

# CRACCUM

Auckland University Students' paper  
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## Editorial

### COWS AND STUDENTS

One might sympathise with the City Council, for they do seem to have got themselves into a jam lately. To the casual onlooker, it appears that they have refused a grant of £2,000 to the Building Fund and then immediately decided to spend half that amount on a statue, and on the surface this looks pretty grim. Actually, the money which was to have been spent on the statue "Torso II" would have come from funds already granted to the Art Gallery for buying works of art, and so bears no real relation to whether the council should give £2,000 or not.

It seems likely that Mr Tomory has been wronged. The money for buying for the Gallery is supposed to be in his control, and he is no doubt more in touch with art matters than Mr Pearce.

But Craccum (the editor, that is) knows nothing about modern art, and so cannot decide whether to thank Mr Pearce for saving public money, or to castigate him for interfering in something which

well take offence at having this most important part of their anatomy, the haunch, that is, compared to a bronze statue. How would Mr Pearce like to be compared to a bronze statue? If national butterfat production is lower this year, we will know who to blame!

There is also a strong protest to be made about Mr Pearce's remarks on the subject of the Council's projected donation to the Student Union Building Fund. We cannot protest about the non-donation, except to regret this precedent being given to the City of Auckland.

The money would have come from a Special Fund which the City Council controls.

However, Craccum protests violently and loudly at the reason given by Mr Pearce, who appears to have led other councillors to support him. All you learn at a Student Centre is the Facts of Life, said Mr Pearce. This statement is not true, in fact it is blatantly false. What he implies is that we do nothing except sit round discussing Sex, and sniggering over dirty jokes.

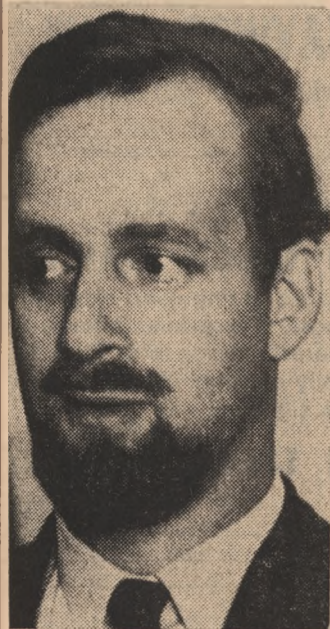
This is a most unfair, a most horribly treacherous thing to say. It certainly reflects no credit on Mr Pearce. In spite of his self-appointed position as Guardian of the Public Purse, Mr Pearce has the right to speak against the donation — no one would deny him that — but he has no right to pre-

judge public opinion by making sneering and untrue remarks about the Student body. He should remember his position as a responsible City Councillor, and the fact that many people will believe what he says. Whether he made the remark as a joke or not is not the point. He should not have said it at all, knowing that it would be reported in the newspapers. It would be just as ridiculous for us to say, in public, that all you learn from the City Council is the Facts of Life.

How often have you heard anyone discussing sex in the Caf, or in the Coffee Bar, or around Varsity generally? It's not common to hear people telling dirty jokes either, is it? Much more often you hear people talking about politics, religion, all kinds of activities, units, a myriad of topics — even, very occasionally, football!

It may be hard for anyone who has not been to University to understand the value of these many informal discussions that take place everywhere around Varsity. To say that it involves getting other people's views sounds so corny that I hesitate to say it; but that is in fact what happens, a process true of any form of education, formal or informal. It is also like any kind of education in that you don't realise how valuable it is to you until you've got it!

The Student Union Building is very necessary, for this reason, and for other reasons with which you are familiar.



MR TOMORY  
Art Expert

is not really his affair, and so, editorially speaking, Craccum is going to sit on the fence.

The editor would, however, like to correct Mr Pearce on one point. Cows do not possess buttocks. The muscle formation known as "buttock" (glutaeus maximus) is found only in anthropoids, and only fully developed in homo sapiens. It is this muscle which makes our upright stance physically possible. Cows go on four feet, and so do not need it.

Craccum feels that there is a valid complaint to be made at the comparison used by Mr Pearce. It is common knowledge that cows are really very sensitive creatures, and could



MR TOM PEARCE  
Art Expert ? ?



Cartoonist LOUCH Comments:—



And ARCH says:—

### WIDDICOMBE FAIR COW !

WITH APOLOGIES TO ANON (to whom is attributed, among other things, eight stanzas of a poem entitled "Widdicombe Mair", or, according to some manuscripts, "Widdicombe Councillor.")

"Tom Pierce, Tom Pierce, give me two thousand pound,  
All along, down along, out along lee.  
We want Princes Street to mix up and resound  
Wi' sculptors, and painters, and future officials,  
And technocrats, playwrights, and architects, thinkers,  
And scientists, poets, and all".  
Chorus—  
And scientists, poets, and all

"And when shall I see the two thousand again?"  
All along, down along, out along, lee.  
"We are hoping that someone will nourish his brain.  
Wi' sculptors, and painters" etc.

"If your's is a brain then it shouldn't be nourished",  
All along, down along, out along, lee.  
And nor should your common room games be encouraged  
Nor your sculptors and painters, etc.

"I know what you study there — yes, the Posterior",  
All along, down along, out along, lee.  
And co-eds' or cows' — they're both quite inferior,  
As are sculptors, and painters, etc.

"The only true place to exhibit a bum  
All along, down along, out along, lee.  
Is down pushing hard in a good all-white scrum —  
Down with sculptors, and painters, and future officials  
And technocrats, playwrights and architects, thinkers,  
And scientists, poets, and all".  
Chorus—  
And scientists, poets and all  
—Arch

— and  
also —

AN - ARCHY

What scandals do students "gossip" about so perniciously in their common rooms? The memory of City Councillors is no doubt long-lived, and perhaps one of the present regime remembers without pleasure the time when a writer in Craccum sarcastically quoted him (during the South African Rugby tour issue) as saying "of our game we can say with pride that there is no distinction of class or creed", not to mention sundry other disparagements of himself and his associates in those eventful days.  
—Arch



## Report On Last Exec. Meeting

At the last meeting of Exec, there was a lot of discussion on a lot of topics. Much of the business concerned the setting up of sub-committees. The sub-committees dealt with were International Affairs, Cafeteria, Education, WHC, Sports, Student Liaison, Fund Raising and Societies. These sub-committees are now in operation.

Mr Nuttall-Smith moved that advertising rates on display advertising in Craccum should be reduced by 2s 6d. per column inch. The motion was carried. (This should be of interest to anyone running a dance or what have you.)

He also moved that a grant of £100 be made to the Engineering Society and a loan of £100 to the Architects' Pacific Congress Committee. These were also passed.

Miss Naumann, chairman of Caf Committee, moved that £25 be given to Mr White to replace crockery and cutlery taken from the Coffee Bar. This motion was heavily defeated, for reasons which are not made clear.

Mr John O'Brien was appointed Capping Band Convenor for 1963-64. All we need now is a Capping Band.

It was moved that Revue director Colin Broadley be admitted to membership of the Students' Association under clause 6 (1)c of the Constitution.

This motion was left over for the time being. It would be an idea for Colin to be a member of the Association, seeing that he directed Revue this year and will again next year.

Public Relations Officer Peter Quennell presented his report. The activities of this Committee are reported elsewhere in this issue. The project should interest a lot of people.

Most interesting idea of the evening was the motion put by Naera Naumann, that toasted sandwiches should be served in the Coffee Bar after 6.30. This motion was not put, but deferred while the ramifications of this scheme were discussed with Mr White.

Craccum thinks toasted sandwiches are a good idea, and will agitate violently, if necessary. Quick snacks in the Coffee Bar would be a service we could definitely use.

## Building Fund Report

The Appeal Committee has the appearance of being the best run organisation on the local scene. An unbelievable amount of work is going on quietly all the time, with personal representation being made to virtually every businessman in Auckland, by men such as Sir Douglas Robb, the Hon. E. H. Halstead and Mr L. P. Leary, QC, and a number of other well-known citizens.

The appeal is getting tremendous support from the business community of Auckland. Donations of hundreds of pounds are being received every day, with the result that the Fund is advancing at more than £1,000 a week.

The latest available total, presented at 11 a.m. Friday 19th, at a meeting of the Appeal Committee, is £15,044.

Craccum, on behalf of the Students' Association, extends grateful thanks to the generous business houses and individual citizens who have helped this most important Fund, and to the Appeal Committee for the work they are doing on our behalf.

AN APPEAL TO CONTRIBUTORS WHO SIGNS HIMSELF S. W. McG.: Craccum desires to know who you are, and would hold conversation with you.—Ed.

## BLACK MAGIC

### A Winter Sport

With the long winter evenings coming on, and the power bills mounting, it has been decided to call upon the Powers of Darkness to alleviate the boredom of the former and reduce the latter. Black Magic is one of the cultural activities which has suffered a severe decline in recent years, especially since the exile to Sydney of Arch Witch Hoffman; it is felt that, as the nucleus of culture, the University should foster this dying art form before it vanishes completely.

We are fortunate in having most of the requisite personnel and equipment, and our proximity to Grafton Cemetery is indeed a boon.

It has been decided by the Grand Priest (who, due to police curiosity, wishes to remain anonymous) to hold the inaugural Black Mass under Grafton Bridge next Friday the 13th at 23.59 hours. Dress optional, but if you do dress then black drag is in order.

We are blessed with the possession of Minnie the goat, but due to her wide experience in these affairs we feel that she is too valuable to sacrifice, so we would welcome any surplus livestock whose food bill is proving excessive.

Officers will be elected and nominations will be accompanied by a blood group certificate. Sufferers from haemophilia are advised to consider their applications seriously before tendering them.

We look forward enthusiastically to many jolly meetings of this society, and promise our members an interesting and varied year's programme . . . Nema.

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9 p.m.

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## WHAT'S ON

### JULY

- 23 Archaeological Society: Dr Scott on excavations in Guatemala.
- Anglican Society: Lecture, 39 Articles; staff member, St. John's Theological College.
- 24 Maori Club: Discussion of Conference Topic.

- 26 Debating: Australia team to debate here starts this date.
- 27 Maori Club: Concert at Seddon Tech.
- 30 Anglican Society: Authority in the Church; Rev. K. Prebble.
- 31 Maori Club: Discussion of Conference topic.

### NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

Craccum regrets that from now on no copy will be published unless it is written on one side of the paper only, in reasonable script (preferably typed), and is accompanied by name and address. This is not editorial fussiness, but is due to the fact that printing is very much easier if this is done.

### WANTED

## ADMINISTRATION MANAGER FOR CRACCUM

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# WORLD FEDERATION - and World Law

The probability of Nuclear War within the next ten years is so great that it might well be called certainty.

This is the conclusion reached by the Rand Corporation of America after research programme exploring the statistical possibility of the Third World War.

We are now faced with this. Whatever might be the use of the first bomb being thrown, whether by accident or by design, there will be no stopping once it has begun. The result will not be a mere Armageddon is out of the question. It will be Holocaust, beyond description or imagination. Civilization will lie! It may not happen, but it probably will. How close did we come during the Cuban crisis? The answer does not lie in nuclear disarmament. To be effective any nuclear disarmament agreement would have to include the destruction of all atomic piles and the forgetting of all nuclear technology. An atomic pile is only a sophisticated nuclear bomb, the difference being that the reaction is under control. Even the World Powers had no nuclear arms as such, at the outbreak of war it would only take a few weeks before they could produce fissionable material suitable for nuclear weapons as a by-product of its operation. In the light of this, what is to be achieved by banning nuclear weapons? Disarmament does not lead to security. Think back to all the disarmament pacts and agreements that took place in the years between the two world wars. The pacts were all meant, but is now a matter of history that they had no effect whatsoever. Hitler knew the uselessness of disarmament pacts. He said, "Give people the will for war, and they will find the arms." Churchill knew it, also, only he said, "We will fight on the beaches, and in the hills . . . knowing that Britain was virtually without arms. And Britain made the arms to fight very quickly.

## WILL FOR WAR

Disarmament does not lead to security. Take, for analogy, Western frontier town, where every man carried a gun, and fought with it. If it had been possible to ban the guns, men would have fought with knives. Ban the knives, they would have used clubs, or sticks, or bows and arrows. Security only came to that town when it established Law, creating at once both a force to suppress illegal force, and the machinery to settle disputes by legal methods. Once Law was established, guns were no longer necessary. The powerful man no longer needed to carry a gun. It's out of date. Security leads to disarmament, not vice versa ! !

## UNION

There must be a change. The World must create for itself a situation where the use of arms is just not necessary.

This can only be achieved by the union of all nations of the world under a federal constitution, by which War will be unnecessary and out of date, so that disarmament will come about quite naturally, there being no further use for arms. There must be a constitutional World Law, controlling international relations, endorsed by all nations of the world, and operating to the common good of all men. This may sound laughable at first, yet it has been proved that the federal system of union will work if it reinforces the interests of the people involved.

## EXAMPLES

Consider the United States' Constitution, which binds fifty separate States into a whole. The result is the United States of America, an economic giant, with peace among all the states. There may be disputes among the States, but there are legal methods for settling disputes.

Consider Russia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A federal constitution and there is peace within her borders.

Consider Switzerland, which consists of a number of cantons united under a federal constitution. Before the union, there was continuously war among the cantons: now Switzerland is the epitome of a peaceful country.

Consider the United Kingdom. Scotland and England are united by an agreement dating from 1707, to the benefit of both countries. Robert the Bruce would not have thought it possible, earlier.

Switzerland is a particularly interesting example, for within the Federation there are four distinct cultural groups under the same constitution:— German, French, Italian and Romansch. It seems that cultural unity is not a prerequisite of federation.

## PLANET-KILLING WEAPONS

The world is now in a revolutionary situation. Science and technology have grown so fast as to leave politics far behind. Foreign policy, as such, is outdated, yet nations still indulge in "gunboat diplomacy", using planet-killing weapons. But now no nation can afford to look at others as though at a great distance. With modern transport and communications, all nations are sitting in each other's backyards. The world is now in a revolutionary situation.

There is almost certain to be a vast change of some kind in the near future. We have the choice of nuclear war or peace under World Law. We don't have the

choice of no change at all. As we stand now, with the Cold War, eventually something's got to give. For analogy, take the French Revolution. Immediately before that, faced with the increasing pressure from the oppressed masses, France had no choice as to whether there was to be a revolution or not. She only had the choice of the type of revolution. By ignoring the peaceful solution, her rulers got the bloody revolution. The world is now in a similar situation.

The concept of world federation does not by any stretch of imagination favour one country over another. It does not require any changes within any country. Governments would exist just as before, and local affairs would continue undisturbed. The only change from the present-day situation is that all nations would yield sovereignty to the ruling body of the World Federation, which would be a Parliament or Congress elected from all nations.

This yielding of sovereignty is the basic difference between the suggested federation and the UN as it is. The UN sub-organisations such as UNESCO, ILO and FAO are achieving mighty results in their respective fields, but the General Assembly is virtually helpless in international politics because it has no power, either real or constitutional.

If a member nation does not agree with the majority ruling, it just does not co-operate and that is the end of the matter. A nation belonging to the UN is not committed to doing anything. Note such results as Russia's refusal to pay any part of the cost of the Congo operation.

## WORLD PARLIAMENT

A World Parliament would be different because it would be elected by the people of the world, and the representatives would be responsible directly to their electorates.

World Law would be maintained because it would be in the interests of the vast majority of the people of the world that it should be so. The only reason for the survival of any system of law is that it is supported by the mass of the people it rules. And no one can say that the rule of World Law over nations is not desirable for the bulk of the human race.

Only those who have dreams of personal power at the expense of peace could possibly object to the idea.

The World Federal Constitution would arise out of a Constitutional Convention. At this Convention would be all the finest legal minds in the

## Disarmament Fallacy

### Albert Einstein's Words

These were Einstein's comments on the partial disarmament schemes of the late 'twenties. Subsequent events, including World War II, proved him to be quite correct in his low evaluation of unenforced disarmament.

The greatest obstacle to the success of the disarmament plan was the fact that people in general left out of account the chief difficulties of the problem. Most objects are gained by gradual steps: for example, the supersession of absolute monarchy by democracy. Here, however, we are concerned with an objective which cannot be reached step by step.

As long as the possibility of war remains, nations will insist on being as perfectly prepared militarily as they can, in order to emerge triumphant from the next war. It will also be impossible to avoid educating the youth in warlike

traditions and cultivating narrow national vanity joined to the glorification of the warlike spirit, as long as people have to be prepared for occasions when such a spirit will be needed in the citizens for the purpose of war. To arm is to give one's voice and to make one's preparations not for peace but for war. Therefore people will not disarm step by step; they will disarm at one blow or not at all.

It is undeniable that previous attempts to ensure peace have failed through aiming at inadequate compromises.

Disarmament and security are only to be had in combination. The one guarantee of security is an undertaking by all nations to give effect to the decisions of the international authority.

And now for the Disarmament Conference. Ought one to laugh, weep or hope when one thinks of it? Imagine a city inhabited by fiery-tem-



C.N.D. — to what end ?

world, faced with the most historic task since time began—the unification of the World. It is certain that the resulting draft constitution would be the finest that it is possible for Man to produce. It would set up both the constitutional machinery for handling disputes and a law enforcement agency, which would become less and less necessary as nations became used to the idea of obedience to the World Parliament.

When the draft had been endorsed by all nations, it would become Law. And once this state had been achieved the people of the World could turn their attention more to advancing themselves than protecting themselves from their neighbour, who doesn't want to fight either.

pered, dishonest and quarrelsome citizens. The constant danger to life there is felt as a serious handicap which must be remedied. The magistrate desires to remedy this abominable state of affairs, although all his counsellors and the rest of the citizens insist on continuing to carry a dagger in their girdles.

After years of preparation the magistrate determines to compromise and raises the question, how long and how sharp the dagger is allowed to be which anyone carries in his belt when he goes out. As long as the cunning citizens do not suppress knifing by legislation, the courts and the police, things go on in the old way, of course. A definition of the length and sharpness of the permitted dagger will help only the strongest.



## Address at Waseda

# CHALLENGE TO COMMUNISM

World figures speak in the forum of Tokio's Waseda University which has 35,000 students. Adenauer, Nehru, Soekarno and Soviet cosmonaut Gagarin have addressed student assemblies there in recent years.

Last year Robert Kennedy tried to do so. He was hissed and jeered at till he had to abandon his prepared speech and engage in impromptu debate with student agitators.

Waseda is a citadel of Japanese left-wing intellectualism. Its students formed an aggressive, determined core in the Zengakuren student demonstrations in 1960, which pulled down the government and stopped Eisenhower's visit. One of the many militant left-wing leaders it has produced was Asanuma, fiery Socialist, who was stabbed two years ago.

Peter Howard, British newspaperman, author and playwright, was recently invited by the university to address the Waseda students in Ono Hall. Scores stood at the back and sides of the tight-packed hall and listened attentively as Howard outlined the world situation and what is needed.

Craccum now reprints a report of his address, which he entitled "Beyond Communism to Revolution".

He said: "Three facts face us today:

1. **The Atom Bomb.** Man has learnt the secret of suicide before he has mastered the art of unity. Unless he finds an answer he will destroy himself with the problems he has created.

2. **Massive social and economic injustice.** At a time when there is enough in the world for everybody's need, greed is still the master. Millions go hungry and homeless while too many have too much.

3. **The breakdown of tradition and morality.** All the old values are challenged. It is thought clever to be impure, modern to be violent and old-fashioned to be honest. Individuals behave just like animals and they seem astonished when the international scene darkens and disintegrates.

### DESTROYED TRADITIONS

"We must have world revolution if we are to avoid world destruction. But it has got to be a revolution big enough and swift enough to do the job.

"Since the end of the war", Howard declared, "both Japan and Germany have been told by the West to keep small, keep quiet, keep out of the game. It was not just defeat in battle that we inflicted upon Japan. We came to Japan as occupation armies and deliberately destroyed your traditions. I do not say all those traditions were good. But certainly they were not all bad. We taught you to sneer at patriotism and told you love of Emperor and of country were out of date. We brought our metallic Western materialism and thrust it down your throats. We said you had made so many mistakes in the past that you could and should play no part in the leadership

of the future. It was deliberate and damnably wrong".

He told how the ideology of Moral Rearmament won the respect and intense personal interest of a senior Russian diplomat, typical of their best trained men.

This man had told him, "We in the Soviet Union know that apart from Communism, Moral Rearmament is the only force working ideologically all over the world".

"That is what the Soviet magazine *Kommunist* meant", Peter Howard continued, "when two weeks ago in an analysis of Moral Rearmament it said, 'MRA is the most prominent association in the world aiming to save civilisation from Communism'".

### THE REAL REACTIONARIES

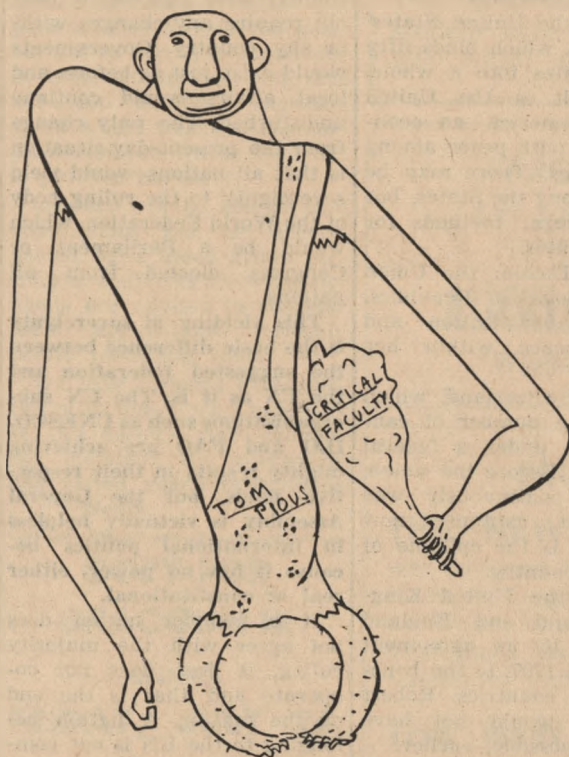
"But our aim is far larger than that. I would not be in Japan if that was what Moral Rearmament was about. We aim to save Western society from moral decadence, and Communism from the contradictions inherent in its own dialectic. We want to save Communism from itself. We want a revolution that works. We offer Communist and non-Communist the challenge to play their part in the greatest revolution of all time. We say that the true Fascists and reactionaries of our times are those who in the atomic age insist on trying to rebuild society at the expense of another class, another race, another colour or another nation.

"The truth is that man has become an intellectual and technological giant but shrunk to a moral dwarf. Men like myself are responsible. In our generation we used our brains to kill our conscience. Then we tried to kill the conscience of our nation to make us feel more comfortable living in it. "Japan is a nation which can speak today to East and West with compelling authority. The West now needs Japan in Asia far more than Japan needs the West. For the whole world knows that Japan will either lead Asia the right way or someone else will lead it the wrong.

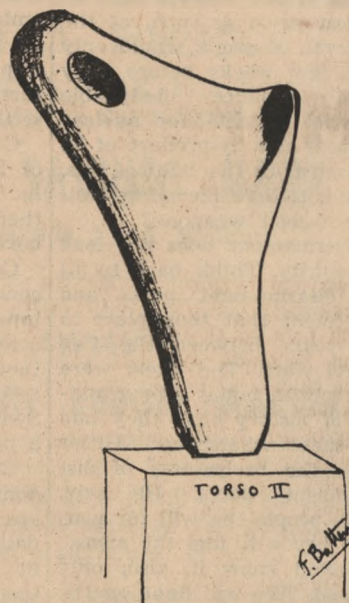
"It is a supreme hour in history. Humanity has never faced so great a challenge. Will it be a new dark age, where continents are destroyed, civilisation crumbles into the jungle and man preys upon man, woman upon woman, with hatred and force? Or will it be the shining hour of human history where families learn to love each other and where the whole earth learns to live like God's own family?"

Professor Nakatani, professor of modern Japanese literature, who had welcomed Howard to the University, spoke again after the speech, which was cheered wholeheartedly. He said, "We have heard today one of the greatest speeches this university has ever had. The decisions you students make today will decide the future of this nation. From your lives a new world can begin".

"Mr T. H. Pearce said he had attended the university and knew what such facilities were used for. It will be a gossip centre, not a cultural centre. There students will hear about the facts of life and other things . . . I know, I've been there".



"IT LOOKS LIKE A COW'S BUTTOCK — I KNOW. I'VE BEEN THERE".



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For further details, contact the Students' Association as soon as possible.

Any student, past or present, may be eligible.

## THE HEPWORTH

Many people that this the best seen. To did enjoy very in views, af in Auckland Hamilton

In Han to gather opinion a would lik again.

Although are intere noted th limited nu cannot be

Nearly viewed o music; it very good and super man descr "most hig organisati ever heard scribed to triguing, e unprintabl

Elderly kick out the ballet that it wa of work

Mo

Everyone proverbial will hold can. Stud the chance as they de ing to pay question i wallet r mands, i.e. as much

Students buy meal

NAEJ Caf.

at the However, signed by cated that about me food. Und structure provided increased, prefer to



# Revue In Hamilton

## AN OPINION SURVEY

Many people maintained that this year's Revue was the best they had ever seen. To see how people did enjoy it, I took some very interesting interviews, after the last night in Auckland and down in Hamilton.

In Hamilton, I also tried to gather a consensus of opinion as to whether they would like Revue to come again.

Although these comments are interesting, it must be noted that owing to the limited number involved, they cannot be taken too seriously.

Nearly all people interviewed commented on the music; it was described as very good, splendid, fantastic and superlative. One gentleman described it to me as the "most highly organised disorganisation of music I have ever heard". It was also described to me in many intriguing, expressive, colourful, unprintable adjectives.

Elderly people got a great kick out of the dancing and the ballet; many said to me that it was obvious that a lot of work had gone into this.

The singing was also liked, especially the first and last numbers.

One of the best comments I got on the jokes was that they were "very witty without being too dirty".

Most people in Hamilton appeared to be very pleased with the show. Many had seen it in Auckland in past years, but were glad that it had at last come to Hamilton. Many people had never seen anything of this nature before, and they assured me that if Revue is brought down again, it

By

ALLAN JONES

would be even more popular than it was this year.

One very highly optimistic gentleman said, "Bring it down every year till Hamilton University is big enough to put on its own".

Although this survey was limited, it was an extremely interesting one to take. I hope it will be of some value to the organisers.

# More Food In Caf

## A NEW DEAL FROM CAF. COMMITTEE

Everyone knows about the proverbial pelican whose bill will hold more than his belican. Students are now given the chance of eating as much as they desire if they are willing to pay a little more — the question is, will the student's wallet meet increased demands, i.e., will his "bill" hold as much as his belican?

Students should be able to buy meals in their cafeteria

afford to pay extra are now given the option of larger portions. Choice of either extra meat or vegetables is available, and so far the response from students has been high enough to continue this system of optional prices. At the same time, the 2s 9d meal remains the same to ensure that students can buy a cheap meal.

Other complaints about the Cafeteria concerned the lack of cutlery and crockery and salt and pepper sets. Conditment sets have been replaced by Mr White and it will be interesting to see how long these remain in the Caf. Already, of 16 new sets, only nine remain.

Wording of a fuller questionnaire is at present under the consideration of the Committee and will be circulated as soon as possible to get a more accurate estimate of student opinion regarding the Cafeteria. In the meantime students are urged to take direct complaints to Mr White, who would welcome any constructive criticism. A suggestion box in the Cafeteria will be emptied every day so that immediate action can be taken if necessary.

It is hoped that these preliminary actions by the Cafeteria Committee will improve conditions in the Cafeteria whilst a fuller investigation is being made.

—Chairman, Caf. Committee



NAERA NAUMANN  
Caf. Committee Boss

at the present low prices. However, a recent petition signed by 110 students indicated that the main complaint about meals is insufficiency of food. Under the existing price structure the amount of food provided for 2s. 9d cannot be increased, but students who prefer to eat more and can

# FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS

## Would This Action Stop Pacific Tests?

President Kennedy has said that if there is another round of nuclear tests, "the genie is out of the bottle and we'll never get it back in again". Sir Herbert Read at Otago University said, "Science and scientific studies are inhuman when they pass out of the control of the individual and become a blind acceleration of mechanical processes. The development of atomic weapons is an illustration of what I mean".

Man is in imminent danger of losing control over his own destiny. For the man who is even half-aware of the colossal predicament caused by the bomb, the most depressing and enervating thing is the apparently complete ineffectuality of the individual.

Just what can the individual do? What can New Zealanders do about the French nuclear tests in the South Pacific?

Supposing that people could induce their elected representatives to take action, what effective action could they take?

Protests? Economic sanctions? Even break off diplomatic relations?

### TRIED AND RUSTED

All these formalities have been played out before. They are tried and rusted. These "normal channels" are a time-honoured means of channelling off popular resentment. The individual should act. But the apparent ineffectuality of these means disheartens people and they give in to an unhappy apathy. Behind this hopelessness the small nations and the individual citizens of all nations, harbour a dull but deep resentment towards those who have unwittingly blundered humanity into this terrible predicament.

These people are now themselves unable to find any solution. We are in an impasse. Two nations face each other across a crowded room with a barrel of gunpowder beside them and tapers in their hands. No-one dare move, no advance can be made.

At apparent deadlocks, a new vision is needed, and a completely different approach. A new situation must be created that will compel a fresh appraisal and make a move forward possible at last.

The resentment of small nations and of most of us as individuals is often useless because we are disunited, dispersed and dissonant. Some definite idea and a unifying purpose is needed to achieve harmony. But the spark is required to fan the resentful glimmer into a blaze. Something is needed to crystallize out opinion that is half-formed and unheard, so that all may stand at once and shout that they have had enough and that mankind matters.

### DECLARE WAR

It has been suggested that if New Zealand threatened to declare war on any nation testing nuclear weapons in the Pacific, a situation would be created that would be so astounding and extraordinary that it could achieve just this effect.

There are many reasons, besides the usual timidities, why this should not be carried out,

but extreme as it seems at first, this suggestion does contain the kind of thing people are looking for.

The French tests concern us most at the moment because:

They are next on the list. They are in the South Pacific.

They are with "unclean" and unsafe bombs.

There is the proximity of other Pacific peoples to consider.

An indigenous population is being uprooted and its culture destroyed.

It is no argument at all to say we cannot act now because we did not when other nations held nuclear tests. We must wake up sometime.

### NIGHTMARE

Even for those who accept the "balance of terror" between Russia and America, the uncontrolled proliferation of nuclear weapons among other nations must be a nightmare. It has to stop or the genie will indeed be "out of the bottle and we will never get it back."

Now what would happen if the New Zealand Government sent naval ships into the test area as a passive protest; a Trafalgar Square sit-down where it matters?

What could the French possibly do? If a Government is involved the action cannot be dismissed as the work of a few eccentrics (the stock dismissal). What conceivable means could be used to remove these ships, and how could they be carried out against an organised quarry determined to foil them. Any such means would have to be an act of aggression and war by France herself.

If this original action of sending the ships failed to catch the imagination and support of the world, any such act of piracy by the French certainly would. The ships need not even be in territorial waters, and would not behave aggressively but peacefully.

The French would be very eager to avoid a situation. We should strive to bring things to a head and so make the issues absolutely clear before it is too late.

### DECLARATION

Prior to the sending of the ships a declaration of New

Zealand's reasons and aims should be sent to the UN and the Governments and press of all countries. Everybody must know what is happening all the time, and know that each development and every threat or pressure will be made public. Nothing must be hushed up. The issues must be kept unclouded.

For two years the French nuclear tests in the Sahara have been one of the burning issues all over independent Africa.

What have we heard about it?

Finally, it was only when action was taken by the new Algerian Government that the French decided not to test their bomb in the Sahara.

The Government should also demand that the South Pacific be a nuclear-free zone, but ultimately we want to create a situation that will lead to the end of all nuclear tests, and to disarmament.

Dangerous and uncontrolled as the Cuban crisis was, it has compelled some vague understanding between USA and Russia.

The sending of ships into the test area has none of the dangers of the Cuban crisis and the outcome is likely to contain infinitely greater possibilities and to be an even greater triumph for sanity and mankind. It would have the French, and anybody else in a dilemma that would create a new situation and therefore force the opportunity for a new answer. This is what we all want and what we should struggle for.

### COULD CATCH ON

The idea could well catch the imagination of the New Zealander who is very conscious of his own ineffectuality and his country's smallness and isolation. Here is a chance to do something really great. Neutral countries should also be approached and invited to take part. (I believe the Indian Government was already considering action of this sort before the border conflict with China changed the situation). The possibility of other nations taking part is great, for with the increasing dangers from the dispersal of nuclear weapons and radioactive contamination, the rest of the world becomes more horrified.

Man is already losing control over his own destiny. The evil genie of nuclear warfare and all its attendant horrors must be thrust back into the bottle.

Francis Batten.

### HOT AIR —

A recent "Observer" reports that two Americans have made the first hot-air balloon crossing of the English Channel. It took them 3½ hours to cross from Rye to Gravelines.



## STUDENT UNION

### No Competition, Says Strevens

Dear Sir,

Mr Wilson, in his letter on the Elam Building, criticised the way in which the Student Building Committee had gone about choosing the architect for the Student Building. Although this was not the main point of his letter, the fact that the criticism was made by an architect of Mr Wilson's standing warrants some reply being made.

Further on, Mr Wilson refers to the desirability of holding competitions for the design of university buildings. The Student Building Committee carefully considered this possibility, but decided against it for the following reasons:

1. The lack of opportunity for detailed consultation with the architects during the design period is a crucial disadvantage in a wide competition. From the experience of those groups which have held a national competition, it seems that it is difficult to include adequately in a programme sufficient information to achieve the design wanted. The buildings which have been designed on the basis of a competition, notably Wanganui and Otago University Library, have been far simpler structures functionally than a student union building.

The conditions of a competition and a schedule of building requirements for the Otago University Library building are quite simple, covering only 15 or 16 pages. Although the functions of a university library are well known and reference can be made to library buildings overseas, the Otago University authorities felt the lack of detailed discussion with the architects. In a letter to me in July 1961, the Vice-Chancellor of Otago stressed this disadvantage of a competition.

If this is a noticeable disadvantage in the planning of a University library, it will be far more so in the planning of a Student Union Building. Libraries are, to a certain extent, standardised, but every Students' Association has, over the course of the years, developed different activities, different aims and different uses for its facilities. In planning a Student Union Building for Auckland, only limited benefit may be gained from studying the plans of overseas unions.

They can give some idea of the facilities needed, but as far as the functional use of these facilities and their best arrangement in the building itself is concerned, they are of little use.

2. At the time when we wished to appoint the architect neither the site nor the programme for the building were finalised. It was necessary to have extensive discussions with the architect for the building before any finality on these matters could be reached. To have held a competition would have meant giving as a basis of the competition definite instructions on matters which were not definite. The resulting building would probably have not been a suitable design.

3. Unless we offered a number of substantial prizes, architects in small offices or

architects at the early stages of their career might not be prepared to put in the large amount of work required to produce a satisfactory solution. The cost of a good competition was estimated at £8,000.

Bearing these factors in mind, the committee thought that it would be better to choose the architect on the basis of the work which he had already completed or designed rather than on a scheme for the Student Building.

In selecting an architect, the committee adopted the following procedure:—

At a series of meetings the committee drew up a list of thirteen architects whom they thought worth considering. This list was checked with Professors Toy and Kennedy and Mr Ellis to ensure that it included those firms which should be considered. The committee wrote to these firms and asked if they were interested in designing the Student Building and, if so, to forward details of the buildings they had designed and the names of their clients. All thirteen replied that they were interested and sent us the required details, together with various photographs, plans, etc.

On the basis of the replies received from the architects and the material submitted by them, the list was reduced to ten architects. In each case the committee took the following steps:

- (a) Visited the office of the architect and discussed the project with the partners.
- (b) Wrote to or called on former clients of the architect concerned.
- (c) Inspected those buildings which the architects regarded as their best.

This investigation occupied about two months. It included a tour through New Zealand by five members of the Student Building Committee. Members who visited buildings or discussed architects each wrote a report giving their impressions. The question was discussed at several informal meetings during this period, and at a formal meeting on January 23, 1962, the committee selected from its short list those architects whom it regarded as capable of designing a suitable building. This list was sent to the University Council, who chose the firm at the top of this list, namely, Messrs. Warren and Mahoney, of Christchurch.

The committee based its decision on these factors:

1. An evaluation of the buildings of the architect in terms of —
  - a. Good design.
  - b. Sound construction.
  - c. Attention to detail.
2. The general personality and competence of the architects in their approach and reaction to ideas on the subject of the Student Building.
3. In the case of the small offices — whether they had the organisation and the staff to attempt such a building.
4. In the case of the larger offices — which partners would have charge of the design and to what extent would design work be delegated to other members of the staff.
5. An estimate of the ability of the architects by their former clients in terms of:
  - a. General competence.
  - b. Ability to liaise with clients.
  - c. Ability to handle building contractors.
  - d. Accuracy of cost estimates.

The members of the committee inspected 32 buildings, discussed the architects concerned with 18 client representatives, and received confidential letters from 53 client representatives. The committee was unanimous in its decision and confident that it had made the right one.

It may have been possible to improve on this method, but to describe it as "unfortunate" is entirely unwarranted.

Mr Wilson raises three points at the end of his article. The first of these stresses the importance of culture, education and understanding of architecture on the part of those who control the destinies of the University.

The members of the Student Building Committee who chose the architect and are working on his brief cannot attest to their own culture or knowledge, but they have taken an intelligent interest in matters architectural over the last three years and have tried to see past the immediate architectural problem in any discussion on University buildings.

As far as Mr Wilson's second point is concerned, we obtained much valuable advice from members of the architectural school. Professor Kennedy went with us on our tour of New Zealand.

In his third point, Mr Wilson rightly points out how many

# THAN THE

## LETTERS TO THE



### Cold Storage

Dear Sir,

I read with interest your article in *Craccum V* appealing to freshers to come out of their hidey-holes. A very good sequel to this was Peter Rankin's article in *Craccum VI*.

I agree with Mr Rankin that when a student enrolls he should "... come to live in a University environment". I also agree with his other sentiments: that the University should provide an environment for students to live in, and that AU doesn't. It appears that student facilities have not grown at the same rate as the student body.

I am only a part-time student and I find that working at a job eight hours a day, lectures 5-6 p.m. four nights a week, arriving home 6.45 for dinner and an hour's study, leaves little time for any other activities, varsity or otherwise. During my first two weeks at University, I felt somewhat lost until I found what others have also apparently found — that if you ignore the jungle, it ignores you.

It seems that full-time students are also being driven away for fear of being caught in the present mess of extra-curricular activity. If we can believe all that we are told, the new building should go a long way towards bringing some order into the present chaos and creating the necessary University environment.

I am now awaiting the completion of the term of my apprenticeship so that I can become a full-time student, and for this reason I don't complain when asked to make some sacrifice for the future. As I have been working in the cold outside world for three and a half years now, I have seen both sides of the coin.

I feel that there is much to be said in favour of the Russian system of sending students out to work for two years before entering university. I know from experience that this time is an ideal, and often needed, cooling down period, and a time for developing a more mature outlook.

I feel that until the University can provide the full facilities for the ripening of young intellects, then the young intellects must go elsewhere, as they are at present doing. The present situation should be sufficient incentive for all students — past, present and future — to work to provide this necessary University environment in the form of the new building. If we need it now, then those who follow us will need it, too.—Yours,

—Peter A. Kerr

outstanding architects have come to public notice overseas through winning competitions. This is valuable from the point of view of the University or the Government, but we are responsible for only one building. We must consider who will be the best architect for the Student Building at a particular date. For a building as complex as this it is highly desirable that the architect should have had previous experience in designing and supervising the construction of a large and complex building. If this is to be an important factor in the selection then it destroys one of the major objects of a competition — to bring to light new talent.

Though we appreciate the urgent need to improve the standard of architecture in New Zealand, our primary duty was to obtain the best architect for the Student Building at this University. This we did by the best method we know.

JOHN STREVENSON,  
Chairman, Student Building Committee.

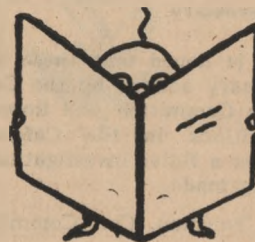
### A Rocket ? ! ?

Sir,

It is deplorable that there is no report of the AGM in your last issue. This is bad because the AGM was at least as important, if not more so, than the SGM. But after all the CGM was not reported fully, was it? Where was a list of the motions passed, what about the one referring to the firing of the previous editors?

Yours etc.,

Francis Lillie.



Sir, If the age of enthusiasm is old enough Bomb moment scheme never been would, in to secure for pacts conclude 1 thought.

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# THE SWORD

## TO THE EDITOR



### Disarmament No Answer

Sir,

If the Hiroshima Day Committee was made up entirely of people under the age of forty who had never read a history book, one could understand their enthusiasm for partial disarmament. But to the contrary, most members are old enough or well read enough to be fully aware of the fact that the Ban the Bomb movement is no improvement nor innovation on the piecemeal disarmament schemes of the 'thirties. Their persistence in a line of action that has never been effective and which failed with dreadful cost to their own generation would, in itself, mark them as an unlikely source of up-to-date ideas as to how to secure the peace and survival of our world community. When they come out for pacts and treaties as a means of banning particular weapons, we can only conclude that they are hopelessly out of touch with today's realities and modern thought.

Mankind, with the exception of the Nuclear Disarmers, has learned that uninspected and unenforced prohibitions on particular weapons which have no other sanctions than the obligations of good faith, are less than useless as a means of ensuring that these weapons will not be used in war.

Without verification and enforcement by an impartial and recognised supra-national authority, a ban on a particular weapon of war would merely produce an additional cause of suspicion.

Each nation would KNOW it had relinquished its own weapons, but would have no way of being SURE that other nations had also disarmed. The resultant doubt would be an irresistible incentive to violate the ban either directly, by secret manufacture of the forbidden weapon, or indirectly, by some compensatory increase in military preparedness along other lines. A ban on atomic bombs in an anarchic world could readily lead to a step up in the development of other ways of mass destruction.

#### BEHIND THE TIMES

The Nuclear Disarmers are not only behind the times but they have their cart before the horse. Where in history or the world today has disarmament ever been a way to peace? There are several quite distinct definitions of the word "peace", but when we are talking about "world peace" we can only mean "civil order as maintained by law". In the absence of civil order and the protection of enforced law no member of a community will disarm. When order under law is established in a community so that its members can reasonably feel that the community can protect their lives, rights and separate interests, they will surrender their indi-

vidual means of defence. We do not have complete disarmament within New Zealand even, for the police, and private citizens who have a licence to do so, may carry arms. What we do have is the nationalisation of the use of force. We will free the world from the fear of nuclear weapons and war when force in our world community is supra-nationalised. Disarmament will be a consequence of the establishment of peace in the form of civil order as maintained by law in our world community.

#### ANNIHILATION

A referendum in Switzerland, the recent election in Canada, and numerous public opinion surveys have all shown that most people will knowingly run the risk of nuclear annihilation rather than be without the best means of defence. Their actions and commonsense indicate that the people and leaders of the Communist countries are equally determined that they will have the best means of defence that science and technology can produce. This is the real world and here is the real problem of our age but here the Nuclear Disarmers and the Hiroshima Day Committee have no answer, no plan, and apparently they don't care.

The HIROSHIMA AND THE NEED FOR WORLD LAW Committee does not propose to conduct a battle of wills with the people of the world on the score of defence. We recognise that the will to be defended is one of the most deep seated sentiments of mankind. We believe that the people of the world will give up the dangerous and deadly system of defence by the means of separate national military establishments when their elected representatives

Dear Sir,

Until the beginning of the present term students, forbidden to take their bags into the library, left them at the nearest convenient point outside the library doors. This method caused clutter in the foyer, and indeed might look untidy to any visitors to the University, but it worked. People did not find the clutter to be greatly inconvenient, nor were their bags too far away from where they were working. Conditions were not ideal but, I repeat, the system

### No Place For Bags

worked reasonably efficiently.

But now, as a result of a foolish division, the powers that be have directed that all bags are to be stowed in a locker, if not on the main floor, then upstairs. Furthermore, whoever thought up this wildly inconvenient scheme had over half the downstairs lockers abolished. An official performing the new rules actually gave the inane reason that this was to prevent students losing their bags. For the sake of a few more feet of room in this place, scores and scores of students have to walk half as far again, and up two flights to boot, in order to get a bottle of ink or a notebook they have forgotten. The inconvenience suffered now is far greater than the

CRACCU 7  
TUESDAY JULY 23 1963

inconvenience suffered by some persons under the old system.

I am, sir, of the opinion that this move was unwise and not in the best interests of the students of this University, and propose that the University Council, or whoever was responsible, revoke it accordingly. Those who govern a university should be alive to the needs of students, and in this case this points at least to the provision of more locker space on the main floor, and not to badly conceived, irresponsible regulations which in the end serve only to increase the discomfort we are already compelled to put up with.

—M. N. Drake

### Hard Words From A Fresher

Dear Sir,

I, too, am amazed at the lack of University spirit. Before I came to this University I was under the impression that a university had tradition, ceremony, and was the place for outspokenness and expression of opinions and ideas.

Better student relations and public relations go almost hand in hand, I feel. The work of Exec should be to inform the citizens of Auckland of our views and our feelings (more Student Newsletters in the newspapers would be a start). By Exec informing Auckland of our views it would have to come closer to the students to find out our views. The ends would necessitate some means!

Apart from a very pathetic Proceh, little seems to be done to inform Auckland about us students as a body. I'll give my praise to Revue, the University Drama Society, the Music Society and a few other examples, but to let published derogatory remarks of certain councillors — Tom Pearce and A. O. Glasse — to pass almost unnoticed and unanswered is surprising, to say the least. Have we no feelings, and are we proud of our defamatory reputation?

It is the lack of forceful reply to such remarks that has earned us our derogatory name. Was the fact that we gave blood to the Health Service publicised — widely publicised? (and would Craccum please let me know how many pints we did donate?). If it was not, we lost a great chance of winning public support for our Building Appeal.

Have we no views on the French bomb tests, Hiroshima Day March, the All-white All Blacks? And have we no one who is afraid to voice his own opinions? I have been asked several times by different people about the students' views on such and such, but have had to answer that nobody seemed to worry about it. Look at what happened to Mr von Meier in his attempt to voice his opinion. Can we neither support nor condemn him?

Surely we can tell Mr T. Pearce and Mr A. O. Glasse that we disagree with their views, and tell them publicly. Methods such as a large representative demonstration (as we did at the Communist meeting) should serve to show Auckland what we do and what we feel, and should also show them that we are not intimidated. Proceh is ours, not Mr D. M. Robinson's. If we are so intimidated that we deride ourselves, if Proceh is sex-ridden, then we also deride ourselves, is it not up to us to dictate our own standards?

By such actions a tradition of "free speech" will be built up. If Auckland does not know how we feel and what we think, then naturally they will view us with suspicion. A fuller publicity of the students' ideas will bring Exec closer to the students, the public closer to the students, and the students closer to themselves, which is to be desired. The last Exec seemed to hide behind excuses — prejudicing the Building Fund seemed to be the most frequent. I say, do not worry about the Building Fund, but worry about the students themselves. Exec should be outspoken in praise or condemnation, and should not have to give excuses at any SGM for anything. Such a body would be better supported by we students, I feel, and a better student liaison would be achieved. Perhaps with the new Exec such changes will occur. I sincerely hope so.—Yours,

—Another Fresher

### Crit. of Crit.

Dear Sir,

In Craccum VII I noticed a column entitled somewhat optimistically "Book Review". In this there are quotations from the blurb on Mr Doyle's book and from what Mr Louis Johnson calls "one of the worst poems he has written—a pure headpiece of formal exercise that lacks the grip of conviction". It is difficult to untangle the syntactical confusion to discern what is the Craccum writer's attitude to the poem, "Hydrogen Bomb Tests". The sentence contains an unexplained paradox — there is "imminent doom" and "good". Unless Mr Doyle is a misanthropist these two are incompatible.

Looking seriously at the 27 poems, one finds that there is the usual timelag between Europe and the Antipodes, despite Mr Doyle's cosmopolitanism. Kingsley Amis has long since successfully militated against travel poems and poems about paintings. One can only conclude with Amis: "I travel, you see", "I think" and "I can read"

These titles seem to say".

Yours etc.,

—"Wills"

Touche! Craccum yields the point and retreats, bloody and slightly bowed.—Ed.



## A HYMN TO HER

Sung to the tune of "Lloyd George knew my Father".

Onward, Christine Keeler!  
Marching on to whore.  
Onward John Profumo,  
Minister of War!  
Mister Wilson's Minions  
Morally decry,  
The decadent Society  
Which let Profumo lie.

Marilyn Rice-Davies,  
Defender of the Door,  
Sees Christine behaves with  
True esprit de corps!  
Enter Comrade Ivanov  
Into her abode,  
John Profumo exits then, in-  
To the dull night road.

Ward, the well-known Osteo-  
painter,  
Knows the Aforesaid,  
Providing for his Patients  
With Breakfast, Board, and  
Bed;  
Renowned within Society,  
Soothed Sir Winston's Gout;  
Speeds to Notoriety,  
And see the Headlines shout!

Mr H. Macmillan  
Leaves the Nineteenth Hole,  
To arraign the villain  
(Poor demented Soul).  
Portents of Displeasure  
Issue from the Queen;  
Charles's Cherry Brandy serves  
To activate her Spleen.

Onward, Christine Keeler!  
Marching on to whore.  
Onward, John Profumo,  
Coming back for more.  
Mister Wilson's Minions  
Abuse her to the Sky;  
Parliament'ry Vassals  
Carol in reply.

(Repeat ad Nauseum.)

—MINIMINOR

The "Advanced Gas-Cooled" Reactor at Windscale has been operating very satisfactorily since it first reached full power output in February, and its 100 MW have been fed into the national grid since then without, so far, a single failure among its 30,000 fuel elements, reports "The Reactor", the UK AEA journal.

If you can't trace that friend of yours who graduated BSc, MSc or Hons from any NZ University in the last two decades, the chances are excellent that you'll find him or her—

C/o The UK AEA,  
Reactor Group HQ.

### AN - ARCHY

So some of the Best British Housewives got a bit jealous about two bright young specimens of their own sex, and banged their nasty car with their umbrellas. Looks like a couple of names won't be heard too frequently at UK fonts and Birth Registries for the next year or so: Christine and Marilyn.

## Craccum Attempts Sensationalism . . .

# THE KEELER AFFAIR

The London "Sunday Citizen" called it "the symptom of a moral rot that is sapping British life in many ways". This was the Keeler Affair, the story of every woman who has ever dared to love — commercially.

I first met Christine Keeler in July, 1961, when I had been invited by Lord Astor to use his open-air swimming pool on his Cliveden estate in Buckinghamshire. Chris was chatting with Mr Profumo (Secretary of State for War) at the time, and their casual conversation (I was submerged, listening through my snorkel) seemed innocuous enough. I suspected, however, that all was not quite what it seemed with Christine and my suspicions, I have since learnt, were well-founded.

You see, in March this year, Chris gave a chappie by the name of Johnny Edgecombe the gun. Johnny started shooting, was charged with attempting to murder Christine, and was later jailed for discharging a firearm in a public place with intent to endanger life. Chris said to me, on her return from Spain, where she had flown with racing-driver and textile executive Paul Mann, "Obviously I am terribly sorry that someone with whom I had been very friendly should be serving this sentence. In fact, as a friendly gesture, I may very well go to see him in prison if I can".

At this juncture I felt bound to explain to the dear girl that seeing someone in prison was not exactly the same as "seeing" them in some other place. Then she left with a friend for a secret hideout in London.

But no matter how hard she tried to cover herself, poor Chris couldn't just couldn't, keep off the front pages.

Soon enough, a Jamaican jazz-singer named Aloysius ("I wanted to know her") Gordon, was on trial for bruising the fair lady. Moreover, before this even, my old friend Profumo had had to tell the truth about his own relationship with Chris in the House, and everyone started saying that to lie in the House, any house (during daylight hours) was obscene.

"I could feel myself warming to him", Chris has since admitted. "I never used to think of Jack as a Minister. I liked Jack as a MAN". Mr Profumo, it was claimed, was in a particularly exposed position.

Now the wrong people started to find out the right answers.

This tendency was accelerated through the noble efforts of one Colonel George Wigg, the Labour member for Dudley. His hunch that Profumo had formerly been hiding something had proved correct.

Miss Keeler had been having an affair with one Captain Eugene (Huggy Bear) Ivanov, Soviet Naval Attache, at the same time that she was accommodating Profumo. (Give or take a minute or two.) "I longed for him as a man", said Miss Keeler. "But it was a long time before we were lovers. We became close friends first".

### DISMAY

Mac started examining MI5 and police reports in order to ascertain whether or not there had been any breach of security. Secret Service agents were reported to have watched Captain Ivanov, Miss Keeler and Mr Profumo. (All three at once?) No one alleged that a breach of security had occurred. What caused dismay was the fact that a security risk had arisen and was permitted to endure although numerous people apparently knew of its existence.

For Ivanov, security was just around the corner. He was recalled to Moscow, and has since been suspended from

the Communist Party, dismissed from the intelligence service, and sent to a mental hospital. Pity. The Daily Mail correspondent, Henry Fielding, wrote of him: "Comrade Eugene Ivanov put so much enthusiasm into his job that it will be hard to match his success".

Miss Keeler was obviously secure (her agent was a doctor), but were the mythical British secrets? It seemed that the Rape - of - the - Lock - of - Whitehall was at hand — and it still seems so.



IVANOV  
Socialist socialite

Meanwhile, in preparation for shooting through, osteopath ("places emphasis on restoration of structural integrity by manipulation of the parts" — Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary) Dr Stephen Ward, Miss Keeler's business partner, tried to clear himself by writing a letter to the Home Secretary, Mr Henry

## WOE AND GRIEF IN BRITAIN

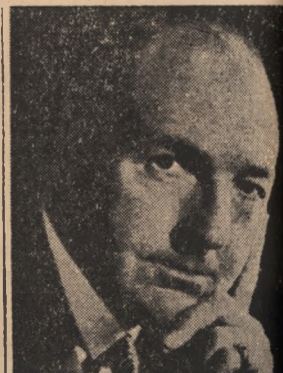
Brooke, and by granting a TV exclusive in which he denied "running a call-girl racket".

The security aspect now loomed large. How was one to know that Profumo was secure? How was one to know that Ivanov was secure, or Ward, or Mac? The Boys had found out that Ivanov was a Soviet intelligence agent, and a big-spending man-about-town. He was often seen in a Rolls.

Some British newspapers decided to hasten a political crisis by slanting everything in that direction. Some big organs of public opinion exploited all the angles. The "Daily Telegraph" called the thing a "real crisis" of confidence in the government, the "Daily Sketch" claimed that Mr Mac was "fighting" for his political life, the "Daily Express" said that the Tories were "in ferment", the "Sunday Mirror" screamed that "Mac the Knifed may lose his head" and the "Sunday Times" pleaded for every decent citizen to make a vow of abstinence.

Mr Wilson, that chubby little man who is leading the Labour Party out of confinement, considered it his duty to "press for further facts to be made known", as soon as Mac returned from his Scottish golfing holiday. Mr Wilson said on his departure for a visit to Moscow, two days before Mac was due to show, that "very clear security risks are involved here". The crisis over the Iron Maiden was due to come to a head when Parliament resumed after the Whitsun recess.

The heat was on in Uncle Sam Land, too. The marines over there were reported to have even more doubts than



MR PROFUMO  
More to be pitied

usual about the wisdom of committing themselves closer relations with British. After all, if the Profumos couldn't keep quiet, where's the point in it?

### MORAL LEPROSY

Meanwhile, back in the jungle, the natives were pulling themselves together. Mr Profumo was reported to be "as unflappable as ever" in the face of the gathering storm, called an emergency meeting of the Cabinet and put Lord Hailsham, the Tory Party's Secretary of State, before the TV cameras, to convince the dismayed mass of Tory support that Profumo's moral leprosy was not contagious. No one else at the meeting contaminated the hierarchy. Dr Ward, while Henry Fielding was in custody for the week, charged with the Channel wholly or in part on the east frigate to the island of prostitution. Macmillan was quoted as saying at the end of Miss Sussex University at Brighton, where he received an honorary degree (faculty unknown) that his own story was one of the things that had come right in the end.

### FRESH PM

Little did Mac know, however, that at least four Cabinet Ministers were considering forcing him out of office! Meanwhile, evidently thought that the Labour Party needed a fresh PM, and that Mac was getting a bit old for it. But as soon as it was found out, Mac got stuck in the Exchequer, and left the truant party PM, and like rebels with lost causes, Lord Poole, joint chairman of the Science and Technology Committee of the Conservative Party, described the Conservatives as "upset and disturbed". While they were disturbing the Government, Mac planned "a quiet weekend" at Chequers, the official country residence. He forgot that the issue broke out again at Victoria Station, an overripe pimple. Lawton, Michael Eddowes (until the time a minor figure in London law circles) began blurting out about that no official action had been taken on some information he had given the PM concerning espionage. Muttering something inaudible



# RAFFAIR

by

DENIS

BROWNE

## "A MORAL ROT"



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r Ward while Henry Brooke, the  
study for the Secretary, dashed back  
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on. Mac Marilyn Rice-Davies, a  
at the end of Miss Keeler's, em-  
at Brightly denied that either  
an honor or Miss Keeler had given  
(known) to pressure on Ivanov's  
s one of it. They had done what any  
that even decent, patriotic girls  
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s in time. The Special  
PM each made sure Mandy did  
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office! Meanwhile, the whole  
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s soon as Maudling, Chancellor of  
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ants partly PM, and Viscount Hail-  
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rbing they worried. No one was dis-  
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ed, however for "God Save the Queen"  
ut again Victoria Station. Reporters  
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(until there. I sympathise.

re in London was far from lost, how-  
n blurring. The old man still had  
official act the kick left after all. After  
on some all-out official debate on  
d given Affair(s?), Mac won a vote  
espionage confidence from the House  
ing inaudible Commons and walked from



the Chamber wiping the sweat  
from his eyes. He must have  
swayed a bit close to Mr Wil-  
son, because Wilson asked him  
what his intentions were. The  
Speaker was able to butt in  
in time, though.

### COURAGE

At this, Miss Keeler must  
have taken courage, for she  
agreed to testify against Ward  
at his forthcoming trial. No  
doubt it was out of spite for  
his having tried to pull out and  
cover himself right at the  
outset.

Profumo must have taken  
courage, too, for he forthwith  
returned to his London home  
after 13 days of self-imposed



MANDY RICE-DAVIES  
To Majorca, with love

exile at Radway, Warwick-  
shire. Mrs Profumo (Valerie  
Hobson) smiled a little as she  
got out of the car. Mr Pro-  
fumo was censured by the

KEELER  
After the storm, in dock  
for the summer

House on the following day.  
Mac then announced that a  
judicial enquiry would be held  
into the security aspects of  
the scandal, and the Bay of  
Plenty Times headline  
screamed "MAC, FROM HOLE  
IN ONE TO ONE IN HOLE  
AS SECRET SECURITY  
PROBE ANNOUNCED".

Catchy, isn't it?  
Mr Wilson said that Mac's  
action looked like a monstrous  
cover-up, and I suppose it was.  
Good old Mac. He put Lord  
Denning, senior Appeal Court  
Judge and Master of the  
Rolls, in charge. No one knew  
whether Lord Denning's hear-  
ing would be in public.

Meanwhile a section of the  
British press was harping on  
about a masked "naked slave"  
supposed to have served drinks  
at a society "do". They even  
thought the removal of the  
man's mask would shock the  
Americans. I wouldn't quibble  
about the mask.

What the Americans were  
worried about was the un-  
covering of a call-girl system  
working in and from the UN  
HQ in NY. A woman who held  
a Press correspondent's card  
at the UN is now awaiting  
sentence after being convicted  
of having offered to commit  
lurid and indecent acts and  
prostitution. FBI officials have  
admitted privately that the

espionage potential of the  
situation has them worried.

Anyway, the thing in Britain  
simmered for a while, Chris  
collected £30,000 from the  
newspapers for exclusive  
rights, and the Ward trial  
opened. Ward was charged  
with three offences under the  
Sexual Offences Act and five  
under Common Law. One of  
the charges was for using an  
instrument. He hasn't been  
discharged yet. And who  
should crop up again but Lord  
Astor! Little wonder that  
Astor felt the sudden urge to  
spend a few days in France.

Mandy was having a fling,  
too. She has admitted that she  
had intercourse with Astor at  
Ward's flat in the Wimpole  
Mews. Evidently there was  
quite a traffic. Mandy had  
been living with Peter Rach-  
man before Astor showed. But  
he died!

During the hearings Ward  
quietly sketched the young  
women who gave evidence  
against him on the vice  
charges. Perhaps he wants  
them on record for when he  
gets out. No doubt he'll have  
them on the mat.

At the end of her two-day  
testimony, Mandy was granted  
permission to leave Britain in  
favour of a rest cure in  
Majorca. How does that "pop"  
tune go again? However it  
goes, Profumo goes faster. For  
doing 48 in a limit 30 area he  
was fined £4 and had his  
licence endorsed.

### MAJORCA AND BACK

But that's by the way. Back  
at the main hearings, Ward  
and Lord Denning were having  
cosy chats over tea and cakes  
behind the scenes, while  
rumour circulated that Ward's  
trial would begin at the Old  
Bailey on July 15.

Mandy returned from  
Majorca. "I've come back ear-  
lier than I expected", said she.  
"I have some business to deal  
with". She then blew off to the  
country, registered her name  
as a limited company, and  
pondered over the purchase of  
the late Errol Flynn's yacht,  
Zaca.

Meanwhile, Commander Ar-  
thur Townsend of Scotland  
Yard began what was de-  
scribed as "a vital new en-  
quiry" into the existence of  
certain tape-recordings. The  
move, said the Evening Stan-  
dard, could lead to one of the  
most sensational turns in the  
affair. More and more names,  
from the faintly implausible  
to the grotesquely absurd,  
were being whispered as  
having been in some way in-  
volved.

Well, the thing's still pop-  
ping. Sordid rumours and  
rumours of rumours of "body  
swapping" are starting to  
tarnish the silverware. Some  
say Peter Rachman is still  
breathing. Mandy, however,  
insists he's dead. And she  
ought to know.

No doubt there will be fur-  
ther startling developments by  
the time this issue goes to  
bed. In the meantime, however,  
I can say this: the state of  
sexual morality in Britain to-  
day is probably no worse than  
it ever was. According to

Time Magazine, at least three  
officially virtuous Prime Min-  
isters — Lord Palmerston,  
Arthur Balfour and Lloyd  
George — were "inveterate  
adulterers".

### BIT TOO CASUAL

The economic and class  
structure is what has changed.  
D. W. Brogan has said that  
the middle classes "are taking  
up the vices (fornication) of  
their betters and also of their  
inferiors". Everyone knows  
that "inferiors" are singularly  
indiscreet and although many  
Britons feel that there was  
nothing wrong in a Cabinet  
Minister's having a mistress,  
there is a feeling that Miss  
Keeler and her set really were  
a bit too casual. This opinion  
is substantiated by the Daily  
Mail's National Opinion Poll,  
which gives Labour its biggest  
lead ever over the Tories.  
Something like a miracle will  
now be required to rescue the  
government from outright dis-  
aster. One twig of the grape-



STEPHEN WARD  
— Osteopainter

vine has it that the effusion  
has a morbid source or sources  
intent on the defamation of  
British Democracy. Oh well,  
as the Bishop of Southwark  
has observed, Britain's post-  
war spree had to end some  
day.

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## On Elam Criticism

Sir,

New Zealand exists in the incredibly dangerous state where very few people consider the meaning or implication of the basic values of our society. Few have any clear idea of just what, for example, over-used words like "free", "democracy" or "university" mean. A few people will say that a university should foster an enquiring and critical frame of mind. But this in itself is only a start.

However destructive it might seem, criticism may have as its goal a greater understanding of the problems involved. For only then can it lead to the constructive establishment of values which are alive and meaningful.

Most people pay lip service to this idea; most people say that the disputes over Mr von Meier's article have been a "good thing". Everybody says that Elam is bad — but how many have taken the trouble to go and look carefully at Elam? How many of them bothered to re-read Mr von Meier's article in the light of what they had seen and heard?

How many people did anything about it even after the article was written — let alone before? These are not questions about whether apologies should be made, remade, retracted, or any other side issue. Even these questions only indicate symptoms of a general malaise.

We all look for someone who will have the courage and guts to do our thinking for us, and make our efforts for us. Do we like criticism as much as we pretend? With Elam, Mr von Meier did it for us.

How many of us ever stopped to consider his personal side of the question? A senior lecturer of the University was prepared to write an article for the student newspaper. He wrote an article that desperately needed writing. Why did he do this? He has to teach in surroundings that are a negation of the very values that he is supposed to inculcate into his students. He cares about this. Thank heaven somebody does. He cares enough to write an article about it. He cares enough to risk ridicule, reputation, possibly legal action, and even his future career at this University. Yet in spite of this we complain that his article was too emotional, too extreme and not at all decorous. By our actions and in public debate we appear to call into question his competence and even his sincerity.

Even those who were most involved with one or other of the points of view probably lost sight of the wider implications. Perhaps we should now realise what a disgracefully unedifying spectacle we have made of ourselves.

Above all the other reasons for his article is Mr von Meier's ability to see the question in real relation to a wider framework of implications — to see Elam and the circumstances that produced it as just one symptom in architecture and art, in Auckland, the University, and in New

Zealand as a whole. This is why the article is more than merely criticism of Elam, and why Mr Wilson and many others are missing the point when they criticise Mr von Meier for not confining himself totally to the building.

There is so little real life in our society, and criticism is so desperately needed that we should do all in our power to encourage it. In the face of such monumental apathy the most ardent crusader becomes a disillusioned and bitter cynic. We certainly have little right to expect Mr von Meier to fight any more of our battles for us.

Whatever apologies have been rightly or wrongly made for Mr von Meier's article in *Craccum*, and whatever the intentions or reasons, I, for one, wish clearly to affirm my total agreement with the spirit in which the article was written, and my belief in the right of free and informed criticism, of which Mr von Meier's article is an example.

—Francis Batten

## Von Meier — SPEAKS

Dear Sir,

*Craccum* VI contained an article by Mr W. D. Wilson, about half of which was a personal attack based upon my article in *Craccum* IV. One does not ordinarily answer such attacks. If a defence is needed to point out the apparent refusal to read what the words say, I confidently entrust my case to any member of the University debating team who has both a copy of my original article and a copy of the architect's "answer" before him.

This also suggests a good game for Logic I students: search for examples of my "anxiety to score against other persons", sill height of wind-does stated as a "moral problem", direct reference to the competence or integrity of the author (Mr Wilson means the architect), or "unnecessary and rude references to the architects", if you can find any (Mr Wilson does not give a single specific example to help you).

No doubt some of these can be found in my personal letter to the architects, printed elsewhere in this issue only by direction of the recent AGM. But the letter was written and tendered in a context com-

pletely different from that of the original article. It was in reply to a letter that was insulting and based upon mis-statements of fact, which, if this very late date (of its publication) is overlooked, could cause some misinterpretation. Implicit in this controversy, however, is the very important issue of whether an article which is critical of the Establishment may be published, now or in the future.

How can this attitude of architects possibly help the cause of fair and open criticism? Why is there such a startling scarcity of architects who will make public statements about buildings they all deplore in private? At this writing not one architect has found something good to say about the building, and Mr Wilson safely avoids saying anything about the building at all. Mr Wilson has offered us instead three thoughts for consideration. Let us consider now answers to the architect's answer.

1. We cannot take for granted, nor is it even desirable that we should be able to take for granted, "that the men who control the destinies of our universities are educated and cultivated men..." Men of true worth are insulted by being taken for granted, although it is a great and convenient cloak for a band of fourth-raters. One case in point: when Germany, with centuries of education and culture, took the qualities of its leaders for granted, men like Hitler were soon in control.

Although I agree with Mr Wilson's emotional sentiment about us getting the quality of architecture we deserve, we must reject his fatalistic acceptance of this. The editing procedure of the *Craccum* staff is far less of a problem than a combination of this required unquestioning confidence in the authorities and resigned acceptance of bad architecture.

2. I wholeheartedly agree that "competent and frank advice or comment should not be lacking" from our School of Architecture. Where is it? For those eager architects in search of something to criticise, here is a list of topics (which excludes, however, those in the suddenly popular realm of literary and stylistic analysis). A, the Library; B, the Chapel; C, the plan of the University as a whole; D, the Cathedral; E, the Museum addition (which went up without a peep); F, any of the new Queen Street buildings; G, the plan to devastate Freeman's Bay; H, the motorway scheme, which will probably clog Princes Street with through traffic.

We all like criticism; but let us see if there are architects willing to publish criticism that challenges the Establishment.

3. I agree that no architects merit "the University's unquestioned confidence" for the same reasons cited above. But I take serious issue with any definition of the University Council "as the trustees of the cultural inheritance of an

emergent nation". This inheritance, I believe, is not and never should be entrusted to any council, committee or group, not to any caste, class or profession (neither to artists, architects, educators and politicians, nor to their respective critics). This is one of the largest and most important issues to arise from the present debate on architectural criticism. I believe that cultural inheritance cannot be restricted to nation-states, and that even if it is, it belongs as rightful and inalienable property to every human being in that nation.

Moreover, I understand it as a vital part of my professional responsibility to make people aware of that right, and to bring them to an understanding acceptance of that cultural inheritance itself.

Two real contributions are made by Mr Wilson, though, which the sentiment and style of his own attack should not be allowed to obscure. He quite rightly questions the methods practised by the University Council with respect to the new building programme (even though one tastes a little sour grapejuice in his punch at the students for securing the services of a foreign — Christchurch — architect to do the new student centre).

His suggestion about competitions is excellent (and should stand on its own, without the depressing, cloying full paragraph containing the apparently inevitable good English precedent by way of justification).

Apart from the forthcoming article on the Fine Arts building by the architect, John Goldwater, which I shall read with great interest, there are two other more or less direct results of my original article in *Craccum* IV to which attention should be drawn. The first of these is a motion passed at a recent meeting of the Faculty of Fine Arts: "That this Faculty express its dissatisfaction on the fundamental design and method of planning of the new Fine Arts building and that individual statements on these issues be submitted to the Dean".

The second is an official report on the building submitted by the Dean of the Faculty. I think it would be highly relevant to this debate and in the good interest of the students, the University as a whole and the public in general for *Craccum* to publish the conclusions of this report and to make a strong request for its publication elsewhere in full.

Both of the local newspapers have refused to publish news of this debate, except in a cursory fashion. It would seem to be the clear duty of *Craccum* (and the rest of the University as well) to defend the currently very precarious rights of comment and criticism, particularly when their exercise challenges (as all significant criticism will) established rights, vested interests and the grand rationalisation of apathy.

—K. Von Meier  
Senior Lecturer.

Snarl!

Dear Sir,

Both the Auckland newspapers have recently published many letters concerning the recent City Council decision not to grant £2,000 to the Building Fund. These writers have been both for and against the Council's decision and a lot of discussion has ensued as to whether the Council was correct in taking the action it did. In all this discussion what has happened to the voice of the students?

All that the Executive, the so-called representatives of the students, have done is contained in one short, mild letter to the NZ Herald. The Auckland Star has had nothing in its columns from this source.

Admittedly, there is to be another appeal to the City Council and this will probably account for the mild tone of President Romaniuk's reply, but why it be left to the respective presidents of the Auckland Branch, NZ Federation of University Women, and of the Victoria University of Wellington Students' Association to write to the Star on our behalf. At least one member of the Executive has felt constrained to write unofficially to the Star in an attempt to explain the students' position and reply to the critics.

Mr Romaniuk would be well advised to wake up in this respect and realise his full responsibilities. We do not want another SGM, especially with a new Executive having only just taken office.

—O'Deran

This matter is dealt with in the editorial column.—Ed.

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# "THE SQUARE"

## Interesting - Not Always Entertaining

Arguerite Duras wrote the script of "Hiroshima on Amour". Her play, "The Square", adapted from a straight story, would probably make a worthy script for an exciting experimental film. As a play, "The Square" has its failings.

The dialogue, while often beautiful, is sometimes too light to sustain the rather lengthy passages Miss Duras requires to make a point. It is, however, relatively free from clichés and rarely repetitive.

The terrible loneliness which is responsible for the meeting of an ever-travelling salesman and a pathetic nursemaid is well conveyed. Their exploring of each other's minds, and their own, is thorough and effort to the

No audience could help but become involved to some extent.

The Art Gallery audiences have previously found "The Square" slipping at times, but I think they also found it rather weary occasionally and lost interest.

Ronald Barker's production is restrained, almost negative at times. Regarding the interpretations of the two players, it appeared unbalanced.

He seemed to concentrate his production mainly on grouping and conveying the poetry of the dialogue. He was, I think, successful in both.

The grouping of the two players, an extremely difficult task in a small square, with a tiny bench as its focal point, was excellent. Both technically and artistically it was well done, even if a little contrived. From the point of view of the arena audience, it was most considerate.

I liked the theatrical touches, such as the positioning of the actors in normal light before switching to blackouts and then to stage-light. They were always effective.

### INTERPRETATIONS CONFLICTING

Mr Barker's treatment of the dialogue which appeared almost purely from the point of view of sound, was not so successful.

Both players had good voices, with clear intonation, and they used these attributes well. But their interpretations not only conflicted, they were often contradicted by the actual lines. Some obviously intense speeches were delivered so passively, that certain peaks in the play passed unnoticed.

Desmond Lock had the harder role. His more passive listening part was not so well defined as that of the girl. In fact, it was rather vague.

His voice and gestures were quite composed, but, at times, rather lifeless. A great deal must be said, however, for

someone who can appear so at ease in such a part and at such close quarters. Personally, I was intrigued by oddly remote interpretation which gave a hint of what could have been an unorthodox but interesting production.

### GREATER INTENSITY CALLED FOR

Mr Lock's timing, however, was sometimes bad, and dropping lines in such a play is inexcusable.

Sybil Westland, with her sensitive mouth and lovely voice, gave a more animated performance. But even her interpretation, while always clear, was sometimes too restrained.

She acted her part, Mr Lock gave a far more remote performance. Why were they so different?

Miss Westland's performance occasionally could have done with greater intensity. Her description of the girl's awful occupation, its effect upon her, and the reason why she stayed in it, for example, was too low-keyed. Combined with the wordy and already low-pitched script, her delivery of such passages lacked the power it might have had.

Once or twice, I had the impression she was deliberately holding back.

Although she moved her hands and body well, in spite of the appropriately heavy coat, her footwork was very clumsy. At first, I thought this was deliberate. But her declaration of being a good and keen dancer, and her smartly executed pirouette, jarred with her pigeon-toed stance and wobbling right ankle.

This was a great pity, because in an arena production, all mannerisms are magnified.

"The Square", as seen in the Art Gallery, was interesting, but not always entertaining. As an all-round performance, it was too long, too restrained and unbalanced. This, however, was not entirely the fault of Mr Barker and his two actors.

### HOUSING TRUST FOR STUDENTS

The NUS in Great Britain, perturbed at the lack of student accommodation, is levying its members to set up a trust for the purpose of converting houses into student flats.

The shilling-a-head levy will also provide funds for investigating a proposal to convert old passenger liners into floating hostels.

# Australian Ballet

—Craccum Exclusive

The Australian Ballet, a company fast adding to an already glowing reputation, arrived in New Zealand recently and has just concluded a satisfying if not highly lucrative tour.

It seems a sad state of affairs when the excellent reviews of the Herald, Star and Professor Jules Wolfers, should go generally unheeded by the Auckland theatre-going public.

In the opinion of many ballet lovers, the Australian artists performed equally as well, if not better than, other more lauded companies.

Throughout the season, they danced to half-filled houses, yet at no time did they lose their esprit d'corps. Each programme was well received by critics and audiences alike, making one ponder seriously on the discernment of the reputedly enthusiastic Auckland audiences. It is of great credit to this young company that on no performance did they flag or lose their verve and sparkle.

One hopes that other main centres give more of their artistic integrity than did the Auckland audiences in receiving the Australian company.

At the commencement of the tour, Craccum, by imitating in quick succession a ballerina, a reporter and a tiger, obtained short interviews with Miss Sonia Arova and Mr Caj Selling, guest stars with the company.

Both Miss Arova and Mr Selling have danced in Europe and the United States, and agreed that the Australian Company has some almost electrifying talent, which could be compared favourably with that of many overseas artists.

Miss Arova, petite and attractive, joined her first company at 15, fulfilling a life-long ambition. She stressed that hard work is the criteria for any ballet dancer and that the utmost preparation and concentration is needed for extensive show work.

Mr Selling admitted, somewhat ruefully, that dramatic

acting is his first love and that ballet seemed a way in. However, the art of the dance appears to have captured him and there he remains.

Auckland audiences were approached cautiously; Miss Arova thought them warm and spontaneous, "very genuine"; Mr Selling commented on the tentativeness and caution with which a performance is received.

"Ballet is changing", said Mr Selling. "A dancer must be prepared not only for classical roles, but for the more contemporary works, as must any artist these days". With serious musicians leaning towards a strong jazz influence,

CRACCUM 11  
TUESDAY JULY 23 1963

expressive jazz ballet must be included in a dancer's repertoire — but the classical roles: Swan Lake, Sylphides, could endure for ever. No company should attempt a purely contemporary repertoire as yet.

Miss Arova pointed out that cultural relations will always be important. "Stalin once said that the Bolshoi Ballet was worth more than 20 divisions to him". She also said that superb artistry of any kind could break political reserve more easily than 100 policy speeches.

Craccum left the pair with a feeling of warm respect. Both forceful, lively and intelligent, they have combined dedication and artistry with the will to enchant yet another generation of ballet lovers. It is to be hoped that New Zealand as a whole gives more credit to the company than has Auckland.

—Craccum Reporter

## FORESTRY & THE FUTURE



AFFORESTATION provides for the future. By the time he has grown up, these thousands of acres of valuable timber will have contributed their wealth. The trees were not planted by accident, nor will there be anything haphazard about their harvesting and milling.

The Forest Service is ensuring that our forest acreage is increased to provide for the needs of future generations, that highlands and lowlands are protected from erosion and flood, that our forests are preserved against the ravages of fire and indiscriminate felling.

Forestry is more than a great primary industry... it is also soil research, plant research, insect research, and timber research. It means surveying, roadmaking, trucking, milling and exporting, the protection of watersheds, the preservation of tourist and recreational areas. Forestry is for you and your children.

Forestry is  
your investment



Issued by the New Zealand Forest Service.

1350



## MINUTES OF SGM

Minutes of a Special General Meeting of Auckland Students' Association held in the Physics Theatre on Tuesday, May 11, 1963, at 8 p.m.

**Present:** Mr Rankin (Chair), Mr Wilson, Mr Nuttall-Smith, Mr Romanluk, Mr Shenkin, Messrs. Clark, Browne, Williams, Curson, Harvey, Misses Macedo, Bracewell, and approximately 600 members of the Association.

### Moved Clark/Wilson

THAT this General Meeting approve the action of the Executive in publishing the broadsheet included in Cracuum V and further approve the Executive's intention of commissioning a more comprehensive criticism of the Elam Building to be submitted to the parties concerned for their comments prior to publication.

### Procedural Motion Williams/Wilson

THAT Mr Currow be given leave to speak.

### Procedural motion carried.

Mr Rankin vacated the chair in favour of Mr Wilson.

### Procedural motion Pezaro/Archer

THAT the motion be put.

### Procedural motion carried.

The motion was put and carried.

### Mr Rankin resumed the chair.

**Moved Goodfellow/Sinclair**  
THAT this meeting demands that the Executive ask the University Council to place the preliminary designs of all proposed buildings on view to the staff and students of the University before the designs are finalised.

### Carried unanimously.

### Moved Lillie/Harvey

THAT if an official appointed by the Executive be dismissed by that body, then the Executive shall, if the dismissed party so require, publish in the Association newspaper the facts and reasons for such a dismissal, and that adequate space in the same issue shall be provided for a statement by the dismissed party.

### Carried unanimously.

### Moved Babington/Lillie

THAT this meeting condemns the action of the Executive in preventing articles of public and student interest from appearing in Cracuum V.

Mr Rankin vacated the chair in favour of Mr Wilson.

### Procedural motion Forsyth/Beale

THAT the motion be put.

### Procedural motion carried.

### Motion then put and carried.

**Dissent:** W. J. Stevens, R. Offen, T. Gavin, C. A. Cassidy, D. Wright, D. Wright, D. Bell, J. Herbert, D. Rae, G. Irwin, P. Callaghan, D. Williams, —, Albertson, O. Hoffman, B. Tunnicliffe, J. Willy, A. Hamilton, G. Allan.

### Abstention: N. Archer.

Mr Rankin resumed the chair.

### Moved Babington/Sinclair

THAT this meeting condemns the President's dismissal of the Editorial Committee of Cracuum to prevent the publishing of further architectural criticism in Cracuum.

Mr Rankin vacated the chair in favour of Mr Wilson.

### Moved Allan/Archer

THAT the motion be put.

### Procedural motion carried.

### Motion then put and carried.

**Dissent:** —, Graham, R. Offen, W. J. Stevens, J. Matheson, J. Willy, A. Hamilton, D. Williams, —, Baas, G. Allan, C. A. Cassidy, —, Northey, L. Gibbard, J. Herbert, J. Hill, —, Campkin, R. Sara, —, Keen, D. Wright, M. Savy, W. Lindberg, D. Jannif, T. B. Nuttall-Smith, D. Browne, B. Tunnicliffe, —, Wilson, G. F. Stathdee, —, Bates, —, Honeyfield, —, Morris, J. Clark, B. Bracewell, A. Macedo, P. Curson, B. Shenkin, D. Baragwanath, D. Hamblin, D. Wright, C. A. Hubbert, A. Bevis, —, Debrecey, C. Hoffman, B. Rudman, D. A. Urquhart, D. T. Sharp, I. Wild, —, Costello, Ivanyshyn, W. I. Roxborough, T. Briggs, D. Bell, C. Harvey, H. Romanluk.

Mr Rankin resumed the chair.

### Moved Sinclair/Spencer

THAT this meeting censure the Executive for its handling of the Elam criticism.

### Procedural motion moved Wild/Harvey

THAT the motion be put.

### Procedural motion carried.

### Motion then put and carried.

**Dissent:** N. Archer, M. McInman, —, Honeyfield, —, Callaghan, D. Baragwanath, S. C. Matheson, A. Bevis, G. Cowley, A. Jannif, D. G. Hamblin, A. Hamilton, J. Wilson, D. Bell, B. Tunnicliffe, J. Willy, D. Wright, D. G. Ewing, W. I. Roxborough, C. A. Cassidy, G. Allan, K. Daniels, J. O'Brien, R. J. Northey, B. Rudman, D. T. Sharp, —, Debrecey.

### Abstention: W. Lindberg.

### Moved Davis/Keen

THAT this meeting do now adjourn. Carried.

## From Beatson, Rix-Trott ...

Mr Kurt von Meier,  
Elam School of Fine Arts,  
University of Auckland,  
P.O. Box 2175, Auckland.

Dear Sir,

In the issue of Cracuum of May 6 there is a lengthy article attributed to you in which you comment on the design and structure of the new Fine Arts building. While nobody can take objection to legitimate criticism, or the expression of differences of opinion in design, this article goes much further and questions the professional competence of Mr Curtis and this firm. The inference from the article as a whole is clearly that the members of this firm were incompetent in the design and supervision of the building, and should not be entrusted with any further work for the University.

Far from being given a "guide" (as you suggest) the architects received detailed specifications for the School of Fine Arts. These specifications were precise and specific and determined in detail (inter alia) the size and number of studios, their areas and contents, and stated that the nature and equipment precluded the use for alternative purposes of any of the studios. These detailed specifications comprised a "brief", from which the architects worked, for a definitely restricted number of full-time and an unspecified number of part-time students. It was compiled by the Department of Education, presumably only after close collaboration with the Director of the School of Fine Arts and his staff. Further, the actual type of construction was dictated by the Department of Education and the architects were instructed accordingly. With such instructions they can hardly be blamed for the functional aspects of the building which you criticise.

Obviously they cannot be expected to have a greater knowledge of the problems of teaching art than the experts for whom the building was intended. Your views differ in many fundamental respects — the question of southern lighting is an example — but the architects should not be condemned for what you say are deficiencies, when they concern matters deliberately chosen by those formerly in charge of the School and stated so definitely in their instructions.

The following (covering merely a few of your comments) will illustrate that other factors besides the architects' decision played a material part:—

- Steel Construction:** Your comments on the vast quantity of steel in the building and your suggestion that it is "overstructured" are without foundation. You may not, of course, be aware that in this country seismic forces are often the governing factor in structural design. A check by any reputable engineer would reveal that this building is calculated to the minimum requirements laid down by the Local Authority.
- Studio Windows:** You criticise the height of these sills from the floor, and the lighting. In these matters the architects were given express instructions in the brief and by the school staff as to the minimum sill heights and orientation. South light was insisted on, and any direct or reflected natural light was to be avoided.
- Facade and Colour of the Building:** You have some comments on the outside appearance and colour of the building. While this is a perfectly legitimate expression of opinion, it is fair to note that the particular window design was approved by the late Director, and in this regard costs were of vital importance, and standardisation was a corollary. The external colour of the building was designated by the present Director.
- Site of Staff Studios:** You comment on the fact that these are located on the top floor of the building. This was expressly instructed by the late Director.
- The Sprinkler System:** You state that this appears to have been installed without apparent regard to what is being protected from fire. The number and allocation of sprinklers is dictated by the New Zealand Fire Underwriters Association, and no departure from their requirements is allowed.
- Students' Lockers:** You comment on their size. We were required to provide 75, but just prior to their being made, the present Director of the school asked that they be doubled in number by being halved in size.
- Curtains, Carpets and Electric Hotplates:** These matters were not under the architects' control.

The foregoing examples — taken at random — show that you have ignored many factors which should also be mentioned in fixing the responsibility for the building as it now stands.

There could be no complaint if you had limited your concern to matters of aesthetic taste and judgment, where opinions always differ. But a major part of your article deals with technical questions of structure and function, which are predominantly within an architect's professional field. His reputation is very sensitive to criticism on these points and it is important that it be fairly expressed.

While we disagree most strongly with many of your statements, it is not our intention to enter into a detailed controversy over them. We do insist, however, that where the functional design and structure of the building is criticised, all the facts should be taken into account, and the blame should not be laid so unhesitatingly on the architects.

In common fairness, this firm and Mr Curtis are entitled to an apology from you, and a retraction of the charges of professional incompetence made or inferred by your article. We can assure you that we take no exception to legitimate criticism of our work or design, but you have exceeded all reasonable bounds by attributing the faults you discover in the building solely to the architects, when there were so many other factors involved.

The matter is one of considerable importance to the firm's professional standing, and we wish to make it clear that we insist on publication of an acceptable statement, to be given as wide a circulation as the article we complain of. To be effective, this must be arranged immediately. We are sending copies of this letter to the editors of Cracuum, and to the University authorities.

We look forward to hearing from you in this regard within seven days.

Yours faithfully,

BEATSON, RIX-TROTT, CARTER & CO.

## ... From Mr von Meier

Messrs. Beatson, Rix-Trott, Carter & Co.  
205 South British Building,  
Shortland Street, C.I.  
Gentlemen,

I acknowledge your letter to me dated May 20, 1963, in response to my article in Cracuum dated May 6. You say that in the article I make or infer charges of professional incompetence. I make no such charges; however, if you choose to infer them, that is your affair. You admit that you are sensitive to such criticism, but I think that the average reader would not see the article as an attack upon the professional competence of your firm or upon Mr Curtis, but rather as raising the question of the value of the building as architecture, the value of Mr Curtis' work as architecture, and the value to be derived from the University retaining your services as architects. These questions are integral and fundamental to an architectural critique.

The issue of your firm's architectural qualifications or professional competence is of little interest to me. But when I am forced to spend the greater number of my waking hours in a building that is ugly and does not work very well, I think I have earned my right to speak out about it. However, you suggest that my criticism is "illegitimate". Is this meant to cast aspersions upon my parentage, my academic qualifications, the factual content, or the opinions and interpretations expressed in the article?

If the first, I shall take it in good humour, because I have learned that the term in question is one of endearment in this part of the world. If you think my comments "illegitimate" because of my academic qualifications, I can only suggest that you refer the matter to the Council of the University of Auckland, who drew my conditions of appointment and who appointed me to my present position (which incidentally includes teaching of the history of architecture).

If you question the factual content of the article, why in heaven's name don't you do so openly, so that any factual inaccuracies can be corrected? In my letter accompanying the copy of the article I sent to Mr Curtis, I asked him to contact me immediately concerning any errors of fact, so that they could be put right. But alas, I have not heard from Mr Curtis since. Not even your lengthy letter raises straight questions: you don't argue that the studio windows are the right height, that facade and colour of the building are pleasant and appropriate, that staff studios belong on the top floor (with no lift in the building), that the design of the building does take into account the placing of sprinklers, that the lockers are big enough, that the amenities of the building have been properly provided for. Rather, in each case, you confound the issues of architectural criticism and responsibility.

Take the example of the amount of steel used in the building. You do not defend the design; you don't even discuss it. Instead, you appeal to an external authority in an attempt to "lay the blame" elsewhere (the phrase is your own). You even forget that the article raised the question of "over-structuring", specifically by asking for an engineer's opinion. But let us look carefully: if the building "is calculated to the minimum requirements laid down by the Local Authority", surely this is not some arbitrary figure. This calculation would be made for a particular design, using specific materials, to be erected on a given site.

Why don't you talk about the amount of steel used in your design. Instead of trying to pass the buck to the "Local Authority"? It is patronising of you to suggest that I may not be aware of the "seismic forces" in this country, but as I am a native of California, having been born in San Francisco, in point of fact I do have an awareness of these things. But let me tell you, if an architect in California ever tried to evade the responsibility of his design by some nitwit reference to seismic forces as "the governing factor in structural design", he would be laughed out of practice. What are these mystical seismic forces you call upon? The geological phenomena recorded by a seismograph in Christchurch? Or some chronic demons from ancient lore? But really! Why not say that the nature of the steel itself is often the governing factor, or the bungling of your contractors, or the fact that the wind was blowing, and the sun got in your eyes? Or better still, why not face the issue squarely, admitting that the real governing factor in so far as you are architects lies in your capacity to do something with that steel: to design it a structure that will stand up, fulfil its function and delight the eye.

In short, this factor is your ability to create architecture, which is and always will be the most essential factor in any critical assessment of your value as architects.

Every excuse you proffer in an attempt to evade your responsibility can be related to this essential question. You seek to lay the blame on the School staff, on the late Director, on the present Director, on the NZ Fire Underwriters Association, on the Department of Education, and on others named. But even in this irrelevant endeavour you are not slippery enough. The late Director died some four years ago. Now you tell me what state the building was in at that time and whether or not it was impossible to make any changes in the programme since then? Did it occur to you as architects to inquire about or to anticipate changes that might take place in the structure and function of the school? You say that the specifications called for "a definitely restricted number of full-time ... students", but I understand that it is legally impossible for the School to refuse admission to any qualified students. How then can the number be definitely restricted? Why, sometime before the building was completed in 1963, weren't you aware that the number of full-time students had already risen considerably, and that expansion and growth would be vital considerations in the design of the building? Certainly things have changed since the first tentative plans were made for the School, but your feeble attempts to place the blame upon the late Director, Mr A. Fisher, are unsuccessful and unkind.

My article granted you that an architect could not be omniscient, and that he could be thus relieved of some shortcomings occasioned during the actual construction of the building. Nevertheless, it remains for the architect to assume primary responsibility for the total result. It seems to me that you cannot fairly avoid this, having accepted the fee for the design of the building and for the supervision of its construction. If any programme or "brief" restricts your capacity to do this while retaining personal and professional integrity, there is nothing to prevent you from refusing the commission and the fees. Most architects are pleased to work with a programme as complete as possible, but to suggest for a moment that this relieves the architect of responsibility is to vulgarise and demean the very profession with whose illustrious heritage you seem so eager to associate yourselves.

This issue of responsibility should be pretty clear. If you have explanation for certain details, I would like to have those explanations presented systematically and discussed in the open. I would like to find out just what you consider yourselves responsible for, because as this list grows smaller there could not but be a proportionate increase in the conviction that you were overpaid. After all, none of the people whom you want to assume responsibility for you have accepted architect's percentages.

Gentlemen, I think the Fine Arts building is pretty bad. And I think that it is important that people understand why it is bad. I am

sorry if this hurts your pride or your pocket. If I do not speak out however, my silence might be construed as tacit approval of your architectural efforts, more especially because of my professional position and interests. This would be a false construction of my opinions, which I have a duty to avoid. Now it is not your fault if you are bad, but sincere architects. Rather, it might be relevant to ask just who is willing to take responsibility for engaging you, and how that decision was reached, and why a decision to disengage you has not been reached. All of these questions can be asked in the light of an evaluation of your work as architects, such as the critique I wrote.

You say that I imply the firm of Beatson, Rix-Trott, Carter & Co. "should not be entrusted with any more work for the University". This is correct. It is not correct because your architectural competence may be problematical, but because I do not value highly your work as architects. As evidence to point, I cite not only the Fine Arts building, but all other work your firm has done or is doing for the University. I think that your firm's engagement in the first instance was a serious mistake and one that has been compounded over the years. I think that you should not receive any further work from the University, that you should be requested not to proceed further with the work currently in progress, and that you be legally recompensed, but that you not be offered a vote of thanks.

These issues are not very "political". I realise. But they are important issues that deserve straight and honest answers. In the article and in this letter I speak not as an official of the University (as you are no doubt well aware), but as a humanist, an academic, a professional architect, and most of all as an individual human being who cares about architecture, who cares about beauty in the world, who cares about excellence and integrity. I would be delighted to discuss all of these issues with any or all members of your firm at a public meeting, because I cannot believe that I am the only person in New Zealand who cares about these things. The issues involved should be discussed openly and often because they concern, and will concern for many years, every one in the academic community, all citizens of Auckland who will be either proud or embarrassed by the University's building campaign, and the taxpayers of New Zealand, who foot the bill. Such a free and frank public discussion would give all of these an opportunity to get the facts and decide for themselves; and it is about time someone started taking firm public stands on these issues.

I will not retract and apologise for the statements made in my article (with the exception of typographical or demonstrated factual errors) because I refuse to be party to a conspiracy of silence. I can well understand, on the other hand, why you want to keep the whole issue quiet to stifle criticism, and to avoid public discussion. I should hate to be in the architect's shoes walking into a public assembly to justify and defend that building. The sense of human compassion has not left me.

A few weeks before I wrote the article on the Fine Arts building that appeared in Cracuum, I was asked to participate in a panel discussion on architectural criticism sponsored by the Architectural Society of the University of Auckland. There I made certain clear and unequivocal statements concerning the relationship of personal integrity to the academic, artistic and architectural professions. If I were to make false statements through fear, or if I should remain silent where I feel I must speak out, I cannot but forfeit thereby the confidence of my students and the privilege of speaking as a teacher in front of them. Any student at any university deserving the name should require at least some things of his teachers: that they know their business and that they possess in high degree this inter-related sense of personal and professional integrity.

As an architect, you are concerned with issues of professional competence. But I have about 800 years of university tradition in western civilisation to live up to. Gentleman, I hope that you are civilised enough to realise thus why I will not, and indeed cannot, retract or offer apologies for any statement in my article, and why I am profoundly insulted by your suggestion that I do.

Yours faithfully,  
K. VON MEIER,  
Senior Lecturer.

### AN-ARCHY

A little concerted effort on the part of those keen to enrich and ornament the English language will ensure the permanent addition to it of a meaningful and euphonically adequate word — profumous.

—Arch

## FACI More

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# FACE-LIFT FOR P.R.

## More Status For Students

New President Herb Romaniuk has stressed one man's interest in better Public Relations (Craccum 1). Herb, happily, stands not alone in this. Many people in all faculties are realising that the very word — the Public — which can harm us so much financially and in other ways, can with persuasion do a corresponding amount of good.

Viz., they can support our plays, concerts, exhibitions, lectures and rugby matches; donate books to the Library, and money not only to our Building Fund, but to minor and less pressing sources of appeal.

So! Exactly what is being done to improve ties with the Great Outside?

Clubs and societies make not reasons somewhat more obscure include:—

The status, now that NZU is defunct, of Auckland University graduates. Nearer to our hearts, the gains, both in finance and prestige of clubs, societies and so on, in dramatic, musical, artistic, display and other presentations (i.e., Revue).

These reasons apply specifically to this University. It could be argued that a varsity must take the lead in the community, a spokesman, a brew-pot of ideas; a foregathering of some 5,000 potential consumers, 5,000 potential Prime Ministers. Tomorrow's leaders in the making. This, I feel, is somewhat beyond the committee's intended scope!

The result of such thought bodies itself in Public Relations Committee. (Age 2.)

Though inexperienced in a competitive field, it has frequently shown its worth. Now the committee is starting to expand, in an attempt to give coverage to all faculties, schools, societies and clubs. University is a unity of groups, covering a multitude of fields and engendering, by its diversified taking, a variety of ideas — often conflicting ones. Let the loudest voice be heard!

Wednesday, 3rd, marked the first meeting of this year's committee. New PRO Peter Quennell had this to say:—

"When the Public Relations Committee was founded, two years ago, the Varsity Image was strictly Mud. Reasons for this were, of course, many and quite complex.

The main ones could include:—

The attitude shown by students to the public, to student affairs, and so on. It has been suggested that an exuberant "togetherness" emanates only from the Residential Colleges Auckland so sorely lacks. (NB Dunedin, Massey.)

Any Varsity suffers growing pains, but in this business-city ours does so more than most. (Only a short time ago a grant was refused; 10 out of 18 men cannot be accused of "ignorance"! Surely this is symptomatic of a feeling dating back to the City - Varsity - Government wrangling, over the siting of the University.)

The collapse of Varsity/Public "attunement" — for the resuscitation of which this committee exists!

The need for such a committee is highlighted by the Building Fund, but other

These Societies have proved most newsworthy in the past; others not included have their own Publicity Officers or will, we hope, provide material. In all cases, if we are to be of any help, we would like to know Before as well as After, and club programmes and newsletters will prove most welcome.

### 2. "Media" Members

Craccum, Tony Steemson; Radio, Peter Quennell; Star, Pat Middleton; Herald, Dick Johnstone, Graham Hyet, Les Gibbard.

Contacts in such institutions as these have proved remarkably handy; also, these members all handle news and can write in styles of popular appeal and for a variety of readers; it is to their "professional advantage" to maintain an interest in the University.

"Varsity Voice" in the Star every other week shows one anomaly: all it ever talks about is itself! This, we feel, could be deployed to include for public edification, student views on any topic of controversy. Perhaps we could lift articles bodily from Varsity publications for this purpose.

### 3. "Co-ordination" Members

Bob Jenkins (also editor, Capping Book '64); Colin Nuts-in-May Broadley; David 500-mile-walker Wright; Denise Brown, hon. secretary.

To these people will fall the task of instituting some of the ideas outlined below.

Such a committee should be more than a news distribution centre, but as it was formed for all sections of the University, so should they co-operate. Public Relations Room in Hut 7 contains telephone, What's-on Board, pigeon holes; and a letterbox for use at any time. Publicity seekers will find that:—

1. Free publicity is frequently more powerful than paid advertising.

2. One body, a recognised news source, will invariably get better results than a dozen. Items of newflash or comprehensive articles will be given full coverage.

Remember: Letter box in Hut 7.

### IDEAS SO FAR INCLUDE:

1. Benefit Concerts — in old people's homes.
2. Charity First Nights, of dramatic and musical presentations.
3. Car Club Safety Week; also weekend jaunts for old folks, invalids, etc.
4. Swimming Club — life-saving.
5. Displays by Fine Arts, Engineering and other groups — to a programme.
6. Law Students, annual Christmas party for underprivileged children.
7. Application for concessions to theatre, cinema, concerts, etc.: either (a) a sub-committee to sell tickets, or (b) a closed membership theatre-going society.
8. Faculty Open Days. Tying in with Schools' Tour.
9. Suggested tieup with— (a) Junior Chamber of Commerce; (b) Auckland Public Relations Office.

10. An embryo idea concerning a stage presentation at term's end, to include satirical commentary, and items by various societies, in conjunction with fund-raising.

These ten ideas are purely tentative. Perhaps they invite comment, or provide the material for further ideas; either will be very welcome; Letter box in Hut 7.

CRACCUM 13  
TUESDAY JULY 23 1963

## IN SEARCH

## OF

## THE PUBLIC



## GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION

### - A New Venture

That the Geographical Association fulfils a long-felt need in the University is strikingly evidenced by the fact that, within two months of its formation, the new association has attracted a membership of over 180.

Born at a Stage III discussion, the idea rapidly led to the drawing up of a draft constitution, and at a meeting called in April of all students interested in geography, the association officially came into being.

#### FIELD TRIP

The association aims at providing a means of exchanging ideas among geographers of all stages — graduates and staff included. Towards this end the association is organising field trips, lectures, discussions and social evenings. Lunch-hour film screenings have been started and the first full field trip — a day excursion to Rukuhia Soil Research Station — has already been held. This trip enabled students to study the many new concepts being developed by the station.

#### INFORMALITY

Informality is the keynote at all these functions, although a formal dine-and-dance is

projected for later in the term. Among other events planned for the year are a field excursion to Rangitoto Island, a field trip to study the power resources of the Lower Wai-kato, and in January of next year an intensive geographic study of South Westland is planned.

#### MAGAZINE

A further major project of the association is the publication of an annual magazine embodying geographical thought within the University.

As geography utilises many of the principles evolved by the more specialised branches of science, the activities of the association should interest students of other departments and membership is open to all students of the University.

#### AN-ARCHY

Coy little chrome soap-dispenser that MHC has installed in Men's Cloakroom. A couple more roller towel mechanisms put up somewhere handy (somewhere) so that towels don't keep running out at critical times, and we'll have a pretty reasonable veneer of civilisation to pacify ourselves with.

—Arch



QUENNEL — Ideas Man

### STRUCTURE OF THE COMMITTEE

A large committee doesn't always lend itself to increased efficiency, but to gain what can only be termed complete coverage, the committee is divided somewhat summarily into three:

#### 1. "Correspondents"

Faculties: Science, David Rae; Fine Arts, David Bates; Law, David Williams; Architecture, Ivan Truhovich.

(Engineering and Music reps still to come, and Arts is covered by the other members.)

Societies: Drama, Dick Johnstone; Jazz, Nigel Fagin; Newman Hall, David Silich; Capping, Colin Broadley, Bob Jenkins; Literary, Tyme Cur-now; New Buildings, John Strevens. Representatives from Musoc, Students International, Tramping, Sports and International Relations are still to come.



# BONUSES FOR BABIES

£1,000 A Year Without Working

Somebody has been talking about US, the students — the successful ones, that is . . . you will have read, no doubt, of the stir caused in Aussieland, where a psychiatrist called Bignold suggests that a bonus — would you call it a bounty? — of £250 be paid to Varsity grads for each baby born (£1,000 if both parents are graduates).

He doesn't specify whether the child should be conceived before graduation or, for that matter, before marriage — "Darling, we needn't send it to a home — if we both get finals this year we can afford to get married with the help of the thousand quid!"

Dr Bignold puts a lot of faith in the system of examinations as a test of intelligence and capacity for survival and usefulness — which is more than I do.

Further, we can see the advent of planned courtship and marriage as a prerequisite to planned families — "You did get all A-passes last year, didn't you, Miss Brown? Are you doing anything in particular tonight?"

I suggest you now take off five minutes to expend your own sense of humour on this topic, before we proceed to business.

## ECONOMY BURDENS

To quote Parkinson (which, I am sad to say, no one else has done so far this year in Craccum) New Zealand's taxes are already a burden on the economy. I have no exact figures as to what the baby-bonus scheme would cost, but the average elector would not support it, and rightly so.

But the basis of the idea is so sound that some application or other of its principles is indispensable if the increasing complexity of our civilisation is going to have meaning and be of benefit. In the Soviet Union there is some tendency towards a state of affairs

where graduates in Science, Engineering and Commerce get good positions and pay and others not so good. Economic pressure is a very strong pressure, and the prosperity and achievement of the USSR must be already reacting to the fact that its intellectuals are able to afford to have more children than they might have done, and non-intellectuals fewer. Echoes of this tendency are to be found throughout the world, and what will make the improvement of our race possible is the recent availability of oral contraception.

## ACCLIMATISING

New Zealand is slowly acclimatising itself to the idea of paying high salaries to people who can make use of their ability. We have taken a hard look at the technologist and have decided that he has his uses. We must now take a hard look at the Family Benefit Scheme (better known as the Family Encouragement Scheme) and its corollary, taxation privileges for the Family Man and Woman. While the current doctrine of the right of everyone to have a good-sized family (and enjoy doing so) remains unquestioned, New Zealand will have to rely (or hope it is relying) on the highly questionable expedient of restrictive immigration laws to maintain or improve standards in the human product. In fact, the encouragement to low wage-earners to have families will foist on us a greater number of people who

are, frankly, not part of our expanding civilisation, than we can bear.

"What about Human Rights?" you might ask. "We have fought wars for Decency and all the rest of it". True, but there is a responsibility to the whole of humanity, not just to individuals.

You may point — to take an extreme case — to some 15-year-old boy (13th in a family of which two are in psychiatric hospitals), left school, has tried six unskilled jobs and done well in — and liked — none of them, and say, "Yet, do you deny that this human being has a right to be alive?"

## SOMETHING BETTER

I don't. Since he's here, he's here — a soul created by God, in a bodily frame initiated by Man. It's not a matter of making the best of things for him (patronising Welfare State attitude) but of living with him in some sort of partnership as a fellow-human.

But this does not stop us from wanting something better, someone fitter to belong to a technological society — although not necessarily better absolutely, since I'm not sure what this would be. The whole question is, in fact, arguable, and I do not presume to do more here than present a point of view which is at present not sufficiently stressed.

—A. E. Thomson

# FUND - RAISING SINKING

FUND-RAISING is fast disappearing under a welter of chaotically disorganised files, unsent letters and unvisited Grads. What appeared to be the best organised body within Stud. Ass. has been suddenly and horribly revealed as the worst.

Letters have been sent to hundreds of Grads, and no one has bothered to visit them; Grads have been visited without first receiving the covering brochure; the filing system is upside down, and in spite of the efforts of David Wright and his left-handed men, nothing has been done to ensure that Work Vac wages are collected.

Craccum is not sufficiently informed at this stage to conduct a full-scale expose, but unless matters improve it may be forced to delve a little. This is not an urgent desire, of course, for we have no wish to damage the already shaky structure of our all-important Building Fund: it is enough to say that Craccum is curious.

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What is the horse power output and capacity?	9.5 175cc	3.5 50cc	not stated 150cc	6.2 125cc	6 150cc	10 250cc
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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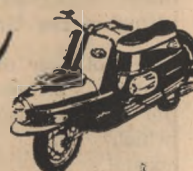
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# THE NOVELS OF JANE AUSTEN

THE NOVELS OF JANE AUSTEN: Robert Liddell.  
Longmans, London, 1963. XIV, 174 pp with notes and Index. 33/6 (N.Z.).

Students of Jane Austen tend to a large (though not to say entirely unhealthy) extent to gain their knowledge of this author by reading only her works and not what pertinent criticism has been written on them and their writer. From the point of view of both approach and structure, the book under review does not run counter to this trend: it is on constant reading of the works themselves that Mr Liddell bases his qualifications for writing his study; "we are apt to forget, in a thirtieth reading of 'Mansfield Park', that it has to be read by everyone for a first time" (page 67).

Yet the chief value of this most welcome book lies not so much in its being a re-interpretation of the writings themselves in the light of what is now known of the author herself (which is an important characteristic of the books), but that it is a reassessment of Jane Austen and her works carrying on from, and giving full credit to the conclusions of the more important of Jane Austen's recent critics (notably Chapman, Miss Lascelles and Mrs Leavis).

A section is devoted to each novel. (There is a note on Sanditon, but the other "minor works" are dealt with in the section on the novel to which the author thinks they have contributed: for instance, The Watsons is considered as an embryonic Emma.) The novels are criticised from the standpoint of their literary merit, from that of their sources (autobiographical and contemporary literature).

Though this book has only 174 pages, it manages to convey an immense amount of information. Those who have

not read the novels as frequently as Mr Liddell need not fear his taking too much prior knowledge of them for granted. The crudities of the works are ruthlessly exposed and yet the reader will come away with an enhanced rather than a diminished opinion of every novel. Particularly effectively dealt with are Sense and Sensibility and Mansfield Park, the latter emerging as one of the most exciting novels (from any standpoint) that Jane Austen wrote. But everyone of the novels will be the more interesting as a result of reading this book.

As has been implied, the author has a peculiar affinity to Jane Austen, finding her style infectious and her ironic humour (it would be an inaccuracy to call it cynicism) contagious. Liddell supports Jane Austen in preferring "Principles" to "Character", and hopes that we are returning to the former from the latter.

"'Principles', after all, are for both sexes, for all classes, and for home consumption;

'Character' was only for the male sex and the upper classes, and was chiefly for export to India". (p. 84.)

There is no bibliography, though on page vii the text used is given, as well as five other works frequently cited. There are extensive notes referring one to the above works. The author does not seem to have read Andrew Wright's Jane Austen's Novels (Chatto and Windus, 1953/ Peregrine 1962). Liddell's book is, however, a better study of Jane Austen and her works from nearly all points of view. Though Wright's is a very good (and probably more readable) introduction, Liddell's book is more detailed and profound, despite the fact that it is slightly shorter, and is well worth the extra pound or so.

English II and III students, doing Jane Austen, who read Liddell's book, will, I am sure, agree with me that it is indispensable. To anyone remotely interested in Jane Austen I highly recommend this book, which cannot but make one wish to re-read her novels.

—J. S. D. N.

## BLOOD PRESSURE ?

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## GIVE IT AWAY !

Be in the Men's Common Room on August 1, and give a little of yourself.

# COMING AT LAST

## "Fairy Tales of New York"

In spite of many setbacks — the refusal of the Auckland Arts Festival Committee; the condemnation of Canon Blackwood-Moore; various set difficulties — Drama Society will present J. P. Donleavy's "Fairy Tales of New York" in the University Hall from Tuesday, July 30, to Saturday, August 3.

Four of the society's most talented and experienced actors make up the small cast.

The central character, Cornelli Christian, is played by David Williams. David has been a leading player in Revue, Drama Soc. and French Club productions.

The second and third actors, who share 10 characters between them, are played by Murray Alford and Philip Thwaites. Both Murray and Philip are from Canterbury and have played many leading parts in Auckland during the past year.

Louise Woofe plays the Actress, who in turn portrays four different characters. Louise came to Drama Soc. from CAS.

"Fairy Tales of New York" will be presented on a specially designed composite set. The seven different settings are obtained by lighting effects, controlled by Bill Killen.

The producer is Dick Johnstone, who presented "Under

the Sycamore Tree" and "The Zoo Story" last year, and choreographed Revue this year.

Costumes are by Pat Rosier and sound effects by Ian McMinn.

"Fairy Tales of New York" is a powerful satire, presented by brilliant dialogue and simple but effective situations. The satire is both general and specific, sometimes blatant, sometimes subtle. It is conveyed by both comedy and tragedy.

The author, J. P. Donleavy, exposes big business, morticians, health cuts, big people and little people, high society, advertising, immigration and many other aspects of American life.

He uses only one link in the play: Cornelli Christian, who is both victim and victor.

## "BILLY LIAR"

— A CRIT.

Recently presented in St. Andrews Hall by Grafton Players.

Willis Hall and Keith Waterhouse, joint authors of this delightful tragi-farce about a likeable North Country lad with an unfortunate compulsion to lying, probably never intended their work to have a moral, but Gill Cornwall's Grafton production endows it with one — and it is this . . . "As a general rule, New Zealand amateur actors should keep clear of English dialects".

It is very difficult to judge a play such as this, hinging as it does on an authentic reproduction of North Country speech, when such speech is badly imitated by the leading character and most of the others. In my opinion Alan Carlisle as the father, especially, and Elsa Lovell and Yvonne Lawley as grandmother and mother respectively, were the only ones to qualify. Norman Fletcher was very near.

The evening was, however, sustained by the charm and sparkle of the play itself, bursting with humour and energy.

The set, adapted from the London production, was very effective and in keeping with the intended atmosphere.



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# CATIPO'S COLUMN



Have heard there's the most terrific plan afoot for Proceh next year, but of course I promised not to tell. I honestly can't breathe a word — just watch this column.

★ ★ ★

Kati's heard, just heard mind you, there have been funny "goings on" in the Men's and Women's House Committee Rooms on certain mornings every week.

Ostensibly, these cunning little functions are for Exec to really get

together and for them to talk things over with members of sub-committees and things like that. I'm wondering what the "things like that" are.

★ ★ ★

Aren't we just getting too too? All these marvellous foreign plays being done in all those foreign languages. First there was "Oh Dad, Poor Dad", then "Mann ist Mann", and then "L'Alouette".

Really Kati's feeling quite spoilt. It's all so intellectual and thing. Wonder what will be next?

★ ★ ★

Simply must tell you. Kati popped into the first meeting of our new Exec. It was such fun. There was Uncle Herbie, flanked by Vices Naera and Warren, and scattered round that funny shaped table were Jennifer, Gillian, Peter, Tony, Bruce, Ian, Tony again, Joe and Ray. The scene was gorgeous. Just like an old painting in fact, and just about as lively. Even the arrival of darling Timmy Nuttall-Smith, who's staying on for a month as treasurer, you know, failed to brighten things up.

Take the way you dealt with the nominees for Social Controller, for instance. Frankly I was mortified. This was one of your big tasks for the evening. I trust the agenda was on your file for some time before the meeting so you would have all had time to investigate the duties of Social Controller and formulate your questions to the candidates.

And yet, after the first applicant spoke, two of your three main questions were "How old are you?" and "What are you doing at Varsity?" Well, really!

Now, my pets, surely these details were on the application forms. You all should have, therefore, had the details before you — whose job was that?

Now Kati's really getting down to business. You actually sent everyone, apart from yourselves, out of the room for all discussions on Revue Controller. Neither the press or the public were permitted to hear a thing. You made the contestants wait outside in the cold lobby from 8.30 p.m. until 1.00 a.m. That was four and one-half hours. That length of time was unnecessary and besides that, honeys, it was very, very rude. Banishing busy people to a freezing lobby, after being with you in a heated room, was extremely bad-mannered. You have been naughty, and needlessly so.

★ ★ ★

Brave, brave Drama Soc. It is actually putting on — my dears, I can hardly name it — "Fairy Tales of New York". Honestly, I think the members of the society are just too, too wonderful — dare I compare them to the Christian Gladiators?

Now, remember sweeties, in the Hall at 8 o'clock, from Thursday, August 1, until Tuesday, August 6. Please leave all abstract sculptures at the door.

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O.K. — SO WHAT? !!! (says you)

So — we are faced with presenting another show (in only 9 months' time) to equal NUTS IN MAY and, quite frankly, we are out of ideas (almost).

IN OTHER WORDS . . .



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and submit any thoughts, gags, ideas or situations you feel like rubbishing

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Incidentally, there will be no need to set lyrics to existing melodies. Original music can be set to any poetic efforts you might attempt.

**This is your chance to disprove those shocking accusations on the front page of Craccum V (if you had enough nerve to read them)**

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