

Gentlemen! THE PRESIDENT

—EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

Craccum recently interviewed the new President, Mr Herb Romaniuk, with a view to finding out what sort of policies he intends to work out during his term of office. Craccum was pleased to find that Herb has schemes for improvements in mind and has, in fact, started to put some of them into operation.

Herb stated:—

"One of the things we hope to do is to raise the stature of the University in the estimation of the community. A University should be, I think, a place which will have a corporate opinion on many subjects of a controversial nature. If the student body could publish considerations on such matters as disarmament, world federation, the EC and, perhaps just as important, subjects of local interest, then the University could become an influential voice nationally, and perhaps even internationally.

"I know many people have said, and I suppose they will be on saying, that Auckland will never reach the stage where it will accept the University seriously. But if we produced definite statements of opinion, which could be published through Craccum, Variety Voice, and radio news coverage, then people would at least know what we felt.

"I think this is a worthwhile aim, not just to give us a feeling of importance, but because a university should be a centre of opinion. The students' Association is an institution which is unique in representing the opinions of educated people, and which could be able to produce fairly intelligent comments. Being in this position, you could say we have a duty to take advantage of it when controversial issues are at stake. The recent Elam affair proved beyond all doubt that when there is something to argue about, plenty of students are prepared to stand up and say what they think.

"Exec could at times take the lead in calling a Special General Meeting to discuss a certain topic, and from such meetings statements could be issued to the press and radio, publicising our point of view. We could, for example, stage a protest against the timing of French tests in the Pacific, and contact students in France to protest on our behalf. In this way, our actions could be of benefit to the whole country.

"I would like students to feel more a part of the University than they do at the moment—more awareness of the identity of being a student". At this point, Herb stopped and considered for a minute.



"The other important thing which needs to be done", he went on, "is to improve the understanding and liaison between the students and Exec. From recent events, it does seem that the students feel that Exec fails to represent the interests of the student body as a whole. I don't think this is an accurate feeling, but I can see why students feel this way. So Exec must try to keep everybody informed about everything that is being done and what is going on.

"We'll try to spend less time on the routine time-consuming work and put more into constructive effort to promoting the extra-curricular activities

of student life. Of course, the new Student Union Building will improve things tremendously — it will mean a new life for the Association, because it will be the focal point of all student affairs, and the student will be able to feel that he really belongs to a worth-while group.

"But one last thing. I would like to invite any student who feels inclined, to write direct to Exec to air any grievance or thoughts he may have.

"Any correspondence received must be discussed at Exec meetings—this is a constitutional requirement—so whoever writes to Exec is assured of having his views discussed".

STAFF-STUDENT DEBATE

Staff-Student debate was held. Over two hundred screaming students were pleased. In spite of an overwhelming victory for the students, the staff won. The staff defended the motion "That Ignorance is the only reasonable excuse for Bliss".

At 20.05 hours a note was received from Staff Leader Broughton — "Impossible to attend debate". At 20.06 hours, Professor Beadle agreed to debate. He was abducted from the midst of the students.

Architect Wilson opened the staff's case on a semi-serious level, thus estranging himself from the audience. After much deliberation, and with incredible insight, he finally cracked a funny. The audience laughed and from that moment on the debate proceeded without any regard for the sordid processes of logic.

David Wright spoke for the opposition, and cleverly moved the subject from sex to love. In a superficially brilliant exhibition of sustained goonery, he discussed everything from A to B. With some dexterity, he endeavoured to avoid all traces of both smut and of the topic in question — if such a subject can be said to be in question — but unfortunately succeeded only in the latter case.

Von Meier, Esq., came on next. He covered Architecture, Free Speech and Australian Rugby. John Priestley replied by uncovering a shockingly sordid plot within the University. The exact nature of the plot was not revealed and still remains in some doubt. At the conclusion of his spiel, the audience clapped manually!

At this point, Professor Beadle entered the argument, tenderly clutching a lilac bloom. The audience liked him. He spoke of David Wright's origins, of chaffcutters and other entirely unrelated subjects. In a glorious extended "double entendre" he extracted wave after wave of laughter from the audience, who were left all at sea as a result.

Noel Anderson continued the negative line of irrelevancy — this time with legal, philosophical and mathematical splendour, which delighted the audience with its lack of meaning.

As on previous occasions throughout the evening, David

Williams as chairman made wise noises and in a derogatory tone directed the debate to its close.



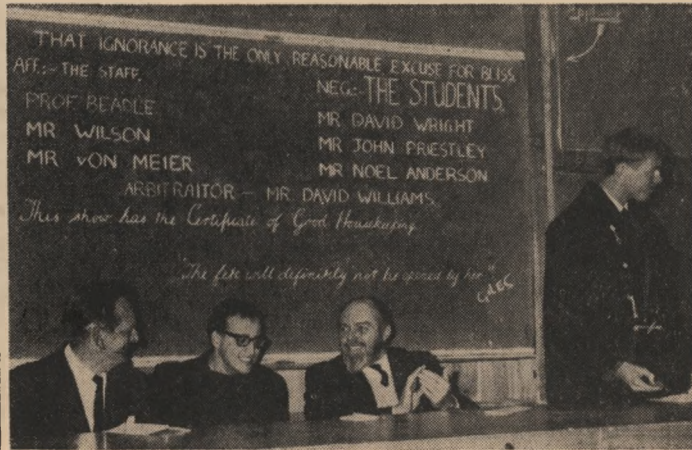
David Wright sings

After beginning his summary in ringing Churchillian tones, David Wright briefly examined the staff's case in detail. He suggested that:—

1. Mr Wilson was unqualified.
2. The second affirmative speaker struggled from bog to bog — as it were, from von Meier to another.
3. Of Prof. Beadle — "My brother Esau is an hairy man".

Contrary to the traditional debating procedure, the affirmative's second speaker summarised the case for the motion, Mr Wilson being in very great pain, or something.

Generally speaking, the audience might be said to have won the debate, if there had been a debate to have been won. Apart from this unimportant omission, everyone enjoyed themselves, so it was all worthwhile, after all.



FOR MUSOC

Brickbats and Violets

The Music Society's concert of June 21 opened with some Elizabethan keyboard music, which unfortunately I missed, and for which I tender my apologies to Warren Drake. I crept in during the closing stages of the bill in good time to hear Robert Davies and Rita Kilgour in Hindemith's Three Easy Pieces.

Mr Davies will have to eliminate his unfortunate mannerism. No doubt he has been told this before, but I hope he will not be offended if I suggest he practices in front of a mirror for a while. Three or four weeks' work will right this. It is a small point, I know, but after all we do watch musicians as well as listen to them. Mr Davies is clearly going to be a good chamber musician. His tone is small but individual, and his bow very sound. Hindemith's music can stand a lot more colouring than was effected in this performance.

A more varied vibrato from the 'cello and more use of the piano's una corda pedal would have lifted the work considerably. Miss Kilgour, obviously a sincere student, will have to release those upper arms and shoulders of hers if she is to avoid producing a brittle forte and an insipid pianissimo.

POOR ACOUSTICS

The acoustics of the hall render it practically impossible to support artists unless the piano lid is at half-mast. Both the Hindemith and the Eccles sonata suffered in this way. The bass of the Steinway is difficult to manage in soft playing, but an occasional swamping of the solo part would be a lesser evil than the disembodied effect produced by keeping the lid down.

Irene Ferwerda played the Eccles Sonata in G minor (originally for 'cello) tastefully enough, but there was a disconcerting roughness in her down bow "attaccas" which suggested either not enough resin or gut strings. Her intonation was rather less accurate than Mr Davies. (The A string slipped out of tune at the start and should have been righted after the first movement.) Nevertheless Miss Ferwerda is a musicianly player already, and though technically insecure and consequently very nervous has a high potential.

Josephine Burry at the piano matched her partner competently. She needs to be much more particular about her degrees of staccato and could have given us a more solid bass line and less right hand in the adagio.

The major work on the programme, Mendelssohn's Serious Variations, was presented by Bryan Sayer. I have heard this player before and like what he tries to do. The pre-

dominant weakness in Mr Sayer's playing is a tendency to play to himself. There is little projection of his musical ideas and an inclination to miss the forest for the trees.

It would not be fair to enter into a detailed review of last Friday's performance, since the work was not completely prepared; and so I will restrict myself to a few generalisations.

Right now Mr Sayer needs to memorise this fine piece as soon as possible and do his "comprehension" study away from the piano. (This will to some extent rectify the shortcomings mentioned above.) The forte passages should tend to "weight" rather than "brilliant", and more use should be made of on-chord pedalling in passages like the left-hand staccato octaves of the first variation. The choice of tempos was rather doubtful in some places.

Variation twelve, for instance, should have been at the same tempo as the theme; as Mendelssohn indicated. I also suggest that Mr Sayer try the ending in strict time, observing an even diminuendo in the last five bars. Mr Sayer did not seem sure of what he should do in these closing bars and the lack of conviction came across.

In cases like this, a performer should take the honest course and play what is written — not "improve" on the music.

On last Friday's performance, despite its lack of preparation, Bryan Sayer seems to be a sensitive and potentially strong musical personality. I should be interested to hear him again with perhaps a background of more solid preparation.

LACK OF PREPARATION

In conclusion, I would observe that it seems a pity that such talented students as Robert Davies, Rita Kilgour, Irene Ferwerda, Josephine Burry and Bryan Sayer should present works in a half-prepared state. Of course, it is important that students play not only to their teachers but to an audience as well; surely the way to cater for this need is for the Music Department to organise discussion groups or some form of Master class, where the tutors could criticise a performance in the presence of other students. In this way a performer would actually benefit by not having his work completely prepared.

What is more, an audience would also benefit from this procedure. I feel that pianists would doubly benefit, usually having little awareness of the subtleties of other instruments, to have to witness, say, a violinist going through the mill. After a student has gone through several of these sessions, has dropped the work for a few weeks and revised it again, then will he be ready for presentation at a concert. No doubt Musoc is designed primarily for performing experience, in which case it must also aim for performing standards. The AMS is the only organisation with the facilities and resources to present weekly concerts; therefore these concerts should be of a standard sufficiently high to attract a steady stream of both students and public.

They could be the hub of music in this city; bristling with rarely heard works and first performances. The Music Department has the cream of the youthful talent in Auckland, and this talent should be heard at its best by the University and the public.

—P. F.

A Lyrical L'Alouette St. Joan Soars

Jean Anouilh's *L'Alouette*, which is the Modern Languages Club production for this year, has become very popular outside France through Christopher Fry's translation, "The Lark". Even Fry's version, however, sometimes lacks the lyric quality of the original and his characterisation suffers as a result.

"L'Alouette" recreates the life of St. Joan in the actual course of her trial. Such treatment has the advantage over a logical development such as Shaw's because of the effect of double perspective which it creates and the emphasis which it lends to the opposition of characters in the trial. Mr Aspland, who produces the present version, has enhanced this effect by careful editing.

Thus we shall see Joan (Pamela Falkiner), type of the existentialist (ah, yes) Ideal, stubbornly inviting death after triumph in preference to the anti-climax of imprisonment.

Contrasted with her is Cauchon (Brian McKay), whose only and fervent aim is to save Joan's soul; or Le Promoteur (Grahame Whimp) fanatically decrying her as an instrument of the devil; or L'Inquisiteur (Christopher Spragg) demanding the incineration of this presumptuous enemy to his own ideal; or Warwick (Francis Whyte) seeking out of political necessity to destroy the legend of the Maid; and Charles (David Williams), whose cowardice only finds Joan an embarrassment.

Other major characters are played by Garth Evans, Ligita Maulics, Rosemary Whillans, Geof Haigh and Judy Miller.

M.H.C. NOTES

MHC offers its congratulations to the successful candidates in the recent elections for the officers of the Association, and hopes that the new officers will receive the full support of the students in the difficult tasks they have taken on. We offer also our condolences to those who were defeated, and hope that the benefit of their experience and enthusiasm will not be entirely lost from Studass affairs.

NEW CHAIRMAN

The new chairman of MHC, to take over from Peter Cursion, is Ray Offen, BSc. Ray, a brilliant scholar, at present doing the first part of his MSc in Radiophysics, promises to be a very able MHC chairman and a definite asset to the Executive. He plans to write his thesis next year and will, therefore, be able to allocate his time in the best interests of both the Association and himself. In addition to his activities on MHC, where he has held the Bookings portfolio, Ray is also a member of Bridge Club and Socialist Society, with widely scattered interests touching on many other fields. Outside Varsity, Ray is a keen yachtsman.

NEW BUILDINGS OFFICER FROM MHC

A comparative newcomer to Studass affairs, Tony Gavin, the new New Buildings Officer, has also been a member of MHC. Tony, who comes from Gisborne, joined MHC at the beginning of the year and has been in charge of lockers. Recently he has helped with the organisation of the Fund-raising Appeal and now moves on to the Executive to continue this work. Tony, a third-year BA student majoring in Geography, is also a member of Catholic Society and Car Club.

MHC PROVIDES NEW SOCIAL CONTROLLER

A further appointment from MHC has been made recently to the Executive. This is the co-option by the new Executive of John Matheson to the position of Social Controller. John is a third year, part-time student in the first year of study for his BCom and ARANZ. His first two years at Varsity were spent in the Law faculty. In one and a half years on House Committee, John has administered the portfolios of Lockers and Communications and has also given considerable help to those in charge of the MHC Social portfolio. John has also been secretary of Bridge Club and is interested in Drama Society and Debating Club.

DAMSEL IN DISTRESS — MHC TO THE RESCUE!

Men's House Committee were recently visited by a young woman student in dire distress. She came in lopsided, one high heel on one foot, while clutched in her hands were the other heel and shoe — in pieces. Calamity! Five minutes later she walked bravely out on heels as steady as could be, blessing the members of MHC.

Are you in trouble? Why not ask MHC to help? We may be able to make you

laugh, if nothing else. Try us and see.

RECENT LOST PROPERTY SALE

The recent sale of lost property was mildly successful, most items of any value being sold fairly quickly. The afternoon period was rather quiet and the stall closed approximately twenty minutes early at 4.10 pm. As a result of the sale approximately £20 has been added to the Building Fund.

WHERE FOOLS FEAR TO TREAD

There are several vacancies on MHC for anyone foolish enough to apply for them. Desired qualifications for applicants are a genuine desire to help your fellow students, heh, heh! A morbid desire to fail units in a spectacular manner? Applications should be addressed to the Chairman MHC, c/- Students' Association office.

TOUR DE PARC ALBERT

At the last meeting of MHC the hope was expressed that the tricycle derby become an annual event of Capping Week. We hope that more students will come forward next year to take part in this invigorating pastime. It's better than watching.

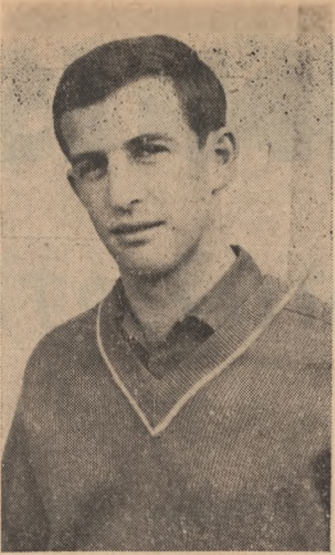
ELAM REP

The question of an Elam representative on House Committee was also discussed at the last meeting, and has been left over for the new chairman and committee to make a decision.



DISCIPLINARY PORTFOLIO

House committee are also investigating the question of student discipline, and the possibility of a disciplinary portfolio being established has been discussed. This would, of course, not be necessary if students maintained a reasonable standard of discipline among themselves, but unfortunately some students do not seem to realise just where to draw the line between Varsity pranks and straight-out foolishness.



WARREN LINDBERG
Man Vice-President



HERB M. ROMANIUK
President



NAERA NAUMANN
Women's Vice-President

EXEC. IDENTIFICATION CHART

Know Your Executive!



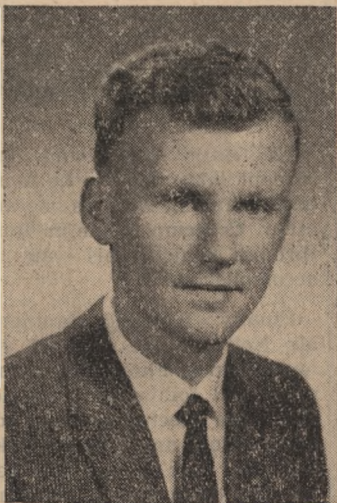
JENNIFER WILY
Societies Rep.



GILL BUCHANAN
Women's House Committee



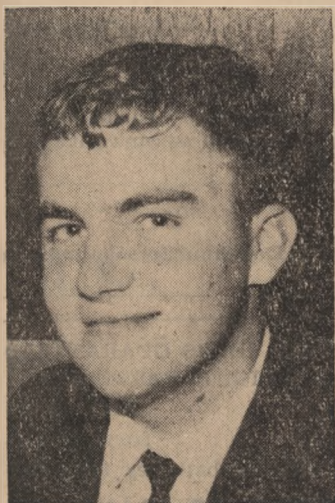
RAYMOND OFFEN
Men's House Committee



IAN LAIRD
Business Manager



ABIDA JANNIF
Liaison Officer



BRUCE TUNNICLIFFE
Sports Rep.



JOE FRIS
Capping Controller



TONY GAVIN
New Buildings Officer

A Reply

Dear Sir,

In reply to your correspondent Peter Neil, I would like to make the following points:

1. The Exec also work for no monetary reward, their work for the association being equivalent to that performed by any committee of any club or society in administering the affairs of that club.

2. The fact that Exec is supported by only 10-20 per cent of the students confirms the contention that the student body is apathetic. The Exec administer our money and yet some of us are, apparently, not prepared to have our say on who is to represent us on Exec. That shows a high degree of social and moral irresponsibility.

3. We are enjoying the results of money collected from students in previous years when we use the present Student Union building. It is right that we should be prepared to play our part in the chain and help to pay for facilities for those who are yet to come. They will be paying also, even if only to help with the upkeep and maintenance of the new building, besides which there are numerous sports facilities such as fields, gymnasiums, etc., which will probably have to be paid for, at least in part, by the students. Exec asks no student to do anything which they are not prepared to do themselves—e.g., donate either a day's work or a day's wages, which is presumably what Mr Neil is referring to in his third paragraph — section 2.

4. Students' Association income is £9,000, of which £8,500 comes from students' fees. (These figures, which are only approximate, are taken from the balance presented at

the half AGM.) This £9,000 paid for:—

Tournaments	720
Grants to clubs and societies, etc.	2180
Conferences on matters of interest to students — e.g., halls of residence, etc.	250
NZUSA, NZUSU levies	680
Social activities	140
Craccum	940
Administration	2300
Student block	1000
Cafeteria	360
Miscellaneous (Orientation handbook, depreciation of assets, etc.)	460
	£9040 (approx.)

5. Last year there was no loss on Capping Ball because more people attended. As Exec has no intention of running such functions at a loss, it will take steps to prevent this happening. Possibly the ball will be cut.

6. Clubs and societies are an integral part of 'Varsity life and as such should be encouraged by Exec. Last year over £4,000 was paid back into student clubs. Some clubs are able to support themselves, but the great majority are not. Association fees are collected with this in mind.

7. Craccum at present costs £1,800 per year. This is working at the lowest cost possible. Advertising brings in about £420 and subscriptions about £380. This is a total income of about £800. If every student bought Craccum the total income would be £1,600. Thus it seems that a loss is inevitable. However, the Exec feels that student body should have a paper in which they can express their opinions. Thus it is prepared to run the paper at a loss, if necessary. It can be seen that the issuing of Craccum free to all students would be financially crippling to the

Association. The loss last year was £940.

8. At an AGM three years ago the students were given the chance to decide how the money for the new building would be raised. It was decided, by vote, to levy all students a certain amount until such time as sufficient money was available. The rest of our money is invested so that it is also being used to gain more towards the capital required for the building.

9. Administration costs are high (£2,300), but a paid secretary must be employed because students cannot afford the time necessary to handle the routine office work of an association handling the needs of 5,000 people. If more students were interested in administrative work some of the costs could probably be reduced. However, at the



THE PEN IS M

Letters To Th

Friday Blues

Dear Sir,

Out of my own morbid curiosity, I feel obliged to ask the following question. How many students taking three units find themselves, at this time of the year, up to their necks in work? Essays and exercises aside, how many students can honestly say that they have kept up to date with the prescribed set reading of numerous texts and have also completed the recommended amount of private reading and revision of lecture notes? A small minority, I feel, and to my more numerous colleagues, I put this question: "Will you finish this week's work by the weekend?"

If you find, inevitably, that the answer is "No", then do not fret, my friends. There was only one person who could get all his work done by Friday, and that was Robinson Crusoe.

—“Friday Fan”

Doughnuts

Dear Sir,

Has anyone else noticed the extraordinary fact that the doughnuts purchased at the cafeteria are unsweetened? Doughnuts purchased elsewhere have sweet cream in them — why don't those which are sold in the "Caf"?

Granted, there is a small blob of jam placed on top of the cream, but unless this is carefully mixed with the cream the doughnut remains with a dull, flat taste and distinctly indigestible. I for one would be prepared to sacrifice my dob of jam for some sweet cream.

—“Starch Reduced”

P.S.—The same applies to buns, but admittedly they do have a bit of icing on top. I suppose we can't have everything.

—Geoff Allan

Doughnut forsake me!—Ed.

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THE

S MIGHTIER

To The Editor

A Fresher Speaks

Dear Sir,

I read with interest your article in which you appeal to Freshers to come out of their "hidey-holes". I write as a fresher, and although these opinions are my own, I feel sure many other freshers will agree with me.

First of all, I have been greatly impressed with the lack of University "spirit" — I can well believe you when you describe student enthusiasm as being at "an all-time low".

When I left secondary school, I was assured by all that I was entering one of the most enjoyable and rewarding periods of my life. I must admit that after one term I have been more than slightly disillusioned. I have found the prevailing opinion to be "Units, for heaven's sake, get your units and get out — don't get involved whatever you do — don't waste your time". This from older students, too. It is surprising how much influence the opinions of the more senior students carry.

Therefore, I say, appeal not so much to the Freshers as to the second and third-year students who have had time to get a few units behind them and consolidate their "assimilation of new and exciting ideas"; the Freshers will be quick to follow their example if they can. Many are doing three or four units involving up to twenty lectures, tutorials and practicals a week — this, you will agree, is a pretty full programme. On top of this are the problems of settling into a new environment and routine and the basic fear of failure. All Freshers come to varsity with the idea of being successful, and it is quite natural for a "unit complex" to develop. This outlook is not allayed by older students, many of whom appear to set up the unit as a sort of god.

Perhaps Freshers as a body would gain more confidence, more quickly, if some sort of Freshers' Student Council were to be set up. In this way several purposes would be served:

- (1) A closer relationship between seniors and Freshers would be achieved.
- (2) Freshers would obtain some first-hand knowledge of University affairs and have some experience for later work on Exec.
- (3) Freshers would gain confidence and perhaps a

little University "spirit". They would, perhaps, realise that there is far, far more to University life than simply getting units.

What the Freshers need is more encouragement by way of example from the seniors, for I feel sure that within the body of 1963 Freshers there is, apart from a great capacity for work, much untapped ability and talent which is at the moment being wasted.

—K. G. C. F.

Freshers! Let's hear from you about this complaint.—Ed.

Jazz and Java

Sir,—

It is with some feeling that I register a strong protest against what can only be described as an invasion of students' rights. I refer to the alleged jazz group which has been shattering the lunch hour atmosphere on odd occasions over the last two weeks.

The Coffee Shop was surely set up to allow students to chat informally over coffee. This is impossible if it has to be projected over or through a cacaphony of distinctly unmusical sounds.

It is my firm opinion that the majority of students who patronise the coffee shop feel the same way.

Coffeephile.

New Paths

Dear Sir,

For the past week I have patiently sat through lectures punctuated by the staccato roar of a road-rolling machine. Being of inquiring mind, I took the trouble to see what this monster was doing.

It appears to me that, having formed a new footpath in front of the main entrance and the upper lecture theatre, the machine was being permanently used to iron out those neat little holes left by the stiletto-type heels on the shoes of our female friends. However, a disaster has occurred. The machine has been withdrawn, and those neat little holes are fast becoming untidy big holes.

There are two answers to this problem:—

1. Get rid of stiletto heels.
2. Use some alternative footpath material.

Obviously, the first suggestion is impossible. Stiletto heels improve the female leg no end (in my opinion, anyway) and no student could afford to buy a whole set of new shoes, in any case.

This leaves only the alternative. Perhaps I am shutting the door after the horse has left, but this thought might be of some future use.

Obviously this bituminous material is unsuitable for this use. This job was done partly on our behalf. Surely the money involved should be spent in the best possible way. Admittedly the area now drains better, but what consolation is this when it is showing signs of wear after a few days' use.

—D. C. W.

SGM Censured

Sir,

At the SGM of June 11, I was struck, not only by darts, but also by the attitude of the majority of those (people or children, not darts) present. Passing motions of censure against an Executive seems to me to be a favourite pastime for a majority of pseudo-students. I have been told that this is in order to keep the Exec "on their toes", implying that they are not aware of their position, when, in fact, they are rather over-conscious of their position and hence over-cautious in their actions. Perhaps because a motion of censure means, in fact, very little, was the voting in favour of such action. Though, in effect, a vote of censure must come fairly close to a "no confidence" vote, which was not even moved.

I say that censuring Exec is a hobby because, in this particular case, viz., that of their handling of the "Elam affair", it was the president alone, and I emphasise "alone", who made a few mistakes. And aren't we all human? Not that I think a president should make mistakes, but then he was in a very difficult position: should he break his promise to the Exec made at Hunua, or should he risk a £60,000 libel claim?

In my opinion, I don't see how the Exec had even an opportunity to study thoroughly, let alone bungle, the "Elam affair". Yet, for Mr Rankin's failures, a mob of students, with their air force of darts, are prepared to censure the entire Executive. Also, slightly in contradiction to this motion of censure, the first motion on the agenda, agreeing with the action taken "by the Executive" in publishing an apology, was passed. Perhaps many students don't realise that the Exec is always trying to do what they think the students require them to do; and like the United States, they receive more criticism than credit.

The main issue of the SGM arose because of Mr von Meier's original article (in *Craccum IV*) and many people support the article on the "Freedom of the Press" principle. But this can be taken to extremes, e.g., in comparison with "Freedom of Speech", how can an SGM be run, if people were not, at times, enforced to silence?

In his article Mr von Meier did more than just use fair criticism, and I agree with the architects in their letter that Mr von Meier "goes much further and questions the professional competence of Mr Curtis and this firm". If you do not agree with this, I suggest you read this article a little more closely. Not only does Mr von Meier refuse to apologise for the places in his article where he oversteps his rights of criticism, but he goes

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further than in his original article and writes an even more libellous letter which is published under the ludicrous title of "Fair Comment". It is the responsibility of the editor (or editors) not to publish the article, by writing to the author requesting a change of tone, and deletion of all offending parts.

Here, Mr Rankin may have made one of his mistakes, in firing the editorial staff; but he had to prevent a further edition of *Craccum* appearing in which further criticism was to be published. Not consulting the rest of the Exec was his error, but did he have sufficient time?

Finally, I have a few questions which might give some revealing answers. Out of all those attending the SGM of June 11, how many had actually read the article from Mr von Meier? And how many had voted in the elections which gave us the Exec for 1962-63? If our Exec are of two special "types", as suggested at the SGM, why don't Mr Curnow or "Moon" nominate someone for a position in the Executive? — Yours,

—O. M. Hoffman

SGM

Dear Sir,

As far as the powers of the Executive have been reduced, the SGM has achieved something. But I feel that the speeches at the meeting failed to appreciate Mr von Meier's article in *Craccum IV*. I would like to ask the Executive why they did not approach Mr von Meier to inquire into the matter, as I know for a fact that they did not. He had to go to them and by that time it was too late; they had already acted. I would also like to ask the Executive why Mr von Meier was not present at the SGM to answer any questions that might be put to him, and to give his views. I have reason to believe that this matter goes much further than the condemnation of the Executive for its action or, for that matter, the slogan of "Freedom of Speech".

I have been given the impression, by certain people who have been in close touch with Mr von Meier, that very few people who have spoken out, or should I say, very few people at all, know what they are talking about or the essential purpose for Mr von Meier's article. Along with many people, I feel that the whole affair should be brought out in the open. But I think that the SGM failed to do this.

For these reasons, it is imperative that Mr von Meier be asked to express his views, orally, before all those interested, and to explain the real reasons for his article.

Yours faithfully,

—Stewart Halstead

A.M.C.

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TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

A COMMENT

In the early days of settlement, Australia took the bulk of New Zealand exports and supplied the major part of her imports. Today Britain is the main supplier of New Zealand goods and the largest market.

Nevertheless, recently Australia has stepped up her exports to New Zealand, and although the latter country has increased her exports to Australia, the share taken by Australia of New Zealand's exports is still very small. There is, therefore, a large trade deficit. In 1962, exports from New Zealand to Australia amounted to £11.5 millions, but imports from Australia stood at £39.1 millions.

The trade deficit of £27.6 millions was referred to last month by Mr Nordmeyer, leader of the Opposition, when he urged that New Zealand should take steps to divert her exports to countries which gave her a better deal. In a fighting speech in Auckland, he commented that the Australian Government, its business community and people appear to regard the increasing disparity in trade between the two countries as natural, normal and inevitable. In fact, he added, the Australians were not prepared to remedy the situation and looked upon New Zealanders as "a bunch of suckers."

AUSTRALIAN ATTITUDE

The Australian attitude was that what could be produced more cheaply and efficiently in New Zealand must not be allowed to enter Australia because it would harm Australian producers. Yet what could be manufactured in Australia more cheaply should be admitted to New Zealand even if it interfered with New Zealand producers. Mr Nordmeyer was,

of course, referring to the difficulties which New Zealand farmers face in sending lamb and dairy produce to Australia and the ease with which Australian exporters find markets in New Zealand.

TIMBER

New Zealand's most important exports to Australia consist of newsprint and wood pulp and there is a growing trade in timber. Wool, fish, seeds are fairly important and a variety of manufactured goods make up the remainder. From Australia, New Zealand takes wheat, petroleum products, sugar, metal manufactures, machinery including agricultural and earth-moving machinery, vehicles and transport equipment, canned goods, tropical fruits, books and magazines, sports goods, electrical equipment, railway sleepers, musical instruments, photographic films, etc.

New Zealand forest products are welcome in Australia but these apart, the market is not very encouraging and New Zealand goods form only a very small proportion of Australian imports. Much of what Australia sends to New Zealand, however, is desired for the development of this country's industries and Australia is finding a growing market for her manufactured goods.

Clearly, both countries benefit from trading with each other. Yet the sum total of trade is not large enough and, leaving aside the adverse trade balance which Mr Nord-

meyer highlighted, the question of importance both to New Zealand and Australia is whether trade can be increased.

One difficulty is that each country is hard at work concentrating on building up the same kind of industries. These have to be protected and each country complains about the other's restrictions on imports. Further, Australian dairy farmers insist on being protected against imports of butter, a situation which is a source of considerable irritation to New Zealand.

For these reasons, the prospects for freer trade are not bright. Only limited concessions may be made on each side (e.g. the free entry of New Zealand forest products to Australia).

FREE TRADE ?

The recent publication from the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research argues in favour of free trade between New Zealand and Australia which, it says, could stimulate efficiency (1) through increased specialisation by both countries in the types of farming and industry for which they are best fitted; (2) through economies of scale; (3) through increased competition. The costs of integration, the Institute argues, are not likely to be high.

Some less efficient enterprises in each country would not survive in the more competitive environment and others would grow less rapidly than before. But the more efficient

enterprises in each country would have greater scope for expansion and the gains from greater specialisation by each country on its relatively efficient enterprises should outweigh the losses caused by the relative contraction of the less efficient.

If a free trade area were established, quite apart from questions arising in relation to outside countries, each country would have to face the fact that inefficient manufacturers and farmers would inevitably go down. On the whole, economists in Australia and New Zealand defend neither uneconomic units in manufacturing nor in farming. With respect to Australia for example, an important report made by Professors Downing and Karmel to the Commonwealth Dairy Industry Committee of Enquiry, and reproduced in The Economic Record August, 1960, made a substantial attack on protection given there to dairy production, partly on the grounds that resources employed in dairying would be more productive if employed elsewhere.

Mr Nordmeyer's attention has been drawn to this article. Probably he has read it, and no doubt approved. But, one wonders, what would be his attitude to a similar analysis of manufacturing in New Zealand? It is not much use complaining of the big bad Australian wolf and ignoring the small bad New Zealand wolf.

DEFICIT

Finally, it should be noted that not only is there an adverse balance of trade in New Zealand's relationship with Australia but an overall deficit in the balance of payments amounting to £37.1 millions. Some of the elements in that adverse balance may be difficult to remove but it is cheering to note that in recent years there has been a large increase in receipts from Australian tourists in New Zealand. The more that can be done in this direction, the better for New Zealand.

What really is needed is co-operative thinking between the two countries which in earlier

times were very close to one another, to discover how more profitable connections can be built up and it would be most advantageous if, in the re-thinking necessary, more attention could be paid to economic issues and less to politics.

—M. F. Lloyd Prichard,
Department of Economics.

Now Cough !

A recent letter in the British Medical Journal relates the smoking experiences of two brothers—the writer a medical student, and his twin brother a law student—at Manchester University 60 years ago.

"We smoked moderately, and, after cigarettes, had gone on to pipes. Then my brother thought he would try smoking a hookah, and did so. He soon found that the water through which the smoke passed had to be changed frequently — every other day at least; otherwise it became offensive and made smoking the hookah unpleasant.

"One day, after the hookah had been used for between one and two months, he accidentally cut across the tube which led the smoke from the hookah to the mouthpiece, and he found it coated inside with some dark brown material.

"Well, he thought, if that is what happens when there is a bowl of water and a yard of tube between the pipe and his mouth, what happens when there is no water and no tube?"

He reasoned that his mouth more or less took the place of the bowl of water, and that his air passages took place of the tube; this being so, he visualised to himself the dirty state of the mouth and the contaminated condition of the air passages when a pipe was smoked in the usual way; and his conclusion was that smoking was a dirty habit (his adjective was rather stronger than 'dirty'). He never smoked again. I followed suit shortly after."

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BACKGROUND TO STRIFE

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

deeply embedded in the United States Constitution is a principle which occasionally leads to internal disputes and sometimes appears to interfere with the orderly conduct of Government business. Recent events in Alabama are illustrative.

A guiding principle in the American system rests on the belief that governmental power should be diffused, not concentrated in any one man or any one institution. It is expressed as the doctrine of separation of powers, sometimes described as a system of checks and balances. This idea and principle has been basic to the United States system of government ever since the American colonies declared their independence from the British Crown in 1776.

The colonists were acutely aware of the danger of too much centralisation of government. In the first 12 years of independence the founding fathers experimented, in the name of liberty, with an extremely loose, impracticable system of confederation. They became aware of the opposite danger of too little centralisation. In the constitution which went into effect in 1789 they sought to avoid both evils.

They very carefully spelled out the powers — and the limitations of power — granted to the President, the Congress and the Supreme Court. They set up safeguards to compel each branch of the Federal Government to respect the other. Each was given some

controls over the others. The President, as chief executive and enforcer, has a part in the legislative process; the Congress can influence the enforcement of law through its control of the public purse; the Supreme Court can nullify laws which in its judgment contravene the Constitution.

This was not all. In their determination to prevent the establishment of a central government which might be oppressive, the authors of the Constitution denied certain powers to the Federal Government. For example, normal police powers, the preservation of public peace in ordinary circumstances, and general control of public education and voting procedures, were among the functions left to the States. But this was not absolute either. In some emergency situations the Federal Government can step in to safeguard individual rights.

Some powers were denied to both the State and Federal Governments, even to the people themselves. Under the Constitution's Bill of Rights, no majority, however large, can legally enact a law to limit free speech, shackle the press, or establish a State religion.

Now, a few State governments have clashed with the Federal Government, and with the Supreme Court itself, over the 1954 Supreme Court ruling that racial segregation in public schools violates the equality guarantees written

into the Constitution. They have sought to use State control over public education as a basis for disregarding the constitutional guarantee of racial equality and to perpetuate practices they regarded as traditional.

This position has proved to be increasingly untenable. The Supreme Court, as the final authority on questions of law, has showed no sign of reversing or modifying its 1954 stand against segregation; and the officials of the affected States have not been able to challenge the Supreme Court successfully. They lost in the case involving Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957; they lost in Mississippi in 1962; they lost in Alabama very recently when they attempted to keep negro students from attending previously all-white schools.

Diehards among the pro-segregation forces have not given up the fight yet. Schools in Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and some other States are not yet wide open to all negroes — only those who have gone to court and won court orders for admission. Full compliance has not yet been attained. The situation is not satisfactory to the Federal Government, nor to most of the 50 States, nor to the body of American public opinion.

The complexities of the separation of powers doctrine still gives a few localities various means of obstructing, delaying and preventing full adherence to principles which the majority of Americans recognise and accept as just. But the conscience of the nation has been aroused. Recent events in the struggle for equal civil rights are speeding the day when full justice will prevail.

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POEM

CRACCUM 7
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"SING NEW SONGS UNTO THE LORD . . ."
sang the Psalmist, following
His own advice. I do the same
My song is of hut-wallowing . . .

They didn't have the time or cash to travel down to Thames,
So they chose the type of weekend that the tramper keen
condemns;
In sybaritic luxury they lolled about and ate,
Slept and argued, slept and chewed in attitudes prostrate.

(Mr D. was worried. "You are going to the beach,
Leaving Kay at O'nuku, with George Wilder within reach?"
I told him No, I'd changed my mind, at O'nuku I would
stay —
Mr D. looked even more perturbed regarding Kay . . .)

Easter Thursday (hence, of course, the reference above
To Thames) We tried to scootle in, but Kay refused to shove
My filthy, dirty, ill-maintained, ignition-kaput Puch;
The last half-mile we did on foot, machinery forsook.

Twenty-five to midnight, I was wondering whether to
Overpower Kay's reluctance and — actually make a brew,
When — inopportunely at the time, but probably for the
best —
There was a noise of footsteps, and in came Eddie West.

"Inopportune", I wrote above, but, no doubt, the brew
I had intended heating up would have been too strong for two.
Eddie dropped his pack and volunteered to make the tea,
I chucked out what I'd made before, and he brewed up for
three.

Friday morning, Ed and I betrayed our high ideals
(Loyal only in so far as we went as far on wheels
As possible). We, shame to say, tramped twenty miles!
We went
Lone Kauri — Huia Ridge — George Barr's — Muir Hat
(by accident) —
Karekarae via the beach, along the road to where
The scooter was; back to the hut, and whom did we find
there?

Jerry Lowe and Dallas — I forget his second name —
(At least his first is now in print, the accolade of fame)
I ad hitch-hiked out to join us: the party, now complete,
Gobbled stew and instant pud, and lay around replete.

We argued Truth and Beauty and rigorously defined
All the complex phraseology that so easily came to mind.
As an abstract mental exercise we set the world a-right . .
(Yet — whisper it — these demigods of intellect could
. . . FIGHT!)

"Oh to be in England . . .", "I must arise and go . . ."
"She walks in beauty", "Caviare", "The Red Flag", and
"Swing Low . . ."
We sang them all, and wisely smiled, and thought how smart
we were,
How well equipped psychologically for things that might occur.

Then someone saw "The Cruel Sea", and read out parts
therefrom:
The swimmers from the tanker, and the ship that took a
bomb,
The burnt but living stoker, the depth-charge that crucifies,
The withered, upright yachtsman, bird-pecked sockets for
his eyes.

He dropped the book, and someone else put water on for tea,
Tried to start an argument, a brawl, half-heartedly,
No one seemed too interested, and that night we went to bed
Somewhat earlier than usual, with quite a lot unsaid.

Next morning I left early, the place began to pall.
I disliked everybody, myself the most of all.
Katherine came with me, and I fixed the scooter, took
Her down Ridge Road, then along the Cutty-grass Track
to look
At the wildness and the beauty, which not even I could
spoil
By talking, talking, talking, like a pot come to the boil—

The ideas of young students seem most profound at night
(To themselves, of course, and only them) but what when
comes the light?
Even I recognise fatuity, in the cold, clear light of day —
We're not God's gift to philosophy —
(. . . boots, boots, boots, boots, marching up and down again
The world's finished up with a whimper, not a bang, again . . .)
We're not God's gift to Philosophy —
we're silly kids at play.

—KEN. 15 iv 63.



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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY LIFE

American University life can be very diverse, with some 4,000 institutions of higher learning, and fewer than 500 colleges and universities have fraternities. But the fraternity system is more often found in the larger universities, especially in the State U's, which enrol the bulk of the students, and are reasonably characteristic of undergraduate life.

The names "fraternity" and "sorority" do not always apply to Greek letter organisations or to social (as opposed to professional or honorary) societies, but here they will be given the less inclusive meaning. Even among major universities the structure and role of the fraternity system varies widely, so particular reference will be made to a fairly representative campus, Indiana University.

The fraternity campus has several streets on which the typical house is either large, ivy-covered and Edwardian, or large, clean and modern. Such a conglomeration of fraternity and sorority houses is called "fraternity row". The buildings usually house 50-100 students and the newest ones have all the latest innovations — indoor swimming pool, inter-com, stainless steel kitchen and so on. Each house is identified by a large lighted copy of the fraternity pin mounted on the exterior. (Members of the house buy and wear jewelled pins. When a girl wears a man's pin she is termed "pinned" and as his "pin-woman" should be considered tentatively engaged. This is a serious business, since

over 50 per cent of all sorority women marry before, or within a year of, graduation.)

DECALS

Cars are marked with decals exhibiting crest and letters. Just about half of all fraternity men have cars at schools, while the ratio for the whole school, yes school, is about one-third at IU.

IU, with over thirty fraternities and twenty sororities, still has only about one-third of the undergraduate student body included in the system. Most of the rest live in dormitories, as digs are rather uncommon.

The fraternity chapter is self-governing within university and "national" rules. Most of the fraternities are chapters of a "national" fraternity. Some half-dozen have over a hundred chapters throughout the country. Some better-known fraternities are Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Sigma Chi. A few sororities are Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma and Pi Beta Phi. All names, pins and house locations, and some founding dates, are required learning for fraternity pledges.

The pledge is selected, usually while in high school or in his first year at the university, by vote of the Chapter brothers. There is a period of pledgship lasting a term or so, before the pledge is initiated into the chapter. Prospective pledges are invited to the house for weekends. After a substantial number of brothers have met the candidate, he is voted on in closed meeting.

First impressions (does he have a firm handshake?), academic and athletic achievement, looks, social graces, etc., are considered. Most houses require a unanimous vote to pass him.

When the pledge matriculates he lives in the house, taking part in most of the activities, and being imbued with the "spirit" and "tradition" of the fraternity. He has theoretically a distinctly inferior status, but this does not affect him much of the time. But there are weekly tests on fraternity lore, housekeeping duties, line-ups and various



harassments as part of his life. Traditionally, just before initiation, there is a period of "games" called "Hell Week".

Most fraternities now officially disapprove of it, and even in practice hazing activities are moderated or eliminated. There is a final initiation ceremony, involving secret rites.

CAMARADIE

Fraternities are primarily social groups, however. There is a camaradie just in living with the group, as well as access to outside activities. Most university sports are highly organised, and open only to those of the highest athletic ability. Houses have stables of such athletes for prestige purposes, but for the less spectacular intra-mural sports provide an opportunity to play basketball, football, etc., under the auspices of the fraternity. And in the courts of most houses there is a permanently running afternoon basketball game.

The prime interests of university life are dating and appurtenant activities. Fraternity men are in fable and fact the desired prizes of typical

young coeds. The houses are always open weekends for parties and dancing, and the chapter sponsors several elaborate dances during the year, plans exchange dinners with sororities and women's dormitory units, and generally facilitates a free flow of beer and liquor. (In most States the drinking age is 21, which makes an organised alcohol-obtaining group very practical.)

DISCRIMINATION

The strongest criticism of the fraternity system is that it systematically practices racial and religious discrimination. The alumni groups which dominate the "nationals" are not disposed to change the present system, although there has been some reform in recent years.

In any event, discrimination by fraternities only reflects common attitudes and should be considered a symptom rather than an important cause of racial problems.

Fraternities are also criticised as detrimental to study, as childish and cruel in their practices, and as tending to promote an unfair sense of superiority. The obvious replies are that school has other purposes than learning, even if the assertion is true; read Golding for an answer to the second, and finally, there are always groups of people who will find ways to set themselves above others.

In any case, fraternities are generally taken seriously by their members, and certainly provide a small association more removed from the vastnesses of the large university than the many-celled dormitories.

—Walt Francis
in "Palatinat", Durham University (near Newcastle-upon-Tyne).

You phone-hogs — in view of scanty facilities, let's make it just one call, and then a look round to see if there's anyone else waiting outside. Thanks.

—Arch

BOOK REVIEW

"DISTANCES". Paul's Book Arcade, Auckland and Hamilton. 1963. pp. 46. 8/6.

Charles Doyle's newest slim volume, "Distances", shows that his mastery of technique in the evocation of emotional response is now even surer than in his earlier and highly praised works.

In these poems, written mainly between 1956 and 1960, he has moved, as he states, "from direct personal statement to a transmutated as Expressionist". There are parallels to his approach in the work of the younger American poets such as Snodgrass, Wright and Kinzel.

"A pillar of white smoke. Three miles up in the sky. Emblem for our times." he writes. One feels that, although, as in this ("Hydrogen Bomb Tests") and other poems, Mr Doyle's sense of imminent doom permeates his work when he lets it, his underlying conviction that good must eventually result from what we, in the limitations of imagination, would instinctively recoil from, the ultimate evil is the more fundamental.

This note of hope sounds through a large proportion of his verse. It is perhaps a desire to communicate meaningfully with the reader that leads Mr Doyle to eschew such complexities in style, such incomprehensible epigrammaticism, such obscurity that the natural obscurity that make "modern poetry" of lesser quality a standing joke.

Education has produced a vast population able to read but unable to distinguish what is worth reading.

(G. M. Trevelyan)

There must be several young women who would render the Christian life intensely difficult to him if only you could persuade him to marry one of them.

(C. S. Lewis)

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LADIES — Costumes, coats, etc., restyled and remodelled.

Meier is barking up the wrong tree. In one sense literally so, for the oak which he has so valiantly defended will continue for some years to make a foul mess with its leaves each autumn, which someone will have to pay to have cleaned up. The overwhelming advantage of using native trees for decoration in built-up areas is that they are decently green. Not being either a practical or theoretical architect, I have the compensatory advantage of not being an aesthete, with an axe to grind or swing, and can thus condescend to talk about Money.

The new Elam building has mainly been allotted a generous piece of valuable city space, and most of this has been wasted in long, sweeping avenues. The building could have been brought much closer to St. Paul's, could have had a frontage on Wynyard St. in the city. If the art students need to live out in the bush, they find Camp Adair is available for a large part of the 'Hydro'. The University has been asked to buy up far more land than it should have, and thus helping to kill off the city, which includes the Domain sports grounds and bush, it forms a barrier to the east of the city, unable to be used for industry, commerce or residential purposes. The life of Auckland is going to grow out into Vincent St. Hobson St. and Nelson St.; one of the reasons is that the university is not going to be sufficiently compact.

The natural view is that of the Fine Arts School building would have a building of its own, and not share a larger building with someone else; while it is still cheaper in the short run to buy land than put in really solid foundations and ferro-concrete framework, and while it is still easier to force occupiers of land to go elsewhere than to force higher standards in the New Zealand building industry, this phoney aesthetic messiness is supported by financial interest and an insistence to get some smart buildings to use, rather than wait until funds are available to erect something significant and economical.

Thus, while the Seddon Lytechnic has graced the city with a sound and elegant piece of architecture, the new science block looks as if it is

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going to be petty and wasteful. Not only have communications and unity been threatened inside the varsity itself, in that it takes a quarter of an hour to traverse the length of the establishment on foot, but transport and accommodation are to be further strained outside. The student flat in Grafton Road will soon be a thing of the past, and rent and board for miles around will be accelerated in their increases. All that will be gained is a few hundred thousands in building costs between 1960 and 1970.

So Robbie and Robb were quite right when they wanted to get the University out of the city; because the influential and vociferous planners of such institutions — for a university is an institution — passionately dislike that "dull, stuffy, institutional feeling". They have little appreciation for steel girders and space economy, but would prefer to spend money on effacing "the impersonality of an office block" which results from an unself-conscious attempt to build something large and rectangular, these two being the obligatory characteristics of a city building.

Surely it is the personality of the architects which has given Mr von Meier most offence. They would have done better if they had been told to build an anonymous block of so many square feet — something to keep out the wind and rain — not designed to give inspiration and spiritual assistance to "a sense of subtle urgency that something is happening... very close to the core".

The Students' Association, with its desire to have a separate block and not a wing or floor of someone else's establishment, is one of the worst offenders in this tabloidism, bringing upon itself and everyone else an unnecessary inconvenience.

It is really a pity that the demolition men will soon be breaking their teeth on a hard nut, that blunt and business-like old house, Mt. Pleasant (which, of all the buildings at present standing, is occupying its narrow section of ground most economically and fruitfully), so that some trifling creations of the new Elam-type can be put up. To the best of my knowledge, the University, when completely rebuilt, will not contain a single elevator. The planners of our University, who are incidentally influencing the

A Voice Of Dissent

planning of our whole city, could have catered for 10,000, or for that matter 15,000 students, without crossing O'Rorke St. and without crossing Symonds St. That they have not chosen to do so shows on their part a most miserable lack of courage and vision.

—A. E. Thomson

DEPARTMENT OF NUGATORIOLGY

DEGREE OR NOT DEGREE

It is brought to the attention of matriculants that applications for the conferring of degrees at the ceremony for the next year have now closed. The ceremony will not be held in 1964 (Leap Year). It may possibly be held in 1965 as this is (as intimated in the Calendar) an odd year for arts students.

Students please note that the telephone number for all departmental extensions is now 549-591 Auckland.

ATORYHOWNUGATORY-HOWNU

TV is making second-hand piano sales pretty sick at the moment; but those supacappin-book sellers must be able to do better than classified ads a la Wilson Horton, NZ Newsp., etc. — hence new fund-raising idea: "Help Student Union Building — donate your hopelessly pranged and 'unsellable' old pianos to Studass and we'll sell 'em but fast". The wrecks will be stored while waiting for customers in some disused corner of the Men's Common Room, of course.

—Arch

ON A PROFESSOR'S VERSE WHO forced the Muse to this alliance?

A man of more degrees than parts.

The jilted Bachelor of Science And Widower of Arts.

(Roy Campbell)

Drinking when we are not thirsty, and making love at all seasons, madam: that is all there is to distinguish us from the other animals.

(Beaumont Newhall)

Chekhov: Are you still a student? I shall expect to be a student till the end of my days.

Which did you like better — the Legfeld Follies, or the Cherry Bosom Show?

—Arch



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Can it cruise at speeds up to the legal maximum on the open road?	✓		✓			✓
Has it an electric starter fitted as standard equipment?	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Has it a built-in lockable luggage boot? (N-Zeta has the largest in the world).	✓		✓	✓		
Has it an external luggage rack fitted as standard?	✓	✓				
Has it got blinking trafficators as standard equipment?	✓	✓		✓		
Has it well designed suspension with hydraulic shock absorbers on both wheels?	✓		✓		✓	✓
Has it 12" wheels or larger, for safety under all conditions?	✓				✓	
Is weight distribution symmetrical for safe handling?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Does its shape offer some protection in case of a head-on crash?	✓					
What is the fuel tank capacity (in gallons)?	2.6	0.75	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5
What is the headlamp diameter and wattage?	6" 35w	4" 25w	4" 25w	6" 40w	5 1/2" 35w	5 1/2" 30w

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ANYONE FOR A SAIL?

HOPES FOR VARSITY SAILING CLUB

There must be a place for a University Sailing Club. With all the water there is around us, there should be plenty of students who are interested in sailing, and who never get much chance to do any. Now, a move is under way to form a Sailing Club, and if it succeeds, the club would have these objectives:

1. To provide facilities for impoverished students too poor to own boats, to get regular sailing, in return for teaching beginners and for maintenance work. One of the main points of any club is to provide facilities which one person cannot muster.

2. To introduce beginners to sailing by letting them try their hand without having first to invest in a boat. A principle function of any University club should be to attract the uninitiated and broaden their interests.

3. A more general aim: to bring students together in a common interest; healthy clubs are the strength of a student association.

We have a fairly good range of clubs, but with the Waitemata on our doorstep, lack of attention to sailing seems to be a glaring omission. We have a ski club with no snow for miles! We have many good helmsmen around to form the nucleus of a club. In England, a land admittedly boat-crazy, even inland varsities have strong sailing clubs. Reading has 20 boats (Fireflies) and only 3,000 students. Southampton has eight, with 1,200 students.

I am sure we would have the necessary support here. We only need a start! (While I think about it, the present sailing club appears to be defunct, but I am open to correction on this point.)

MONEY

Here's as silly a situation as a politician could cook up: to start a club you need members; to get members you need boats; to get funds to buy boats you need members. To break the circle, I suggest

finding a minimum of 100 people prepared to subscribe a £2 p.a. fee. Remember, this represents only the nucleus I talked of; there would be a lot of others not interested enough to pay but who could be involved after a little experience of sailing.

With £200 to show to Exec as proof of interest, a substantial grant should be forthcoming, we hope. With £400 or so we could buy four boats this year, and in a year or two have a really workable ratio of boats to members. So if you're interested enough to be willing to pay £2 (not now,



when we get going) drop in to MHC and leave your name with them, or phone them, or phone 44-125 (evenings).

When we have collected enough names we present them to Exec and collect off them — that's the theory, so act NOW and we'll get the ball rolling.

CRITICISMS

This seems a good place to mention some criticisms which have already been made:—

First, that the sailing season is at its height during the main vacation. Two points here: Auckland, above any other varsity, is one whose population lives at home, so that the boats WOULD be used; also, there would be sailing throughout the varsity year — no reason why not. We are no more vulnerable here than, say, rowing club.

Secondly, to begin with the facilities would be vastly overcrowded. Twenty-five men per boat seems a lot! This is partly true, but a boat needs two for a crew and several

racers could be held on a Saturday or Sunday, plus training sessions in between and during the week. It will be policy to encourage novices to race as soon as possible. There is no reason why we shouldn't work our boats hard — provided they are cared for. This way everyone will get a share, moreover, things will improve year by year.

BOATS

(Stand back, I'm coming through on my favourite hobby-horse!)

There seem to me to be only two sensible boats in our price range: Cherubs and International Fourteens. Cherubs are cheaper (but not a lot) and are used at present at tournament. But Fourteens are better training boats (I've taken out many a novice!) and



are infinitely more robust — quite a point in view of the use they will get. On top of that they are fabulous value — a really topline racing craft, with the possibility of international racing. Many of the world's top helmsmen "grew up" in Fourteens. All this for around £100. Moreover, there are several going cheap in Auckland, where racing is at an all-time low. There are healthy fleets in Taupo and Rotorua.

Why this partiality? Well, I own a Fourteen and am secretary of the International 14-foot Class Owners' Association and a fanatic — fourteen-foot men are. But the best argument for Fourteens is a Fourteen. If there is enough interest I'd be glad to bring my boat along for general inspection.

That's the scheme. It only remains to see if it gets the usual round of chuff-squatting or raises one hundred bodies.

MUSICAL CONFLICT

Music sometimes comes into conflict with the law. Sounds strange, but it's so.

Not many months ago, there was the case of the distant trumpeter in Beethoven's Leonora Overture No. 3, who — as soon as he rose to blow his piece from the top of the back gallery in London's Albert Hall — was promptly collared by the attendants and hustled out, as a suspected Ban-the-Bomb agitator. Here are two more cases in which law and music collided...

A sedate London bobby, conscientiously placing tickets on cars in a one-hour parking zone, came across an unattended piano. Time on the meter had expired. He chalked the leg of the piano, returned ten minutes later, and started to book it. Then he decided to give it away. "According to the law", he said, having second thoughts, "it was not a motorised vehicle, so did not contravene the by-laws".

Second instance: Conductor Josef Krips tried to perform Johann Strauss' polka "On the Hunt" according to the original score. This included volleys of blank cartridges from hunting rifles. New York's 26th Precinct warned him that if he dared discharge firearms within their area he was liable to a six-months' jail sentence.

Krips offered to use drum-beats while green-clad hunters seated among the orchestra raised their rifles and pretended to fire them. "No!" declared the police. Possession of firearms violated the penal code, and it would take six weeks to obtain licences. So New Yorkers heard Strauss with an unadorned orchestra.

Nigel Dennis: But then one is always excited by descriptions of money changing hands. It's much more fundamental than sex.



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MARCH
SUNDAY AFTERNOON
JULY 28

AN-ARCHY

Bad enough having ceremonies grow up by natural processes without, as University Council has now done, appointing people to find some and deliberately foisting it on the unenthusiastic rabble.

Worst of it is that it won't be a bright new ceremonial closely connected with present varsity thought and feeling, but some old stuff dragged out of past centuries or imported from overseas.

—Arch

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KOPIT — CAUGHT IT

Now that the hand of the establishment and authority have been lifted, the Auckland University Drama Society presents us with an exciting play. More than that. The play is a distinct achievement, and while other plays may be seen in Auckland during the year which will attract larger audiences of elderly ladies and school children, the play of the month type, this play may easily be the play of the year. It has a quality of placing itself in the mind, and will be remembered when many other plays are forgotten. How nice to think of both the establishment and authority being forgotten.

Kopit, a young writer in his twenties from the University of Harvard, has written here a devastating satire on the American way of life. Unfortunately, he has clothed it in pretentious terms which are the despair of the squares and the delight of the weed-beards. The play itself is quite unpretentious, completely stage-worthy, sad and extremely funny. Obviously Kopit is a man of much talent, and I think the strength which he shows in this play means that he will continue on original lines. Not that "Dad" is an altogether original work, for he serves his satire to us in a manner which makes fun of the work of Tennessee Williams, Giraudoux and Anouilh. No mean achievement, when he manages to achieve a consistent style of his own.

A very rich woman, who killed her husband many years ago, had his corpse stuffed, and she carries it about with her other morbid paraphernalia, such as a cat-eating fish and carnivorous flowers. Her son, she keeps in a sub-adolescent stage, who occupies his time with his collection of coins and stamps as they travel from hotel to hotel. He is her complete possession.

The play starts with this group living in Havana and soon the son meets a nymphomaniac professional baby-sitter. She attempts to seduce him and he smothers her. Afterwards the boy sees through his home-made telescope an aeroplane going away into the distance — the future. He has killed the girl, achieving nothing, because the mother is still in control at the end of the play as she was at the beginning. But with this difference. At the beginning, the mother was in full possession; at the end there is a question, "What is the meaning of this?"

Kopit is able to break a heart with a subtle line as he is also aware of the negation of modern life. If this play is a joke, it is only a joke because all good jokes contain 90 per cent of truth. Anyway, this play is certainly good enough to take the stage without any chi-chi help from producer or actor. On this occasion nearly all concerned were inspired to turn the play into a glorious romp on an unsprung mattress. A satire must be allowed to speak for itself, and on this occasion the producer did not trust the play, so he tarted it up and made it into an unconvincing farce. The pace was mostly far too quick, all of the subtleties were ignored,

and the playing was so emphatic that most of the laughs were lost because of bad timing.

The nearest approach I can think of is a Tom Lehrer song sung by a pompous young man who had not understood or appreciated the words.

There was a very fine set — that is a very fine set for any other play — by John Atkinson, which did not help, because although it was beautiful in its own right, it cluttered the stage and hampered the actors. Also it lacked the atmosphere of Havana which is so essential to the nature of the play.

The production forced the actors along at such a speed that few in the audience could have been aware of Kopit's talent for words.

Words are the essence of theatre and the audience must be given time to react naturally. The audience is a human commodity and not a machine.

Apart from pace and tempo, the placing of actors was good and showed much imagination and pictorial sense. The music was helpful, as were the amplified voices, but these are only tricks which the author used and do not compensate for lack of appreciation of the text. As many of the long speeches were based on the "Tirade", some tuition should have been given to the actors as to how to cope with this manner of delivery.

The most sensitive performance came from Robyn Cox as the nymphomaniac. She was sincere, and had complete understanding of the words and part, and allowed Kopit to come to life with ease and assurance. This performance was a joy.

Dick Johnstone as the son had a most difficult task and I think he succeeded beyond all expectation. He looked right without being silly, and he conveyed the essence of the part to us with moments of utter beauty.

As the Commodore, John Bayley played the part as John Bayley and certainly better than anybody else could. This actor with so much talent has now become content to rely on his easy, charming self without considering the contents of his part. Perhaps there is not a more polished actor on the amateur stage in Auckland, and we should be grateful for his personality.

The most important part of the play, and the most difficult, is that of the mother, played by Helen Smith. With her incredible Pre-Raphaelite beauty, she played her as a harsh, inhuman creature which, frankly, made nonsense of the satire. The part should have been mature and sophisticated instead of harsh and brash. In her stylised make-up and tatty costume, she would have been more at home in the catacombs of the Town Hall with the other relics of the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood than in the service of Kopit.

There were moments, however, when she slowed down and used the lower register of her voice; then she became impressive. A most difficult part, and it should be kept in mind that Stella Adler was Kopit's choice for the role.

The other parts were played with a wide diversity of accent which showed lack of attention to detail. But Kopit managed to make his own voice heard, and it is a beautiful, vital, bitter, sad voice that I certainly want to hear again.

By RONALD BARKER



Typical Tirade — Mother and Son

Cath. Soc.

DAY OF ENQUIRY

On July 21, at Newman Hall, Catholic Society will hold one of the most interesting events of its annual programme — a Day of Enquiry for any non-Catholic interested in learning more about Catholic belief. The idea of holding a day of this nature within the University was attempted for the first time last year. As a result of the particularly interesting discussions and understanding which took place between Catholic and non-Catholic students following the Day of Enquiry, it was agreed that such a day was a sufficiently stimulating experience to warrant making it an annual event. It will be held this year on July 21.

The day will be very much in the spirit of Pope John XXIII, who wished above all to increase a sympathetic understanding of the Catholic belief and practice as the certain road to ecumenical unity and charity. This day is in no sense geared to conversion, but is specially organised to bring up for discussion the points of Catholic belief most frequently questioned. Such sympathetic understanding can never be obtained by bitter arguments but rather by open, frank and serious discussion

in a spirit of prayer and tolerance. In offering this cordial invitation to you, through Craccum, to be our guest for this Day of Enquiry, no obligations of any kind are involved or understood. For this would totally vitiate the purpose of the day.

PROGRAMME

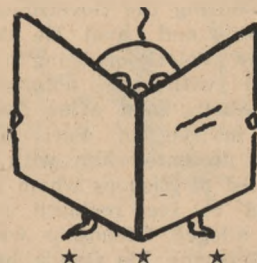
- 10 a.m. Arrive.
 - 10.10 a.m. Introduction to Mass.
 - 10.15 a.m. Dialogue Mass celebrated by His Grace Archbishop Liston, DD.
 - 11 a.m. Morning tea.
 - 11.30 a.m. First talk "The Church and Scripture", by Rev. Fr P. Durning, OP.
 - 12 noon. Discussion.
 - 12.15 p.m. Lunch.
 - 12.15-1.30 p.m. Free time.
 - 1.30 p.m. Second talk: "Papal Infallibility", by the Very Rev. J. Flanagan, DD.
 - 2.0 p.m. Discussion.
 - 2.30 p.m. Afternoon tea.
 - 2.45 p.m. Third talk: "The Miracle of Lourdes", by the Rev. Fr Gregory, OFM.
 - 3.45 p.m. Question Box, by Father D. Sheerin, OP, PhD.
 - 4.30 p.m. Benediction.
 - 4.45 p.m. Day of Enquiry ends.
- You will be the guest of Catholic Society for the day.

CRACCUM 11
FRIDAY JULY 5 1963

EXEC NOTES

The meeting of the new Exec last Wednesday, the 26th, proved to be a gruelling experience for all present. The new members emerged positively boss-eyed at 1.30 a.m. on Thursday morning. Hope this is not a sign of things to come . . . or we just might have to elect a new Exec halfway through the year . . . the old one having died of exhaustion.

★ ★ ★
Tim Nuttall-Smith is again Treasurer . . . for one month only. Famous last words?



★ ★ ★
Most important business on the agenda was the appointment of Revue director for '64. Admittedly a large task for a brand new Exec. It took them four hours in committee to decide finally on Mr Colin Broadley. Candidates Mr Murray Smith, Neil Wilson, Mr Broadley and sundry Craccum reporters nearly froze to death in the corridor while Herbert and his Merry Men tossed over the pros and cons. Could there be dissension in the camp so soon?

★ ★ ★
Other appointment . . . JOHN MATHESON, graduate of MHC, co-opted as Social Controller. He seems to have a lively social programme planned . . . perhaps we can look forward to more organised fun and games.

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Continuing —

"Il Papa e Morto"

(This is the conclusion of the biography of the late Pope John XXIII. It was written by Fr. David Sheerin, OP, PhD.)

In 1944 the Roman Catholic Church faced its most difficult and dangerous situation in France for over 100 years. Roncalli was chosen to meet it. He expressed doubts of his ability to the Secretariate of State and received the reply "You can't see yourself as the Nuncio at Paris? To be frank, neither can we. But we think the others are less suitable than you." De Gaulle caused the trouble from the political side. He asked the Pope to remove the Nuncio Valeri because he had remained in office during the Government of Petain and Laval. He also accused Valeri of being too cordial with the notorious Nazi Abetz. Soon after Roncalli arrived in Paris De Gaulle presented him with a long list of Bishops whom he wished to see replaced for their alleged friendship with the Germans. De Gaulle had soon a taste of the Roncalli diplomacy. The new Nuncio gave an evasive reply and asked for a dossier commenting that they were only newspaper cuttings and that he wished to see well-founded documents. As these could not be produced he did nothing, and only three Bishops were replaced. During his eight years in Paris Roncalli solved his problems by personal contact and dictated only one diplomatic note to his secretary. His first meeting with De Gaulle was most cold and formal. De Gaulle, however, was impressed by the clear, courageous and direct position taken up by the Nuncio and from then on they became friends.

Schuman said to him, "He is the only man in Paris in whose company one feels a physical sensation of peace." Pius XII finally acknowledged the political genius of Roncalli and the immense services he rendered to the Church for nine years in France when he named his Cardinal and appointed him Patriarch of Venice in 1953 Roncalli was 72. His wit, his lowliness, his direct approach won the hearts of the Venetians. He stopped to talk with gondoliers and the citizens he met on his own walks.

When Pius VII died in 1958 the 50 Cardinals elected Roncalli as Pope on the eleventh ballot. He was a "dark-horse" to all but the College of Cardinals, but at 79 it is doubtful if the Cardinals looked upon him as a man able to change the face of history before his death. John XXIII, however, trained for 28 years without a break in the art of diplomacy—of how to make others do your will willingly—set out to achieve his three-fold object. Skillfully he made his moves, swiftly and silently and using the element of surprise he captured the at-

tention not only of the Catholic Church but that of the world and the world press. Within a month of his election he broke a 400-year-old tradition and changed the face of the College of Cardinals by announcing the creation of 23 new cardinals bringing the number to 75. Hardly three months had passed when he announced his intention of calling an Ecumenical Council. In December, 1959, he added eight more members to the College of Cardinals. The College took on an international look. The Pope called a third consistory and raised the number to 85. Among the nominated were the first cardinals for Japan and the Philippines and the first Negro Cardinal.



Pope John's approach to the whole Christian world so changed in four years the religious atmosphere, that one would say it was a miracle, were it not possible to attribute so much of this to the extraordinary talents of John himself. His diplomatic and personal touch is to be seen right through. John's confrontation with the Communist world differed from that of all previous Popes. He first took the hard line, and declared that it was sinful for Catholics to vote for any candidate, Communist or not, known to support Communists or their activities. And yet he followed this up with an approach to the Communist authorities and winning from them at their own game of diplomacy outstanding gains, such as slight relaxation of religious persecutions, the release of Archbishop Slipyi of Ukraine who had spent 18 years in a Communist prison; and it was said that negotiations were afoot for the release of Cardinal Mindszenty. When the Pope stated in his Encyclical that both East and West entered the nuclear race for defensive purposes, Monsignor Pavan said that this was a strategic statement by the Pope and quoted the Pope as saying "Who really knows? And anyway, I cannot posit bad faith on the part of either party. If I did, the dialogue would be over and the doors would be closed."

Letters—continued

Sir,
I understand that the Hiroshima Day march will be held this year on Sunday, July 28, and will, as in previous years, proceed up Queen Street to Myers Park or the Town Hall, depending on the weather.

Although there has not yet been a lot of publicity for the march, I hope that students will note the date and give their usual valuable support to this gesture. A really big column of marchers would not only be a fitting memorial to those who died in 1945, but also the best possible demonstration of public determination that atomic and nuclear weapons shall never be used again.

Yours faithfully,
—Ian Free

OUCH!

Sir,
In regard to the comments on "Everyman" and "Oh Dad" in your last issue — if you haven't got a drama critic, don't print criticism at all.

Yours, Warren Lindberg,
Chairman, Drama Soc.

Thank you, Warren. Craccum is always pleased to receive such friendly, intelligent and constructive comments—Ed.

CATIPO'S COLUMN



APOLOGY

We tender our apologies to all Cat. fans — unfortunately our gallant Arachnid was bitten by a poisonous student soon after the last issue appeared — be back next one.

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