year.

THE PREFECTS

Those students who are not prefects seem to be possessed with the idea that, being a prefect, is the answer to an easy life during the remainder of one's stay at this College. I too once thought that; but I think differently now.

In an effort to convert others to my way of thiping I will outline the life of a Prefect. On the Boy's side there are 10 Prefects and 10 Sub-Prefects; while the girls have 6 Prefects and 8 Sub-Prefects The only difference between them is the shape of the badge and eligibility to attend the Prefects Council.

A Prefect is picked mainly on his behaviour and loyalty to the College. By loyalty I mean the way one turns out for the college in Inter-Secondary School sports and puts his best into that sport. No matter what grade of sport is contested, the spirit of loyalty is still recognised and rewarded. Often a boy who is prominent in sport is not exceptionally brilliant scholahtically. This will not hamper his chances of becoming a prefect in his 3rd or 4th year to any dgree, but what will impede a boy's chances in his faulty behaviour. No matter how good a boys qualifications are, he will not become a prefect if he cannot behave properly. Behaviour in public is the most important. During school hours some prefects often 'let themselves go' slightly; but an outlet must be provided, for one cannot be a model citizen all the time.

The duties of a prefect are many and often unpleasant - to the boy being reprimanded. An ordinary day starts with controlling the students at the college assembly and progresses to the lunch-hour, of which half is devoted to duty. This duty entails hard work, such as watching the antics of boys in Albert Park, in the tuckshop or in any part of the College grounds.

Some of the boys deliberately provoke prefects in their duty, and it is a wonder to me that some prefects have not lost their self-control and physically admonished these types. Most boys however help the prefects all they can and do what they are asked, for they realise the prefect is only doing his job.

Other duties of the Prefects are helping to organise, and run, the School Athletic, Swimming and Boxing Championships, plus any social event concerning the College Students. The welfare of the pupils is looked after by the prefects at the meetings of the Prefect's Council. Here such topics as the school rules, the Annual Ball, concerts, socials, and any other item which the pupils are connected with, are discussed.

Lastly I would say to the pupils returning next year, if you become a prefects at this College, remember it is an achievement to be proud of; although the gilt of the honour may wear towards the end of a year that has been full of dealing with the inevitable few miserable types.

D. E. Stewart
(Head Prefect).

AUTOGRAPHS

P. E. Hayes.
Dennys Marsh.
Elwood Jones.
Betty Strong.
M. W. Hallos
D. W. Jones.
D. E. Evans
T. P. Lebal.
L. Matheson
G. F. Gardener

D. M. Bride.
Jeannette Hopkinwall
Pauline Sharp
Pam Oldfield.
Lorraine McKendry.
Nancy Stockham
Lois Tendrum.

J. Eden