



"Old Father William"—with apologies to Lewis Carroll and Sir John Tenniel

In "Alice in Wonderland" page forty-two Father William was asked by his son, How he kept so remarkably fit for his age "Pray tell me," said he, "how it's done."

"I take Andrews Liver Salt," William replied, "(In tins at the chemists you get it) Drink bright sparkling Andrews like me when you rise I'm sure you will never regret it."

Father William knows a good thing. Andrews promotes good health because first, the sparkling effervescence of Andrews helps to refresh the mouth and tongue; next, Andrews soothes the stomach and relieves acidity, one of the chief causes of indigestion; then Andrews acts directly on the liver and checks biliousness; and finally, Andrews gently clears the bowels, correcting constipation.



ANDREWS LIVER SALT

The Pleasant Effervescing Laxative
Scott & Turner Ltd., Andrews House, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

72

WHERE DOES CLASS DISTINCTION BEGIN?

THE report by the Industrial Psychology Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on the existence of "class consciousness" among manual workers and office staffs in factories, raised many questions which could not be answered here, even if this were the place to try. But we have made some inquiries concerning one particular aspect of the report among a group of persons who can speak with some authority. What we wanted to know was whether "class consciousness" of the type mentioned can be recognised as such in its early stages; whether it exists before young people enter offices or factories, and if so, how and when it begins.

Those are very difficult questions, and it is probably not surprising that we received no very conclusive answers. But all those we went to did have something interesting to say on the subject.

Here are their comments:

Girls at School

WE explained to Miss N. G. Isaac, principal of Wellington East Girls' College, that we sought answers to three questions: If class distinction existed, who started it, why, and when? "I can say quite plainly that nothing of that sort exists in this school," she said. "Those are very difficult questions and I don't see how I can answer them. Here, we don't know what the parents do in the world; we don't want to know. We take the girls as they are. When they leave they fill in a card which has a line for that information, but much more importance is attached to their academic qualifications, characteristics and aptitudes. The parents' circumstances are for the information of the Vocational Guidance Centre. But in many cases the girls slip straight from school into the positions they choose for themselves." The subject was an interesting one, Miss Isaac said, but she reiterated that class distinction simply did not exist at her school.

To show the trend of preferences among girls leaving Wellington East College, Miss Isaac supplied us with some figures. During, or at the end of 1943, two girls went to the University College full time; seven went in 1945. The Teachers' Training College absorbed 13 in 1943 and seven last year. Clerical positions seem to have held out the greatest attraction, for 59 took them up in 1943 and 54 last year. Nine girls became shop assistants in 1943 and five last year. Dressmaking and photography drew nobody either year, but hairdressing attracted six in 1943 and nine last year, and, also last year, one girl went farming. One, last year, became a factory operative.

In 1943 seven went in for dental clinic, pharmacy, massage or nursing work, compared with five last year. It is seldom, Miss Isaac says, that girls go in for nursing immediately on leaving school. Three in 1943 and 10 last year went home.

Some girls who took up clerical work did so with the intention of transferring to something else, like nursing, later on, and some with the idea of studying at the university and becoming more or less self-supporting in the meantime, Miss Isaac explained. The above figures did not include among those leaving any who continued their full-time education elsewhere.

Attitude of Parents

"FIRST of all I think it's a very difficult thing to say where this thing begins," said J. V. Burton, President of the New Zealand Technical School Teachers' Association, "and a lot of research would be necessary. But I think

one or two points stand out fairly clearly. I think it goes back to the attitude of the parents themselves. They have a tendency to guide their children away from factories. This is probably because, although factories are very much better to-day than they used to be, there still tend to be hangovers from an age when factory work was particularly unpleasant.

"One suggestion made in the Department's report, that career teachers might be responsible for this attitude, is, I think, mistaken. I'd be very surprised if that were found to be true. I think career teachers make a genuine effort to guide children to the work most suited for them, but there again it is the parents who decide in the end. I suppose the remedy is that factory conditions must be made even more attractive, and the work made more interesting.

"One general assumption among parents which I think is probably mistaken is that the prospects for advancement are not so good in a factory as in an office or white-collar job. I've heard it suggested that some parents might think that a daughter has higher marriage prospects if she is not in a factory.

"One constructive point I can offer. It seems that in the multi-course schools, where all kinds of courses are mixed—arts, commercial, technical, and so on—and where the boys and girls in those different categories are all together, there is better understanding and tolerance, and a better appreciation of the work other pupils are going to do. These multi-course schools are increasing now."

Effect of "Manpower"

"I THINK some workers met with snobishness of a kind in factories during the manpowering days," we were told by a man with several years' experience of industry and of the labour it employs. "Married women and others were directed into various jobs straight from their homes. Some of them did not like it. And there may have been some personal feeling on the part of women—and men too—who, already in industry during the war, looked down on the man-powered workers. Their view probably was: 'You wouldn't come and help us until you were made to.'"

He told us of a case in one of the main centres in which a young woman had been for some years the drudge, although a member of a well-to-do family. "She was what I call one of the 'Marys' of the world," he said. "You know the sort of thing—Mary will do it—when anything had to be got, or anyone nursed. This Mary, as we can

LADY! what is your MAKE-UP ANALYSIS

MARK YOUR COLOURING WITH AN X

HAIR	LASHES	COMPLEXION
BLONDE Light <input type="checkbox"/> Dark <input type="checkbox"/>	Light <input type="checkbox"/> Dark <input type="checkbox"/>	Very Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Creamy <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy <input type="checkbox"/> Freckled <input type="checkbox"/> Olive <input type="checkbox"/> Sallow <input type="checkbox"/>
BROWNETTE Light <input type="checkbox"/> Dark <input type="checkbox"/>	Blue <input type="checkbox"/> Green <input type="checkbox"/> Hazel <input type="checkbox"/> Brown <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Brown <input type="checkbox"/>	
BRUNETTE Light <input type="checkbox"/> Dark <input type="checkbox"/>		
REDHEAD Light <input type="checkbox"/> Dark <input type="checkbox"/>		
If hair is Grey check here also <input type="checkbox"/>	AGE Under 35 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 35 <input type="checkbox"/>	SKIN Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Oily <input type="checkbox"/> Dry <input type="checkbox"/>

SEND for YOUR Free "Monterey" Make-up Analysis. You will be delighted with your changed, youthful appearance. Just fill in the chart above, and mail to "Monterey," P.O. Box 210, Christchurch with 9d in stamps for a generous sample of face powder and lipstick in your correct shade—learn your very own personal make-up.

Monterey
PERSONALIZED MAKE-UP

M37

An exclusive product of Wilfrid Owen Ltd., 104 Victoria St., Christchurch.