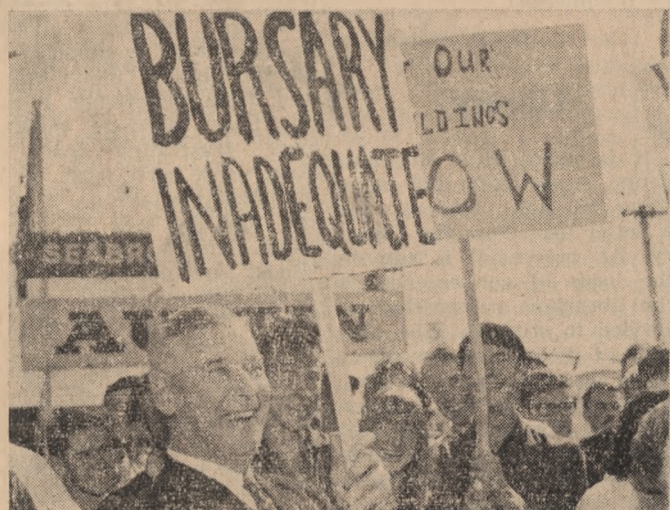


CRACCUM

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VOL. 39, No. 3

AU ACTIVE AT LAST



Easter Show Rally

Auckland students are struggling out of the Slough of Despond. Or maybe this is just hope springing eternal from the human breast. Howsomever, Saturday, April 3, was a heartening sight. Four hundred students turned out at the Easter Show to stage a protest against the Government's delay in the building scheme and the inadequacies of bursaries. The rally was surprisingly well conducted and, for students, a record in orderliness.

A procession paraded round the back of the grounds after listening to Mr Holyoake who spoke personally to the students. According to the PM "we have the money (to build) but we haven't got the labour." He also admitted that he hadn't seen inside AU for two years. Mr Holyoake adroitly side-stepped some awkward questions and an offer that he lead the procession (as he himself suggested) carrying a banner entitled "Coff up Keith."

Carrying about 150 banners with slogans like "Is our government so poor it cannot afford to invest in education?" the students listened to the PM's address which was much more of a reply to the rally than the official opening of the Show it was meant to be. A rousing chorus of "Gaudeamus Igitur" to the sound of applause and a parade around the pavilions completed the afternoon's entertainment.

Saturday's effort brings the list of activities eventuating from the interest meeting of Tuesday, March 30 to:

(1) Approval of the principle behind Victoria's action in holding a one-day strike.

(2) Authorisation by the student body for delegates at Easter Council to discuss concerted action by students throughout NZ.

(3) A mass petition to be signed by all students and members of the public and sent to the Government expressing our dissatisfaction with the lack of state interest in the universities, particularly over the questions of university expansion, student accommodation and student bursaries.

(4) A registered letter to the PM to be sent by every student voicing personal dissatisfaction over the same issues. (By Friday, April 2, 1200 letters had been written and more were coming in).

(5) Three beautiful tombstones erected in the grounds of Maclaurin Chapel "In loving memory of Government interest in Higher Education Gradually laid to rest. Not lost, but gone before 1965."

(6) An open day on April 27 inviting members of the public and prominent citizens to visit the university and see the conditions for themselves.

Such unexpected activity on the part of erstwhile upholders of the glorious policy of apathy, more apathy and then pure boredom is scarcely to be hoped to continue for long, but before this sudden burst fades all too soon, let us sing Te Deum and pray that something comes of it. For it's unlikely to occur again.

At the General Meeting of the Students' Association it was decided to hold an interest meeting to consider the Victoria students' proposal for a boycott as a form of protest against the Government. On Tuesday, March 30, this meeting took place in the quadrangle, attended by at least 2,600 of Auckland's students.

It was Mr Ross Mountain who took over. One had the feeling that many, if not most, of the students were ready and willing to vote for a boycott willy-nilly. But Mr Mountain's sane and balanced appraisal of the situation came as a welcome antidote to indiscriminate enthusiasm. He pointed out that, while the basic idea of a boycott could be a most effective form of protest, there were many circumstances, principally the fact that Massey, Canterbury and Otago had already rejected the proposal and the fact that public opinion had so far been alienated by the reporting of certain incidents at the crucial Victoria Association meeting, that any boycott action in the immediate future could only fail in its purpose of attracting national public sympathy for the student grievances.

To its credit, the meeting accepted the rationality of this appraisal. Auckland joined with the other dissenting universities in rejecting Victoria's proposal. This does not mean, of course, that Auckland rejects Victoria's motives in making the suggestion. On the contrary, a motion was passed affirming our support for the principles underlying the boycott scheme. It is simply that the boycott is not, at this juncture, the best and most effective means of gaining public support for those principles.

The question naturally arises, if we are not to carry out a boycott, what methods can we use. Several proposals were put to the meeting; all were accepted. First, it was agreed, on Mr Mountain's instigation, that a petition be drawn up and presented to the Prime Minister, outlining the grievances of New Zealand students, and of Auckland students in particular, and calling on the Government to act. The details of those grievances need not be included here; they are well enough known to students. Principally, of course, so far as we in Auckland are concerned, it is the building delays and the general lack of facilities that we should be up in arms over.

Briefly, the meeting decided to send the petition, to organise an open day at this university so that the public could see at first hand the conditions that are already threatening to stifle the academic and cultural life of the university. Further, AU's delegates to Council were instructed to seek, in co-operation with the representatives of the other universities, effective nationwide schemes of protest. Finally, in response to heated cries for action from certain members, a motion was passed calling on all students to write a personal registered letter to the Prime Minister, the result being a positive deluge of protest. The Prime Minister's reaction is still a matter for

delightful anticipation.

Whether Mr Holyoake will ever actually read any of these letters is, to say the least, a matter of somewhat doubtful conjecture. But that is not the point. The purpose of the letter-writing, as of the open day and even the petition, is to arouse public interest and sympathy. These moves are, in short, publicity stunts, albeit for a worthy cause. If the students will put some effort into such means of protest, they could be most effective, they could directly lead to the alleviating of some of our complaints. Whether our efforts will be effective only time will tell. And there's not a great deal of time to play around with...

INSIDE

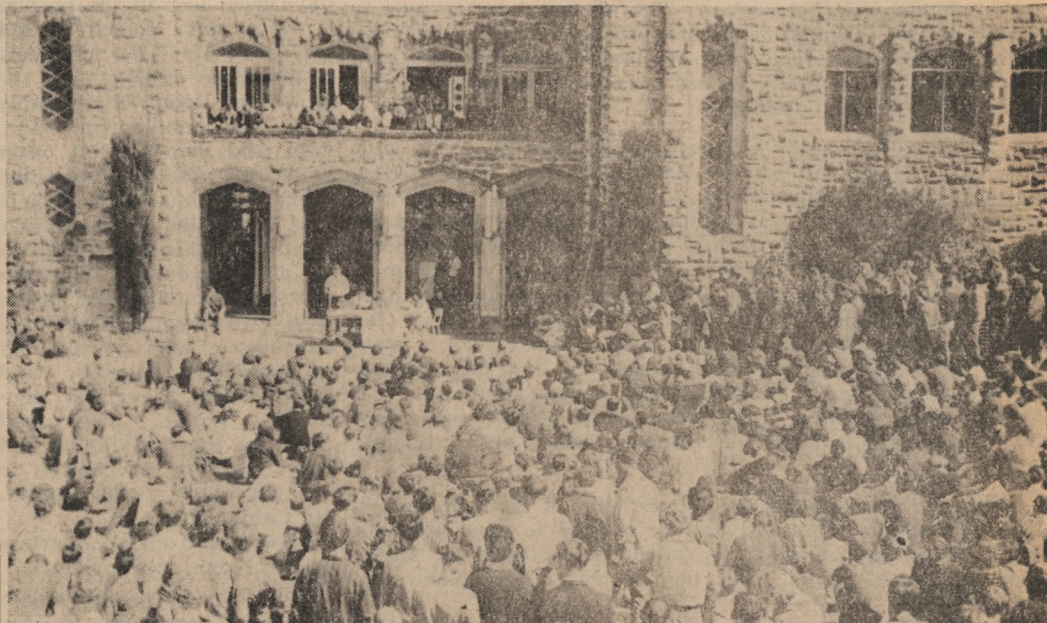
Censorship

Apartheid

Building Delay

Aussie Universities

Reviews



2,000 Students in Quad

EDITORIAL

UNIVERSITIES?

"Boycott" and "strike" are serious words indeed. They are the last resort of those who cannot get their injustices remedied by any other means. They are employed when reports, requests, delegations and petitions have failed. However, there is something incongruous in their use by the Universities of Auckland and Victoria. The incongruousness lies in the double facts that New Zealand is a Welfare State and the somewhat fatuous truism that the two institutions in question are universities. For the matter over which the trouble has arisen are matters which it is supposedly the duty of a Welfare State to deal with. And without the need for protests to call attention to them. The two major points are — a delay in the building scheme which will cripple university expansion — and the anomalies in the present bursary scheme which means the exclusion of otherwise acceptable students on economic grounds.

Such schemes should not need boycotts and strikes by students to get them remedied. A university is a basic and valuable part of any civilised community. It is the biggest factory for brains, the best intellectual workshop and the largest wholesaler of the country's leaders. As such it ranks as one of the country's most important primary industries and deserves the protection and encouragement that these receive.

In countries overseas, universities do have this standing; one of the first things put into operation in the new state of Zambia was a large, well-endowed and financially secure university. The USA has introduced a multi-million dollar scheme for two-year universities for students who would not derive the maximum benefit from a full university course but require a higher level of education than that of the High School. Universities matter in these countries. Their governments can see the tremendous potential force of students and the great value of training at the level of degree standards.

However, in New Zealand this situation is not evident. Judging from the interest and concern the government has not taken in the problems of university expansion and student accommodation (problems which have been apparent for years) and taking into account the attitude of the public to students in general, New Zealand is not concerned with the potential of its universities; indeed it is unconscious of the role of a university in shaping a country's future. New Zealand purports to be a Welfare State and prides itself that its educational system is first-class. New Zealand must stop playing ostriches; as long as its universities are crippled by lack of lecture rooms and adequate facilities for study, by insufficient grants for research, and by a shortage of student hostels, then its education system is only a laughing stock.

The government has explained its reasons for delaying the implementation of the building scheme by saying that New Zealand is suffering from a dangerous period of inflation. The government must be made to see that a country like New Zealand, which should be vitally concerned with progress, cannot afford to combat possible inflation by excluding from its universities the potential leaders of the future.

Nor is the delay in university expansion the only way in which the government's policy is denying the country the right to have scientists, teachers, economists, doctors, lawyers, writers and philosophers. The present bursary scheme which forces so many students to support themselves by part-time jobs and then make it almost impossible for them to continue at university is also losing a great proportion of the country's potential brains.

Perhaps the reason for the appalling apathy of the citizens and government of New Zealand toward their universities is the prevalent belief that universities are merely hotbeds of drunkenness and immorality, and that all students are dirty, ill-mannered, useless young people, who do nothing but make nuisances of themselves and waste civic money. As is usual the many are being judged by the few. Perhaps if the critics stopped to consider the graduates of today (the scientists and intellectuals who have created such a good name for NZ overseas) and remembered that these people were once university students with the same reputation that present students have, these same critics would realise that far from being a nuisance, students are a very valuable commodity.

But if New Zealand cannot see this of its own accord, if it does not value its universities enough to give them not only the minimum, but fully adequate facilities for study, then we, the students, must use boycotts and strikes until they do see.

And if they still will not see, then God Defend New Zealand.

Student booze

Sir,

Our President, Mr Katavich, has made a lamentable blunder in the announcement of intention to make application for a licence to sell liquor in the new student building. Why did he have to mention this at a time when concern for improved condition of higher education was beginning to consolidate in nationwide protest. Whether justifiably or not, agitation for improved facilities and opportunities is going to be associated, in the public mind, with the desire for drinking facilities. This idea is abhorrent to more than teetotallers.

Further, the announcement itself, apart from its timing, is quite surprising. Much support up to this stage has been given on the implied assurance that liquor will not be retailed in the new building. If this is the case, Association is guilty of a gross breach of faith. If this is not the case, why has such an important decision been shrouded in silence up to this point? Who made the decision? On what authority was it made? When was it made? Such a departure from the accepted policy of the Association and University requires much more than a mere statement by the President to give it effect.

Sir, much more is needed to be said promptly about such matters of the Association is not to jeopardise the respect it may have.

Robert Jensen.

In his bonnet?

Sir,

A pox and a profanation upon those who take my name in vain. Mr B. F. Babington submitted a letter of resignation to Mr A. Katavich before he left Auckland for Wellington. The letter was never replied to. It could not have been lost in the post as it was not posted — but placed in Mr Katavich's correspondence cubicle in the Executive Room. Presumably it is still mouldering there with God knows what other important missives (bookshop briefs, communiques from Viet Nam, libel writs, musty doughnuts, Christmas riddles) — a sad comment on the state of something or other. Also, two members of the Executive, who presumably approved the splenetic and misinformed paragraph concerning myself, were well aware of the fact that I had forwarded my resignation to the President. (Miss Jannif, Mr Caldwell).

Apologies from all quarters would seem appropriate.

N.B. For those interested: the book featured in the photograph of the ex-Societies' Rep in the last issue of

Eleven

Craccum, is "Collected Sonnets of Edna St Vincent Millay." Mr Babington is poking out his tongue at a photographic machine, not the poet, or the esteemed executive of the University. (Mr Babington is spelt with 2, not 3 B's please. A pleasing assonance — B's please!)

B. F. Babington

Library

Sir,

It is about time the Students' Association did something to help students get a better deal from the Library. At present it is run on the basis of convenience to the librarians rather than of service to students. The attitude of those in power seems to be that the library is there to provide pleasant occupations for librarians — the fact that it is supposed to serve the student and academic body is incidental.

Take, for instance, the opening time: 9.30 a.m. — by this time by comparison, most businesses have been going for an hour-and-a-half. The student who travels to the city with a working parent has from 8 till 9.30 to fill in waiting for the opportunity to be able to do some work. Also the student who has his own transport has little chance of finding parking anywhere near the Varsity at 9.30 a.m. Although not so noticeable early in the year, there is an obvious need for the library to be opened at least an hour earlier as evidenced by the dozens of students waiting around for the doors to be opened and the speed with which the library is filled. Yet, attempts to have this situation remedied were refused on the grounds that it would cause too much inconvenience and difficulty. Inconvenient, I dare say, in that an earlier opening would clash with morning tea, and a difficulty in that the librarians would have to start work some time before nine. If the book bureaucrats claim that it is not convenient to open the library at nine in the morning, then it should not be convenient for the library to be opened until ten o'clock at night — yet it is.

The library would get much more use and be of much more service if the death watch from 9 p.m. till 10 p.m. was dropped and it opened an hour earlier in the morning. But then the "inconvenience" to a few librarians must come before the needs of hundreds of students.

Last year Miss Jannif managed to get the hours at the weekends extended for the last term, which was some help, but she was a bit too late to prevent the farce of study week. During this week, when there are no

lectures, the student is supposed to prepare for terms' tests, etc. The only trouble is that librarians consider that they should have a week's holiday with the result that the library is open from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. and for three hours on Saturday. When any part-time student, who has lectures outside working hours, is supposed to use the library I don't know. And from experience I can say that there is nothing more frustrating than to leave work early, rush up to the library to take out a book and then be told by something called a librarian that "Books are not issued after fifteen minutes before closing time!" The only opportunity for part-timers, and for that matter, students who have to work during vacations, to use the library during study week and two of the vacations is for three hours on Saturday.

If the Students' Association was interested in helping students other than themselves then situations such as now exist in the library would not occur. It is obvious that their sole representative was unable to achieve anything substantial against "the system," yet any sign of unified action or protest from the Association has been, not unexpectedly, absent.

Fed Up Bookie.

Why, men?

Sir,

As a woman and as a student, I wish to express the extreme distaste with which I view the attitude of the male students at Auckland University to the women. Their general unconcern at women's presence — off and on campus — exemplified by not granting ordinary precedence anywhere to women, by swearing, repeating indecent jokes in their presence and by suppressing women on every possible opportunity has its equal, I feel, in no other institution in progressive civilization, let alone universities, where, having since attained and exceeded elementary standards of conduct, scholars presumably seek to refine their knowledge and their ideals.

This uncivilized attitude, which defies all principles of decency, was in evidence at the meeting of Executive on Wednesday, March 24, which I attended. When the Woman Vice-President attempted to make a single request — that one telephone be allowed the women students — she was immediately and continually shouted down, laughed at and suppressed by all the men representatives, including the President, in an insulting manner, and was forced to know what goes on at these meetings?

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Mr Millett's recent state-
ment that AU needs better
teachers, lecturers and lec-
tures prompted me to give
my views on the subject as
a fresher. My experiences of
lectures has not been confined
to the last month or so; I

attended lectures at a Con-
gress in February and also at
odd times during the last two
years. One of my impressions
of AU, is that it has too many
bad lecturers. These are by
no means confined to Stage I
lecturers; some of the Pro-
fessors and Senior Lecturers
are just as bad.

For instance, a certain re-
latively young Professor who,
to judge by his Harvard
degrees, is a brilliant man,
but as a lecturer is without
confidence in himself, stands
in front of what he has
written on the blackboard,
and talks in a whisper. An-
other man, at the Technical
Institute, has a clearly aud-
ible voice but his speech is
quite incomprehensible. An-
other Professor's writing is
very difficult to read at a
distance.

A Physics Lecturer using
unduly long and complicated
proofs and who fails to give
a modern concept of scien-
tific teory and method. A
Senior Lecturer who punctu-
ates every phrase with "um"
(a particularly exasperating
habit). No doubt there are
more examples of ill-trained
lecturers, but my intention is
to show that there are far
too many bad lecturers at
this university.

But having abused the lec-
turers, I must also offer a
solution to the problem of
improving the lecturing tech-
niques. The Government (i.e.,
the Education Department)
should train University lec-
turers just as it trains college
teachers. I admit that it does
not always do this job effi-
ciently, but at least it would
erase some of the more ser-
ious faults in our lecturers.
Failing that, there are private
tutoring schools offering
courses in teaching, as well
as much pertinent literature.
Finally, I think that any con-
scientious lecturer would try
to be aware of his faults and
correct them as well as he
is able.

L. J. Winnbust.
We are interested in hear-
ing further opinions on this
topic as material for a survey.

Sir,
The article entitled "Crystal-
lized Simplicity" shook me to
my simple roots.
Surely your correspondent
is able to condense his tedious
and grossly bewildering psy-
chological diagnosis of a
couple of nuts, into a couple
of paragraphs? It left me
wondering whether a person
capable of submitting an ar-
ticle of this calibre should
not be submitted to a review
similar to the one he meted
out.

I appreciate the difficulty
your paper is experiencing in
drawing the science factions
into the ranks — but I im-
plore you, Sir, please try
again!

Crystallized Simpleton.

Specials

Sir,
Action by groups around the
university for immediate
Government approval for the
construction of various new
buildings at this and other
Universities in New Zealand
prompts me to write.

It has occurred to me that
the University Administration
has not yet done everything
possible to relieve the conges-
tion apart from throwing up
the odd contemporary build-
ing (some of them very old)
and agitating for more per-
manent buildings.

Some of the problems could
perhaps be resolved by the
reintroduction of a system of
Special Examinations in Feb-
ruary in which students who
have failed a unit by a few
marks could be given the
opportunity to repeat the de-
gree examinations without re-
peating the full year.

The merits of such a system
are as obvious as they are
numerous. Fewer repeated
units can only result in less
time spent as the University
which must in turn result in
less overcrowding, less ex-
pense to the student and the
University, and greater pro-
ductivity (this latter ploy has
a socialistic appeal — please
note).

Similar systems are in prac-
tice in many overseas Uni-
versities and in some of the
Professional Schools in New
Zealand. Why not at Auck-
land?

John O'Brien.

Weapons

Sir,
Recent protests by leading
Anglicans over the Vietnam-
ese War show an unbalanced
evaluation.

At the same time as pro-
testing to the United States
over the use of such weap-
ons as tear gas, which, inci-
dentally, every National Ser-
viceman experiences during
training, should we not pro-
test to the Chinese and North
Vietnam Communist Govern-
ments over their aggression
and infiltration into South
Vietnam.

The use of "horror" weap-
ons is not to be condoned,
but I have yet to hear of a
weapon which is not horrible
and, surely, the gravest threat
to human dignity is the use
of innocent women and child-
ren as a human shield.

David Wright

Action

Sir,
At the "interesting meet-
ing" on March 30, 1965, a
motion proposing that a peti-
tion be sent to the Prime
Minister was sent. A further
motion that students send
registered letters to the PM
was also passed.

Sir, what use are the mo-
tions? How many petitions to
the New Zealand Government
have ever resulted in any-
thing? Will anyone read let-
ters written by students, or
will the PM simply buy a
larger waste paper basket?

Approximately 1500 stu-
dents attended the meeting —
all drawn by the magic word
— boycott. Whether or not
this is the answer, (to hold
a boycott), does not follow
from this fact of LARGE
ATTENDANCE, but surely it
is evident that students were
attracted by the prospect of
more positive action at long
last. 1500 students marching
down Queen Street can cause
a lot of attention to be given
to our needs, and this need
not be unfavourable atten-
tion. Other forms of direct
action are also self-evident.
It seems obvious that more
students would be willing to
participate in direct action
than in writing letters to the
PM costing 1/4 for postage
and registration.

In this we are like the
majority of citizens — we
like action — we need action
to stir us — it is only action
that will draw us out! Large
demonstrations, physical dem-
onstrations, will always get

results.
It is not too late, Sir, for
the students and Staff of this
University to take direct ac-
tion. Let us hope we can do
it.

James H. Mitchell.

Entrancing

Sir,
We, the undersigned, have
noticed advertisements in
Craccum concerning hypnosis
as an aid to "better concen-
tration," improved memory,
and the solution of personal
problems."

We are concerned that these
advertisements should appear
in our student newspaper,
and we would request Crac-
cum in the interests of its
readers to obtain aad pub-
lish further information con-
cerning the validity of these
claims, in a form which can
be subjected to independent
scrutiny.

K. Bensley,
B. Douglas,
K. Franklin,
R. O'Shae.

Ed.— We have written to
Jayson Hypnotherapy Clinic,
enclosing a copy of your let-
ter. Any further action will
rest until we receive a reply
from them.

IN A NUTSHELL

Two issues having been disseminated, it is time for
Craccum to come forth into the searing sun of student scorn
and standing stoically to its stations; to state its staff, its
aims and policy.

STAFF:
Editor: C. Moir.
Political Editor: J. Mitchell.
Editorial Staff: C. Craig, D. Fleming, M. Morrissey, E.
Allman-Marchant L. Lelaula, W. Montgomerie, B.
Kokoma, G. Burrell, O. Whimp, K. Daniels, D. How-
ard, J. O'Leary, J. Powell.
Photographers: P. Howatt, I. Maxted, G. Thorne.
Cartoonist: A. Nannestad.
Secretary: Angela Jelacich.
Business Manager: J. Fleming.
Distribution: N. Archer, J. Fris, J. Fleming.

Craccum '65 aims at being a "student directed news-
paper." Each of those words mean something. Craccum will
be student orientated and so will seek to publish articles
which will interest the student as an academic, as a member
of Stud. Assn., as an individual striving for culture, as a
unit in world student organisations and in civic, national and
international communities. Nor will it fail to remember that
students are fond of satire, humour and light relief. What
Craccum does NOT aim to be an eclectic magazine per-
petrated solely for the carthartic pleasure of its editor and
staff.

It depends solely on the offerings it receives from stu-
dents.

It intends to cover the fields of Stud. Assn. and general
AU news, news from other student bodies, politics, social
comment and international affairs. Each issue will contain
something on literature, drama, music, fine arts or films. It
will attempt to be funny and/or satirical, to cater for sport
and to cover academic issues arising from various faculties.
Apart from that, it will publish any comment or opinion by
any member of the university, under-grad, grad, academic,
administrative or maintenance staff member. Any and every
copy is welcome.

Please print or, preferably, type all articles on, preferably
quarto size. Double-space — one side of page only. All arti-
cles must be signed though pseudonyms may be used in
addition.



VAMPIRES AT AU
288 students gave blood

STUDENT LIAISON PORTFOLIO

In reviewing the position of Student Liaison, what it has achieved, what it is supposed to concern itself with the extra activities, it is practical to go to the TENTH SCHEDULE of the Constitution first.

TENTH SCHEDULE: — Student Liaison

1. The Student Liaison Committee (hereinafter called the Committee) shall be appointed as soon as possible in each Association year and is hereby given the following powers and duties.

(i) To assist the SLO in his duties.

(ii) To conduct, control and arrange all matters concerned with NZUSA. Travel and Exchange Scheme.

(iii) To conduct and control any functions arranged for the orientation of students each year.

This is ALL that is in the Schedule relating to the duties of the SLO which as can be seen are extremely narrow. The portfolio has expanded and now embraces a much wider scope of activities and a constitutional change is therefore strongly advised.

Section 34, Clause (vii) of the Rules, however, does add this:—

"The Student Liaison Officer shall be Liaison Officer between the Executive and students as a whole and shall be concerned with the welfare of students particularly those not living in Auckland and of non-European origin and shall be Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Executive for the purposes as provided in the Tenth Schedule hereto shall be and shall be deemed part of the rules."

From this then it would seem that all the SLO has to do to abide by the Constitution is:—

- (1) Orientation
- (2) The Annual Australian Cheap Rates Air Fares
- (3) Overseas Student Welfare.

There is also this general clause of Executive and student go-between. In hard facts though there are only the two jobs.

It is up to you to assess how well those have been done.

Now let us look at what had been generally accepted as official SL duties and have

been performed accordingly. Starting from June we have:

1. **Employment Bureau** — involves writing to about 100 firms and advertising for student employment; organising a means of displaying and handing these jobs to students. This runs before the Christmas holidays start. (There were 80 students placed.)

2. **Accommodation:** Until recently sundry enquiries about accommodation and requests for same handled by SL Committee. Volume not that large as most internal students fix themselves. However, it did become out of hand during enrolment and orientation this year. This year, because of tax concessions to widows, requests for boarders were tremendous. Administration are now handling all accommodation because of pressure from Exec.

3. **Enrolment.** This is self-evident. I cannot think why it was not included in the schedule.

4. **Student Handbook.** This needs no explaining.

5. **School Tours.** During August and late July many visits to Auckland schools were

made by members of the committee. It is usual to make trip up North or South Island year also, but no time available for this.

6. **Elections.** Apparently is the Student Liaison Officer responsibility.

Recent developments year:—

1. **Discount Scheme:** Exec are responding very well letters sent requesting student discounts.

2. **"This Is The Week Is":** This is obviously a Student Liaison Officer function and has been taken over again from the Public Relations Committee.

3. **Film Screenings:** Have been primarily staffed by members of the Student Liaison Committee.

4. **Student ID Card System:** Entirely the work of Student Liaison Committee.

5. **Ad Hoc Sub-Committee:** tot investigate election procedure: Under the chairmanship of SLO.

6. **Flatting and Expenses Surveys:** Carried out by member of the committee.

—Russell Armitage, SLO

YOU JUDGE

A Craccum reporter interviewed Miss Abida Jannif, Chairman of Cafeteria and Catering Committees about the increase in prices of food served in the Cafeteria. Miss Jannif said the Cafeteria committee during the past three weeks had carried out surveys of opinions expressed by the users of the Cafeteria. The consolidated result on the quantity and quality of the food:

Comments	Tea	Lunch
Very Good	10	4
Good	24	27
Reasonable	37	40
Poor	9	18
Total No.	—	—
Surveyed	80	89

These results showed that the majority of the students were satisfied with the quality and quantity of food but thought that the prices of the basics, e.g., pies and sandwiches, were too high. Acting on the results of the survey, the committee recommended to the Executive that

the prices of these items remain stable. The Cafeteria Committee met to negotiate these recommendations. The new prices are:—

Main evening meal with 2 slices of bread and butter and cup of tea

Cup of tea with milk and sugar

Meat sandwiches

Other meat sandwiches

Meat pies in bag

Meat pies on plate with gravy and sauce

Meat pies with potato and one vegetable

Bread rolls, filled

Soups, all varieties

Cornish pasties will be the same as pies in all cases.

Miss Jannif said that:

Suggestions from students will continue to govern recommendations of the Cafeteria Committee. If you have any suggestions please write to the Cafeteria Committee, c/o Students' Association.



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Is it elegant?

Is it grand?

Is it merry?

NO! It's a combination of all these.

What is it? CAPPING BALL, of course. The wonder of it lies in the fact that Peter Debreceeny and the Social Committee have arranged for it to be held at the Peter Pan this year, so that the screaming thousands will not be turned down this year.

out on Tuesday, May 4, to restrain the gigantic The riot squads will be mob that neglected to pay 30/- — for a double ticket — so don't procrastinate — buy now and be merry later at the CAPPING BALL, 1965!!



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AU FACTS AND FIGURES

According to the Student Liaison Officer's records there is a total of 5,380 students at Auckland University this year. of which 1,902 (35 per cent) are freshers; 1,124 (21 per cent) are second year students; 583 (11 per cent) are in their fourth year; 359 (7 per cent) fifth year students; and 660 (12 per cent) are in their sixth or later years.

Of these, 15 per cent have their own flats, some 14 per cent board, 13 per cent live in hostels, and the remaining 58 per cent stay at home. A recent survey of 60 students showed that 90 per cent wanted to own a flat, while 100 per cent of students wishing to move to a hostel were flatting on their own. The average rent paid was £2/15/-.

More figures:— the total attendance for Orientation camp to 10,460 with the greater crowds at the various dance and films. The Judo and Fencing displays, the Jazz and Orchestral concerts, and the University Chapel Service also had large attendances. did the talk by Lee Kuan Yew (the Prime Minister of Singapore), and the address by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Ramsey.

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Grand Establishment

As Mr Rust Mills said, "An establishment implies exclusiveness." For the uninitiated, Grand Establishment is an exclusive drinking club with limited membership. They launched their year with an open GELP (Grand Establishment Licensed Party) II in the traditional style. (See Craccum, Vol. 39, issue II). At the AGM on March 26, support and collectors were noted for the Churchill Memorial Fund, also, the Star Hotel's "Blue Room" was chosen as venue for the first annual dinner, for which a donation of £15 was received from 'Outspoke.'

Grand Establishment seems to be broadening their scope of activities, and it is to the good of AU if they continue in their policy of full support for worthy causes, both on campus and around town.

All students, especially freshers, are welcome to apply for membership of GE — the club hopes to counter apathy to non-profit-making organisations, their activities are varied and their socials remain fluid.

SCM

Auckland University Student Christian Movement has as its basis — "The Word of God witnessed by prophets and apostles in Holy Scripture and affirmed by the

SOMETHING FOR WOMEN

Miss Jannif reported at the last Executive meeting that she is investigating the possibility of University silk scarves for women students. Miss Jannif would welcome any suggestions for the design.

Last Idealist Gone For Ever

Mr William Millet has resigned from the position of Public Relations Officer. Following a dramatic performance at the AGM on March 25, which culminated in his tearing off his executive tie as a symbol of his final rejection of this mob of immoral dealists," Mr Millet handed in a written resignation. Too many students have failed to realise that Mr Millet's actions were prompted in every case by a sincere belief that he was righting wrongs, and for this he can only be respected even if his methods were not orthodox.

Church in its worship and its creeds."

The aims of this well-organised and smoothly running movement include "to challenge students to commit themselves to Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour and to bear witness to Him in word and action," also, to work for the recognition in the thought and life of Auckland University of the Lordship of Jesus Christ over the world and the whole life of man."

Every Monday from 1 to 1.15 p.m., a service is held in the Maclaurin Chapel and meetings are held every Friday at 1 p.m. Weekday study groups are dealing with "Modern Theologians," Economic Power and Political Responsibility," and Corinthians.

Anyone who can "earbash" an audience on anything of relevance to 'Varsity or SCM' will have ample opportunity in a new venture to be instituted in Term II — "SCM Soapbox." Those interested, contact John McKean, phone 14-257.

The Semadar Society

On Wednesday, the 24th of March, this new society was affiliated to the Auckland University Students' Association. Its aims are — "To foster an interest in the Bible in its broad cultural affiliations." This is not a denominational organisation. Although many of the founder members are theologians and active members of church groups, they represent all faiths. The driving force of the society stems from the Biblical History and Literature classes both past and present, but membership is open to all students who look on the Bible as "a set of documents whose contents express History, Literature and Theology." All three are inter-

preted and estimated in varying ways.

The Executive has expressed the wish that this society represent the University and not merely a single faculty, and this has been adhered to in the election of officers. Professor J. E. Morton, Head of the Department of Zoology, who has an impressive knowledge of Christian theology, is the President of the Semadar Society. The student committee is gathered from the faculties of Education, Music, Classics and Science and the society will get under way with a series of lectures to be announced soon. It is hoped that many students will attend — this society needs every support to get going smoothly — and will make their interest known to the Committee by suggesting topics.

The progress of the Semadar Society will be watched with interest.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded?

What has happened to some of the societies around this campus? There was a time when such institutions as Conservative Society were on the enrolment Societies List, when Socratic Society was a working organisation. Their boxes contain dated notes from August, 1964, and apparent enrolment cards from the beginning of the year. Things have become run down in this department, and it is to be hoped that either these now-defunct organisations are resurrected or either their correspondence is brought up to date and they are officially closed, although everything should be done to help them back into working order while the academic year is still young.

NEW SOCIETIES REP

The position of Societies' Representative has been ably filled by Chris Gordon-Craig, a student of merit and long-standing at AU. He has plans to deal efficiently with inter-society liaison and to bring grants up to date. Asked to give us his ideas on the effective organisation and duties of his portfolio, Mr Craig said:

"The position of Societies' Rep. has been allowed to fall into a state of decay as to its responsibilities and aims. Not only should it serve to make recommendations between all societies and Exec., but also between the societies themselves. It can, indeed, be a



Chris Craig

DON'T LOOK NOW

But there's something behind the curtain, namely Revue, 1965. As is usual about this time of year 200-odd students are giving up large amounts of time and energy to getting the Revue on-stage at the end of April. The Revue for 1965 is His Majesty's Theatre, where "Nnts in May No. 1" played to capacity houses in 1963.

This year's show promises to be every bit as good as the former one, and in addition is an all-student effort. Director Roger Simpson has gathered around him a talented and hard-working team and by vigorous organisation has the varied cogs in a large and complex machine turning smoothly. Unless you get caught up in it, it is easy to overlook just how complex it is. There are about twenty different departments such as

script, production, wardrobe, music, and sets which must all work together in relative harmony and efficiency to produce a good Revue.

Script was finished on time this year and casting was completed soon after the start of term. Rehearsals are now well under way as Producer John Dixon and musical director Ulric Burstein strive to develop the hitherto largely untapped talents of the cast. Sets are being built and painted in Wright Stephenson's woolstore in Beach Road. Costumes are taking shape in the wardrobe room in Hut 6. The publicity campaign is under way.

Don't look now — but how about looking at the finished product between April 28 and May 8? Student concession bookings will be open after Easter.



Tripping the light fantastic

It has been urged that more inter-society events, cultural activities and so on, be instituted around 'Varsity, such as a co-operative Class. Soc — Lit Soc. Evening, or Political Sciences — International Relations Club debates, etc. This could conceivably be extended to embrace every club, every faculty, and serve to achieve to a degree, the greatly-needed communication between societies. The new Societies Rep. may have something up his sleeve as regards co-operative efforts and indeed as regards boosting aid and interest generally in his special portfolio.

LAST YEAR'S WAS TERRIFIC —

THIS YEAR'S WILL BE EVEN BETTER!

CAPPING BALL

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Intriguing Infernal Machine

"The Infernal Machine" is a verbose and unwieldy play. To instil action and tension into its three-hour length is a challenging prospect which was not entirely in Roger Mitchell's production. An initial difficulty was a technical failure resulting in the loss of the introductory voice.

Roger Oakley and Kevin Wilson ploughed manfully into the opening sequences involving the apparition of King Laius. Both, however, lacked certainty and control in their movements. The captain (Russell Pegler) had more bite in his stern impatience but remained stilted in action and unconvincing in anger.

Jocasta (Cheryll Sotheran) was a mixture of strength and weakness. Tiresias' help up the stairs emphasised the demands of her royalty; Cheryll Sotheran played her as tired and infirm, which tended to clash with her sharp, clear, commanding voice, employed (with few lapses) intelligently and rhythmically yet with little tonal variation. In her maternally-inclined scenes with Oedipus, she seemed often remote — with more control and definition this could have been an interesting interpretation.

TIRESIAS MOST SKILLED

Of the major roles, Robert Shaw's Tiresias was the most skilled and persistent, adroitly matching a priestly voice with a seer's gesture. He was shrewdly placed at the centre back stage on a prominence so that the ominous beacon-

like glare of his eyes flashed a striking contrast to the elegantly etched hand that gestured admonition to Oedipus and counsel to Jocasta. He thus conveyed the fluidity of Tiresias' perception with the immobility of his position consummating an internal conflict between the full statement of his divination, and a possible jealousy of Oedipus's growth to power.

The Sphinx and Anubis were both disappointing. Anubis's magnificently monstrous appearance was belied by the ordinariness and rather casual quality of Barry Dorking's voice. A necessary sense of mystery was absent, only the ghost (Roger Mitchell) gave a semblance of the unknown with a hoarse whisper.

The expectation of a monotoned Sphinx was fulfilled without, however, the appropriate overtone of psychic terror. Rosemary Whillans mustered enough spite to be nasty but insufficient venom to be threatening. The long incantation over the writhing Oedipus lacked the vigour inherent in its rhetoric. Similarly Pat Pryor sped through the Theban matron's narration without an adequate variation of acceleration.

As Oedipus, Robert Leek had the youthful confidence and energetic arrogance of movement, though his naturally resonant voice was oddly at first a disadvantage, asserting a maturity subsequently effective in Acts III and IV in such poetic praise of Jocasta as: "A young girl's face is as boring as a white page on which my eyes can read nothing moving."

At the rapid climax Cocteau, like Shakespeare in Hamlet, demands instantaneous plural shock reaction as the principals are destroyed.

TENSION NOT HIGH

Since tension never runs high in Cocteau's play, one simply fails to react when Oedipus emerges bloody-eyed, and Jocasta pallidly resurrected. To make this successful an enormous static intensity would have to be projected. Neither Jocasta nor Oedipus generated this powerful but burnt-out aftermath — they simply relaxed. Much of the blame can be attributed to the original myth and Cocteau's failure to reduce the histrionic element in the various premonitions of disaster (Jocasta's panic at people standing on her scarf, etc.). The impending doom so pretentiously stressed in the introductory voice reaches farcical heights in the reading of Tiresias' eyes and the stagey discovery of Oedipus's holed feet.

The production had the advantage of well placed, strongly coloured sets (by Barry Watkins) in blue and flesh-red and a bold, showy face-mask thrown on the interval curtain imaginatively foreboding tragedy. Roger Mitchell's future choices and productions should prove intriguing.

—Mike Morrissey

SCIENCE STUDENTS CONFERENCE

A Science Student Conference is to be held at the Victoria University of Wellington from May 15 to May 21, 1965. This is the first conference of its kind ever to be held in New Zealand, and has been organised by students for students.

The conference is organised by the Science Club's Committee of Victoria University with the unifying theme of "Science in the Community." Various discussions, seminars, tours, and social activities are arranged so that all disciplines and interests of scientists and laymen will be catered for. The discussions and seminars are being led by qualified people in their respective fields and many eminent names will be associated with the conference. Some examples taken from the conference programme are:— Pure vs Applied Science; Science and Religion (Professor Lawden Head, Mathematics Dept., Canterbury; Dean Hurst, Dean of Wellington); Government vs University Research (Dr. Llewellyn, Chairman, University Grants Committee; Dr. Hamilton, Permanent Secretary, DSIR); Science Opportunities in New Zealand; and many more. The conference will be opened by Sir Ernest Marsden. Seminars on Space and Antarctic Research are to be given. The National Aeronautical and Space Administration (USA) are assisting with the Space Research Seminar.

We, who are organising this conference, are anxious to make this venture a success and a lot of work has been done in order to achieve this. It is hoped that this may become an annual event and

that the universities should take turns in sponsoring. We have had much support from large firms who have helped to finance the conference and who have provided facilities for tours of the premises.

This Conference should be of interest to all students of the universities. Facilities are provided for accommodation and all will be made most welcome. A conference fee of £3 is charged. This should be sent, along with a completed enrolment form (available from your Students' Association Office) to:—

Miss Alona Cameron
81 Fairlie Terrace,
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Ed—This will be followed in next issue by programme

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Century: High Wind in Jamaica Anthony Quinn
Rhino James Coburn
Harry Yardine
Shirley Eaton

M.G.M. Great Parade of Comedies

Plaza: Sound of Music Julie Andrews
Lido: Lesson in Love Ingmar Bergman

KERRIDGE ODEON

St. James: Flight to Ashai Yul Brynner
Seventh Dawn William Holden
Regent: Leather Boys Sandra Dee
I'd Rather Be Rich
Embassy: Toys in the Attic Audrey Hepburn
My Fair Lady Rex Harrison
Odeon: Behold a Pale Horse Gregory Peck
A Shot in the Dark Peter Sellers

ART EXHIBITIONS

John Leech
April 5 - April 21: An exhibition of oils depicting scenes on the Northland coast, by Helen Brown
New Vision
April 12 - April 26: A selection of paintings and relief prints by Theo Schoon. Also some work by Phillip Trusttum, a promising Christchurch painter.
In May: A combined exhibition by Patricia Perrin pottery, and Kees Hos, prints.
Uptown
In May: Combined collection representing about 50 New Zealand artists.

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Censorship Within NZBC

The February issue of the New Zealand Journalists' Association newspaper, the "Journalist", alleged that the External Affairs Department was vetting TV news films about Malaysia and that much of the commentary about them had been rewritten to conform with NZ attitudes.

"Truth", March 10, carried a denial by the Department. Neither Mr Holyoake nor the acting director of the NZBC, Mr Sceats, denied the news allegation, and the director-general, Mr Stringer, upon arriving back on duty, refused to comment.

Subsequently, the editor of the Journalist, Mr Walsh, said that a memo had at one stage been posted on the wall of the NZBC's newsroom saying that Sukarno was not to be shown in too favourable a light. He reiterated that the news censorship allegation had not been answered.

Recently the director-general issued a statement for NZBC staff. The relevant section is published here.

"I have never issued a memo saying that President Sukarno was not to be shown in too favourable a light; and to the best of my knowledge no such memo has ever existed. What I have done — and may well do again if I think it necessary — is to impress on my news and current affairs staff that relationships between NZ and Indonesia are delicate, and to remind them of the responsibility with which we are charged by Act of Parliament that nothing in our transmissions must be offensive to public feeling or against the public interest. I have pointed out that care is necessary to ensure this when NZ troops are actively helping Malaysia against Indonesian confrontation.

"Then there is the allegation of censorship of some overseas film by the External

Affairs Dept. This, too, is a gross misconception. On a few occasions, I have invited experts in various fields — some from Government departments and some from other spheres — to view particular films and give me their opinion. Neither I nor most members of my staff would claim to be experts in all fields and other opinions—whether one agrees or disagrees with them — can be helpful in weighing up various considerations before making a judgment. To consider a variety of opinions, solicited or unsolicited, does not compromise independence; to refuse to consider such opinions would be irresponsible bureaucracy. But the final decision is taken by me alone, as Editor in Chief."

Through the verbiage several points are clarified. Probably Mr Sceats issued the memo and that it was withdrawn upon "Truth's" investigation, with Mr Stringer returning later. This is one explanation of his denial of a responsible journalist's allegation. There is no direct denial of direct news censorship, but a qualification. NZ troops are in combat in Malaysia. The NZBC cannot transmit material offensive to public feeling or public interest. The External

Affairs Dept. is consulted upon various considerations before a decision is made. The final responsibility is his.

The implication is that pro-Indonesian news, whether factual or not, may be offensive and should be handled delicately (avoided?).

This is the usual State rationale for news censorship. People cannot be trusted to form the "right" attitudes; opinions are moulded in the name of public interest. The same rationalisations were used during the World Wars; by President Kennedy on Cuba; in Vietnam; and is characteristic of Communist countries.

Added support to this interpretation of Stringer's attitudes is his part over the NZBC refusal to show a film of an interview hostile to De Gaulle. After much controversy Stringer appeared on TV. He said that it was his decision that it was not in the interests of NZ to show the film.

That this man considers he is the divine arbiter of public interest and has the power to act in accordance is, without doubt, dangerous. The NZBC needs a more impartial director.

—C. J. P.

Law Conference

The Conference on Law Reform will be held in Auckland University on April 22-23. Some of the highlights of the programme will be as follows:

Papers on:

'The Press in Relation to Parliament in the Courts.' (Sir Leslie Munro).

'The Role of the Judiciary in the Evolution of the Law.' (Mr Justice McGregor).

'Modern Trends in Legal Education.' (Professor Derham, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Monash University of Melbourne).

The organisers of the Conference

have managed to procure the foremost legal and political figures of New Zealand both to read papers and to comment upon them. The programme promises to be both entertaining and learned in the most complimentary connotations of the words.

In addition papers will be presented by Law Students for the Lord Denning Prize awarded for the original contribution to the history, philosophy exposition or criticism of the law, and the Constitutional Society Prize for a contribution to the enactment, codification or revision of some particular branch of the law.

Devil and the Nun

Director: Jersey Kawalerowicz.
Screen play: Tadeusz Konwicki and Jerzy Kawalerowicz.
Based on the novel by Jurek Twaskiewicz.
Photography: Jerzy Wojcik.
Music: Adam Walacinski.

When is a nun not a nun? When she changes her habits. "The Devil and the Nun" has a convent of nuns twitter with arms outstretched about their courtyard like a flock of white birds, allegedly devil-possessed. Such rare flights have infected a previous exorciser to the point where the stake was the only drastic cure. The scene is set for the arrival of Father Curyn (Meiczyslaw Voit), his body cough-racked by fasting, his eyes gauntly feverish, and eager to vanquish the Satanus ex machina.

He first encounters an earthy parish priest content with the nuns, saying: "If people see the devil, their faith grows" — a reasonable Christian theology at any time, though in whom their faith grows becomes a prominent problem: God or the Devil?

Eight of the Devils reside in the beauteous-faced Mother Superior (Lucyna Winnicka), on their initial meeting alluringly obsequious. She abruptly changes into a snarling wolverine creature victimised by the eighth devil, disturbingly named Dog's Tail (intentionally facetious?). The film has another odd clash of seriousness and flippancy in a subsequent sprinkling of Holy Water on the nuns, who flee with dainty devilry to all corners of the convent chapel.

Sister Margaret (Anna Cieplewska) is apparently immune to the diabolic visitations. She visits a nearby inn, however, allowing a faun-like innkeeper (delightfully impeded by Stanislaw Jasiukeiwicz) to induce her seducement. Yet the fault is principally hers and she pays the penalty for the prideful boast that the devils find her soul "hard" and her body "undesirable".

This sub-plot parallels the theme of Suryn's spiritual destruction, but first Kawalerowicz steers the relationship of priest and Mother Superior through a series of contacts and clashes fusing them in a surging empathy. The priest prays with closed eyes of love; she admires him yearningly, then rips off her veils. In the simultaneous self-flogging their exaggerated medieval mortification demonstrates painfully that such a concern was not necessarily rooted in masochism but in a sense of duty.

When his exorcisms fail, Suryn flees to a Rabbi (doubly acted by Voit), symbolically himself. Their problem is the same: evil. "What if Satan

created the world?" asks the Rabbi. As his people's spokesman he sums up their future in Poland and the future role of Suryn. "How many times is Abel killed by Cain?"

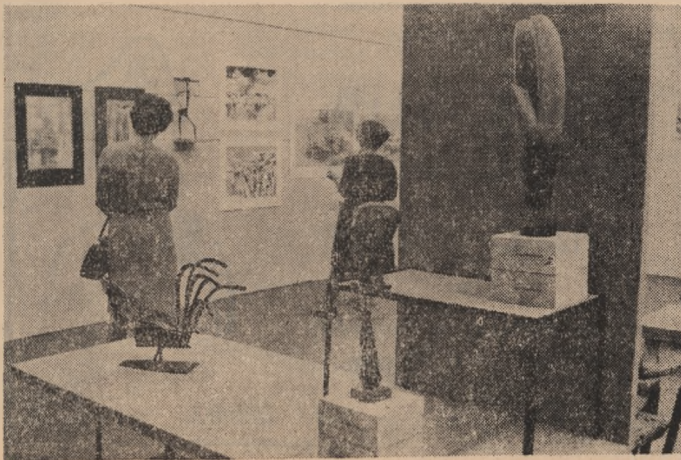
Following a cathartic kiss Suryn kills two Abels, conjecturing them innocent, to become a voluntary Cain. Their deaths are commanded by a misdirected love, compelling him to absorb Mother Joan's devils. There is an early suggestion of pride in Suryn, but it seems scarcely to invite his downfall, hence it is a tragic fruit, not a justified one. At the Dostoyevskian climax, the film fails and the unglimped murder is too quick for its implied dramatic demands.

Yet the film has a further moral, as one of the "innocent" victims admits to not praying to alleviate his father-hatred. In the priest's code, therefore, he would no longer be innocent and his (the priest's) act would cause moral evil beyond himself.

Throughout, the monastic clarity of the photography exemplifies the strong playing of Voit, similar though not as starkly powerful as Bergman's Max von Sydow. The film is less fatuous and self-indulgent than a lot of Bergman, though not so consistently brilliant. At the conclusion, Mother Joan reunites with Sister Margaret in an uncomfortably dewlasy shedding of tears, washing away the possibility of high tragedy.

Consistently, however, "The Devil and the Nun" explores the simple seriousness of pre-industrial monastic and rural life, illustrating a conviction in beliefs beyond passion or mere desire, beyond the frivolous hypocrisy which, if tragically misplaced, have an epic austerity often nobler than the rationalist hysteria and individual ego-assertion that has replaced them.

—Mike Morrissey



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TOURNAMENT PROSPECTS



AU Junior Eight

AU's prospects in Rowing lie mainly in the Eights — the 'Blue Riband' of University Rowing. With some astounding successes behind them this season — including the NZ Junior Eight Title, the crew's chances to recapture the NZU Eight Crown from Canterbury University look fine. The crew will be spearheaded by Engineering student and Tokyo Olympic Rep., Alister Dryden and Tony Gibson — member of the victorious West End crew in the New Zealand Senior Eight Championships. The

other six in the Eight line up:— Bob Buckett, Alan Perry, John Gibson, Brian Pearson, Tony Noyes, Colin Le Quesne and cox Tom McDonald. All have developed a tremendous team combination and, on current form, must be given every possibility to achieve their main ambition for the season.

Of the Fours, AU's No. 1 Novice Four is probably the most likely to take a major prize. The four rowers on the shell — Kevin Berry, Doug Godfrey and the Mansen twins — have shown con-

siderable potential, and under the tuition of Tokyo Olympic Rep., and former AU rower Peter Matieson, could cause a surprise upset.

Ninety-two Auckland University sportsmen and sports-women will compete in the 64th NZU Easter Tournament, to be held in Christchurch from Friday, April 16, 1965 to Tuesday April 20, 1965.

The NZU Easter Tournaments are unique to the University world — they are the only multi-sports contests held on a University national scale in the world.

The NZU Easter Tournament evolved in 1902 when students throughout the country met at Victoria University to have competition over three sports — Track and Field Athletics, Tennis and Debating (apparently Debating was classified as a sport at the turn of the century — however, it was abandoned from the programme in 1926).

For ten years Easter Tournament Shield was contested over, in these three competitions.

Outdoor Shooting was introduced in 1919 and Boxing in 1923 — Boxing was deleted from the list in 1957 through decline in interest.

By 1930, four additional sports had been included — women's Outdoor Basketball, Rowing, Swimming and Water Polo. Cricket was entered on the programme immediately after the Second World War and Yachting in 1958.

This year Volleyball is becoming a trial sport and if a success, will make the total official sports in the Tournament Handbook for 1966 reach ten.

AU is not contesting in either Outdoor Shooting or Volleyball at Christchurch.

Although the Tournament Shield is traditionally shared between CU and OU — AU has taken the coveted prize for the last three years.

University of Waikato will be a new entrant this Easter, joining University of Auck-

land, Victoria University of Wellington, Canterbury University, Otago University, Canterbury Agricultural College and Massey University of Manawatu in the various sports arenas and making it a national gathering of seven universities.

Over its 64 years, NZU Easter Tournament has not only established itself as the largest amateur multi-sports tourney held annually in New Zealand, producing tremendous University rivalry and great sporting performances, but has also created a fine sporting spirit which is invariably present, enabling students with similar interests to mix freely, establish permanent friendships, and gain tremendous experience and personal achievement — it is a privileged and unforgettable part of a student's education.

We extend our sincere congratulations to the students who have been selected in the 1965 team — we wish you the best of luck and hope that you enjoy your stay with CU to the fullest and that the five days live up to your highest expectations — Go to it!

—K. Mackinlay



J. Farmer: hope in track and field

A small but powerful team will represent AU in the NZU swimming competition.

The outstanding individual of the team is breaststroke specialist Tony Graham, who has had a magnificent season — climaxed by a recent shock upset win over Australia's Tokyo Olympic Gold Medal-

ist, Ian O'Brien. Titles and records should come easily to Tony in his three events — 110, 220 Breaststroke and Medley.

Last year's Secondary School Champion and Science fresher, Tom Clark, has great prospects in his freestyle races. Waikato Rep., Maurice Kirby and Tjeend La Groun complete the men's team and its high hopes.

The women's team, led by the versatile current New Zealand Backstroke champion Julie Dare and ex-Canadian breaststroke swimmer, Elizabeth Shacksmith is also assured of a very creditable performance.

AU's regular 'A' team in the Auckland Open Competition consists, unfortunately, mainly of retired students. However, although the Tournament Team lacks hardened experience it possesses a very strong team spirit and with nothing to lose and with 'A' team members, Gary Gotlich, John Thomas and Stewe Halstead to help out, it could easily rise to the occasion and surprise at Christchurch.

Victoria University has dominated the tennis contest for many years. However, a somewhat weaker team this year than usual could be capitalised on by AU. Law Student and 1964 runner-up, Brian Young heads the men's team and must be given every chance to take individual honours. Backed up by squash specialist, Chris Ronayne, Ross Potter and John Brebner, the team must be considered a serious contender for the Tennis Shield.

The women's team, with Auckland Rep., Deidre Kerr-Taylor as No. 1 seed, and with versatile Tanya Cumberland playing well this season has also bright prospects. Fresher Prue Dyer and NZU women's Hockey Rep., Judy Rapson, finished off the women's team list.

AU would only be given an outside chance to remove the cricket laurels from VU.

Captained by former Secondary School star and fresher, Grahame Thorne, the

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ANNUAL CANTA

Elections last August re-
sulted in the following being
elected as officers for '65-'66:
CRACCUM 10 10 10 10 10
W. Botherway (Pres.), Miss
Mace (Hon. Sec.), S.
Young (Hon. Treasurer). The
new officers will take up
their positions as from March
this is the system which
Auckland is now adopting).
Canterbury students are
hoping that the Govt will in-
crease their subsidy of £121,
00 as this means that the
students will be paying more
than half the cost of their
new Student Union building.
Unlike their Auckland coun-
terparts, Canta's students
have nothing but praise for

the tolerance and rapport be-
tween both citizen and civic
authorities.

As in Auckland, Folk Sing-
ing Club seems to be taking
up the limelight.

Ilam and Canta proper are
apparently closing the breach
between them in a way Elam
and Auckland have not latched
on to.

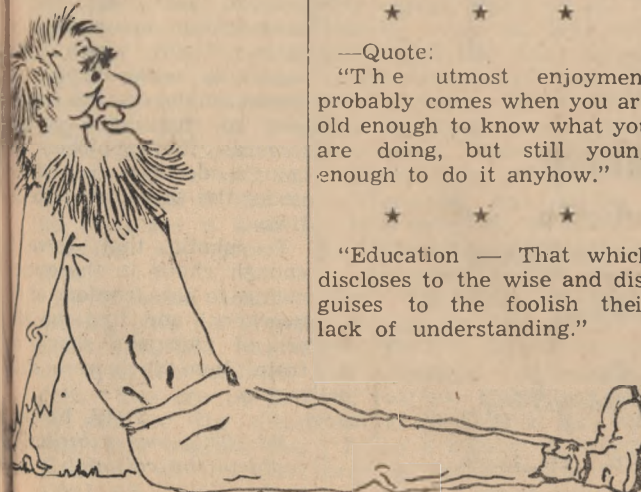
From the sounds of it, 1964
appears to have been a very
successful year as far as in-
ternal management went, and
in far more reaching matters
the 11th International Stu-
dents' Conference and the
Pan-Pacific Arts Festival
(both held in Christchurch)
have made it an outstanding

Scowl Not!

"I valued sexual experience
because of its power of pro-
ducing a celestial flood of
emotion and exaltation,
which, however momentary,
gave me a sample of the ec-
stasy that may one day be
normal condition of conscious
intellectual activity."

George Bernard Shaw.

As you walk through your
university laugh, sing weep,
mille, swear or spit — but
don't look glum or bored"



Sir Reginald Pilchard ad-
dressing students at the Uni-
versity of Nigeria, on "Liven-
ing up the University."

—SAYINGS OF THE WEEK

Said to the little man in the
Post Office, "Yes, I want to
register 700 letters to Wel-
lington."

Postman — "Mr Holyoake,
I've got 700 letters for you
from Auckland — would you
sign here . . . and here . . .
and here . . . and here . . ."

—Quote:

"The utmost enjoyment
probably comes when you are
old enough to know what you
are doing, but still young
enough to do it anyhow."

"Education — That which
discloses to the wise and dis-
guises to the foolish their
lack of understanding."

CRAFT — really mature outlook

About July, 1966, there may be a group of New Zealanders taking positive action against French atom bomb testing in the Pacific. The plan is to have boats in the vicinity of the testing site. International opinion will be turned against the French if they either explode the bomb, resulting in the death, burning or sterility of the crew members, or interfere in any way with the boats, so committing an act of piracy.

The organisation of this plan is under way. The Committee for Resolute Action against French Tests (CRAFT) was formed in Auckland last year in an attempt to concentrate New Zealand opinion against the abject outlook of the New Zealand Government, who disapprove of French tests but do not intend "to approach the matter as if it were primarily a bilateral dispute with France — a country with which we have a long history of friendship, alliance and co-operation" (quoting from a letter to NZUSA from Mr Holyoake). We might agree with the Prime Minister that it is not primarily a bilateral dispute — but this in no way entails our being "weak-willed" (the term is Mr Northey's) toward France, a policy which would mirror our craven, even sycophantic, attitude toward American leadership.

CRAFT is largely a univer-
sity-inspired body. Founder
was Richard Northey, chair-
woman Dr Lloyd Pritchard.
But students from the first
have been inclined to react to
CRAFT with a cynicism un-
becoming of their youth.
Granted it is a large under-
taking, but the worthiness of
the cause few dispute. If all
those who are against French
tests do something, then the
endeavours of CRAFT will cer-
tainly not be absurd. What is
absurd is the lordly, patronis-
ing manner of the so-called
"sophisticates" — people with
young minds, but minds not
energetic enough to hold on
to any ideal.

However, we have been
given a lead. CRAFT welcomes

help of all kinds. We all can
give money and ideas, and,
above all, whoever has an ex-
pert knowledge of boats can
give experience and skill.
Equipment that would be re-
ceived with the utmost appre-
ciation includes a geiger
counter, safety and navigation
equipment, a powerful two-
way radio, medical supplies
with material to deal with
severe burns, food, and photo-
graphic equipment. CRAFT is

showing its mature outlook
towards problems by putting
much emphasis on obtaining
experienced personnel and ade-
quate finance. Whoever can
navigate a boat or operate a
radio has a chance to come
out and show he is not a mere
dandelion blown before the
stale breath of official New
Zealand policy. But we do not
have to be experts. Our time,
money and enthusiasm can be
important parts of a bold, ori-
ginal enterprise. The organisa-
tion of CRAFT presents a
challenge to independent New
Zealanders which deserves to
be treated seriously.

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MORTICE

The blue identity cards issued to students at the beginning of the year don't seem to have caused the interest expected in such an innovation. Everyone took them as just another affliction in the paper-war of enroll-

ing week, another piece of paper to be scribbled on and eventually lost. But the recent change in election procedure authorised by the AGM has made everyone think again about them, and the opinion seems to be growing that their introduction was a very sound scheme and something that should have been done years ago. True, there were some teething troubles: it seems unnecessary to state our age when we have just put down our date of birth on the same card. And what about the bright nits that for "Year at University" filled in "1965"? If the cards are to be filled in by the bearer then what is on them should be properly examined before being officially rubber-stamped. Some cards, bearing false dates of birth, are being presented at pub-bars all over the city by their crafty under-age bearers.

Apart from this major drawback, the system has everything to recommend it. The certificate of matriculation originally issued on one's first enrolment soon goes out of date, nor does it carry sufficient information. The present identity card is, on the whole, well designed. But what of its uses? Basically, it ensures that only members of AU Stud. Ass. receive the privileges to which they are entitled. Many concessions are given to students: discount on books; free membership at the Auckland Public Library; and so forth. However, many student facilities are being used by complete strangers of no connection with the University at all. Many instances have recently been noted of unmatriculated outsiders taking up space in our Library for their private studies. The Caf, too, has always been a favourite object of their attention. A very high percentage of night-school students at Tech. could be found there on many evenings, and even some of the public used to walk in off the streets to avail themselves of dinners both cheaper and better than anywhere else in town. It is evident, then, that we do have privileges, concessions and facilities available only to us, that we ought to defend and maintain. The constant use of these identity cards could serve a great need in this respect, and their application ought to be encouraged.

★ ★ ★ ★

Beer Drinkers take note: a new book on Beer has just been published. Called "The Froth-Blowers' Manual", it is by Pat Lawlor of Wellington, one of the most senior journalists and bookmen in the country, and contains a wealth of information about breweries and beer drinking in New Zealand. Whether you want the history of the famous brews, poems on beer, or merely to be sure of the correct terms to use in beer drinking, it's all there. The book comes in soft covers for 15/-, although there was a special cloth-bound edition limited to 200 numbered signed copies. A must for all drinkers.

—C. C.

HELEN BROWN

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UNIONISM IN N.Z.

Answer to Outspoke

Lately I have been disillusioned with the nonsensical attitude of students to economic and politics. The AGM only illustrated that there are too many ignorant or impractical idealists in the Varsity.

I say ignorant because many of those who spoke showed little sign of making themselves conversant with the facts surrounding the vital issues. Mind you, I realise these facts are hard to come by at times, but when they have been delivered, they are received with loathing disbelief, and we witnessed the behaviour of a discontented and suspicious crowd demonstrating stubborn ignorance and cheated feelings. It was practically an unjust vote of

no confidence in the Executive. There are far too many students who open their mouths for the sake of it almost as though their ability to speak is a newly acquired element.

This seems to be the case in the editorial of Outspoke dated March 25; and it is this article which prompted me to write in reply. It indicated that the 'Police Offences Amendment Act' of 1951 has virtually hamstrung Unionism in New Zealand and that it remains a curb on individual liberty which is a blot on New Zealand's theoretically democratic State. I am sure there are far more controversial political matters concerning unionism in New

Zealand and I cannot see what could prompt such a rash statement nor why there is always this revision of liberty and democracy. New Zealand certainly makes claims to being a democracy in part it far from it; there is no such thing as individual liberty within a society. Every member of a society is dependent on his neighbours, on an economic and political and legal system. These elements do not belong to the individual then the world would be chaos.

Is Unionism in New Zealand virtually hamstrung by the Police Amendment Act of 1951? You can see for yourself in this chart that the statement is 'bunkum.'

	Direct Strike	Total	No. of firms affected	Total duration (days)	1.99 Average duration	22,175 No. of workers involved	19,291 Working days lost	0.87 Ave. days lost per wrk. invlvd.	48.5 App. loss wages
1953	73	73	880	145½	2.23	16,153	20,474	1.27	66.5
1954	61	61	447	136	3.24	20,224	52,043	2.57	185.5
1955	62	65	114	210½	7.79	13,579	23,870	1.76	80.5
1956	50	50	426	389½	3.24	15,545	28,186	1.81	82.5
1957	51	51	88	165	3.11	13,704	18,788	1.37	64.5
1958	49	49	83	152½	3.13	18,762	29,651	1.58	107.5
1959	71	73	119	228½	5.74	14,305	35,683	2.49	116.5
1960	56	60	81	344	4.96	16,626	38,185	2.30	149.5
1961	66	71	89	352½	5.18	39,921	93,157	2.33	374.5
1962	90	96	129	497½	6.09	14,911	54,490	3.65	248.5
1963	58	60	91	365½					

SPOTLIGHT ON MALAYSIA

In our last issue we mentioned that AUSA is producing a booklet on Malaysia. This short "Spotlight on Malaysia" will deal with as many relevant aspects of Malaysia as possible. The topography, recent history, internal and external politics, and other aspects will be covered. New Zealand is playing a vital part in Malaysia at the present moment — surely it is worth considering this. If you have any contribution to

make on the subject, contact Man Vice-President Mountain at Studass, or phone 296-047. Under the single heading: "Malaysia in International Politics," the following matters, each requiring a separate section, have to be considered — relations with other countries and blocs, Defence, Indonesian confrontation and its effects, and Malaysia in the Asian context. If any other aspect seems relevant, it will be brought in.

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This table can be found in the Abstract of Statistics, January, 1965, at page 10. Can anyone say that the Police Offences Amendment Act has had any effect on New Zealand unionism.

How much more freedom can you give 'employees' before we have chaos. There is no cause for discontent if it reverts to the history of New Zealand as the editor says what ironically suggests. As one who knows their New Zealand history could see the futility in such a strike as the Watersiders' Strike of 1951. One only had to visit Glen Innes to inspect the smashed windows to see how people were terrorised in supporting the strike; it was the women and children who suffered most. This is the reason for the Police Offences Amendment Act which, though strikes are tolerated as a curb on any occasion as the 1951 strike. We pride ourselves with having developed a tool over the last 70 years, for avoiding strikes; that being the Arbitration Court which is designed to settle disputes between employers and employees. To counter favouritism towards the employers, the court's decision is effected under the threat of strike action.

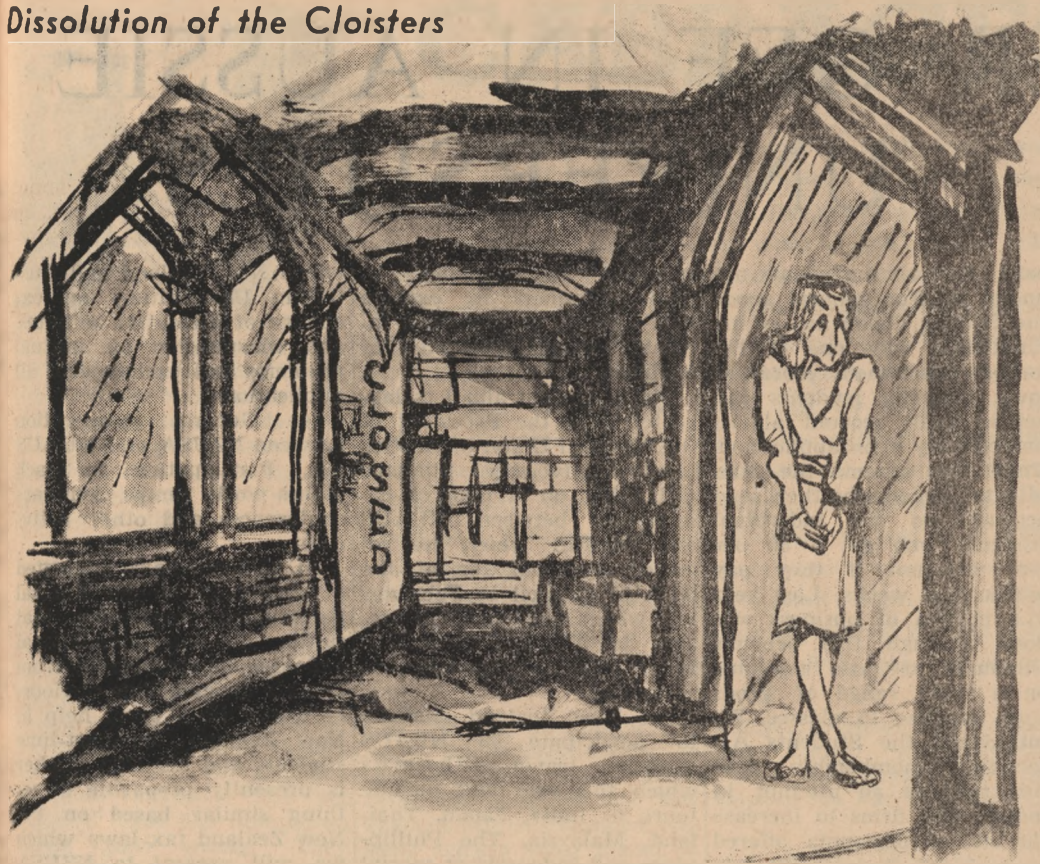
I submit that there is enough chaos in the country owing to the freedom of the 'workers,' and that the editors of Outspoke should refrain from such rash statements.

S. W. Halstead

Ed: This was submitted in reply to the editorial in Outspoke, Vol 2. No. 1.

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Dissolution of the Cloisters



ANOTHER LENGTHY EXEC MEETING

Once the members had settled down and somebody had apologetically mumbled an apology on behalf of Mr Katavich, who, so it seems, is too busy to make himself available for a fortnightly meeting of a body of which he is president, the meeting made smooth and efficient progress under the very able chairmanship of Mr Ross Mountain, the Man Vice-President. The Executive received a report on the new Identity Cards for Students. Mr Armitage stated that many of the business establishments were giving discounts on producing a Student's Identity Card. This is an Executive achievement which should not go unnoticed by students and every student should make the utmost use of his Identity Card. The police have also commended the Identity Card, particularly its usefulness in regard to "accidents or sudden death."

A motion was passed to advertise for the position of secretary for a person with some accountancy background (male or female).

The new buildings officer reported that the drawings had been shown to him of day early, and were being sent to the Government this or next week. "It will take about three months from there" he said hopefully. He suggested that the fire-place in the (new) Common Room be removed or built in, as it had been said to him that all the fire-place is used for is "burning old papers and chairs."

Mr Katavich honoured the meeting with his presence at about 8.25, and was offered the chair. He declined, however, "You are up to date," he said to the Chairman. Does this suggest that the President of Executive was not?

The Business Manager, Miss Jones, had little to report and said so simply.

The question of the new Common Common Room was raised again and the meeting degenerated in lynchism and personal rudeness.

A pleasant atmosphere crept in at this stage when the meeting wholeheartedly recognised the work done by Mr Armitage for Orientation, and thanked him for his efforts.

The Men's House Committee Chairman, Mr Archer, made a motion which was passed "that Mr Rod MacKenzie be awarded a service badge for service on the Men's House Committee, 1963-64." Miss Jannif asked Mr Archer when the lock on the Women's Reading Room door would be changed, and the meeting again gave the impression of a number of individuals attempting to hang each other. For the next quarter of an hour the reporter wished himself elsewhere. (It is interesting to note that Mr Katavich added little to the meeting up to this stage).

Mr Archer explained that he had only been Chairman of the Men's House Committee for seven days and asked for a few days in which to instruct his newly-formed committee. This caused much argument and unnecessary abuse. It was left to Mr Debreceeny to point out that the meeting was picking unnecessarily on the Men's House Committee Chairman and the practice should cease.

The Social Controller stated that he had written to the Festival Committee regarding Students' Concessions to the various functions. However, as the Festival was being run by a number of organisations he was uncertain of the actual concessions students

would get.

Mr Debreceeny at this stage drew the Executive's attention to the letters being sent to the Prime Minister. He stated that he had been given reason to think that some of the letters could be libelous and insulting. He therefore took it upon himself to open the letters could be libellous which he thought might have given offence, and re-seal and re-address the remainder. He asked that the meeting support him in his action should there be any repercussions. The motion was made and passed.

At this stage, for some reason best known to herself, Miss Jannif decided that the meeting should go into Committee. Perhaps in her normal manner, which she so ably demonstrated throughout the evening, Miss Jannif had not caught up with what the meeting was doing. However, the motion was carried and the meeting went into committee. From the voices (heard by the reporter at the other end of the corridor) it was a very heated 15 minutes and a certain taint prevailed for the rest of the reporter's stay.

On the whole, the meeting was conducted with a certain amount of decorum. The few lapses may be overlooked as in such organisation there are bound to be disagreements. Mr Katavich and Miss Jannif were noticable for their uselessness.

Mr Mountain is to be congratulated for his patience and constant persistence in keeping the meeting in order and attempting to get on with the business in hand, particularly as he received so little support from Mr Katavich whose constant bad manners in interrupting the chairman seemed to be his sole purpose.

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SQUASH CENTRE

BETTER OFF IN AUSSIE UNIVERSITIES

Last December I journeyed across the water to spend a working-type holiday in Australia. Upon arrival in Sydney I contacted the Students' Representative Council at the University of Sydney to extend fraternal greetings, etc. (Most Australian Universities have a Students' Representative). Council, composed of reps from all faculties, which handles the general policy making and organisation of activities, a University Union, (at Sydney there are two, a men's and women's) which handle mainly the catering, and a Sports Union which does all the sports organisation. Here in Auckland all these activities are, of course, handled by the one Students Association.

My approaches to the SRC Office led me to be invited along to a meeting of their Student Council where I was able to discuss common problems and compare Australian conditions with ours. In the course of the couple of months I was in Australia I managed to visit five Universities — Sydney, New South Wales (in Sydney), Newcastle, Queensland (Brisbane) and ANU (Canberra) and apart from the information I gained I must mention the overwhelming hospitality that I was treated to by all Universities, and in particular those from Sydney.

One of the subjects that I was very keen to get full information on was student concessions. In the travel line I discovered that Australian students get 50 per cent reductions on all train trips to anywhere in the country even during the holidays. Liberal bus concessions are also available to all bona fide students and both internal airlines offer 50 per cent reductions to students under 19 and 25 per cent to those under 23; however, for travel purposes

most Australian students are under 19. For general goods the Sydney Union has an arrangement with one of the largest department stores in town whereby students can get a credit account almost immediately upon application. Under this scheme the store bills the Union who then send accounts to the individual students who get a 50 per cent discount if they pay within two weeks. Last year £1.8 million of business was done through this scheme. Discounts are also available on a wide range of goods from gasoline to glasses. We introduced the Students Association membership card this year in an attempt to induce city firms to increase the list of discounts offered to Auckland students. To date the campaign for general concessions is meeting with encouraging success and we are also investigating the possibility of applying the Sydney Union plan here. Air and rail concessions can only be negotiated at the national level and NZUSA will be en-

couraged by Auckland at Easter Council to explore every means of procuring internal travel discount for students.

While in Australia I collaborated with the President of the National Union of Australian University Students (NUAUS) on a plan of co-operation between NUAUS and NZUSA which he received approval for at the NUAUS Council in February and which Auckland will present to NZUSA Council at Easter. The plan makes provision for

(1) New Zealand students to participate in NUAUS overseas travel schemes which this year will include tours to India, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, The Philippines and Indonesia at special rates. A direct student exchange scheme between Australia and New Zealand also operates every summer.

(2) Australian student concessions to be extended to New Zealand students travelling in Australia.

(3) General co-operation be-

tween New Zealand and Australian Universities, e.g. exchange of Executive minutes, and consultation on mutual problems and exchange of all publications.

(4) General co-operation between NZUSA and NUAUS e.g. Participation in each others work, camps, seminars conferences and other activities.

NUAUS have also presented a submission to the Federal Government requesting that tuition fees and educational expenses be deductible from taxable income. This obviously would be a great help in New Zealand for part-time students and Mr Ken Tucker is presently preparing something similar based on the New Zealand tax laws which we will present to NZUSA Council en route to the Minister of Finance. Research is also being done into the possibility of extending the present Child Allowance Scheme (15/- p.w.) to cover full-time students whatever their age. A similar scheme is presently in operation in Australia.

THE MYSTERIOUS NZUSA

For the uninitiated, NZUSA or the New Zealand University Students Association, is the body representing all New Zealand University Students on the National and International levels. Traditionally NZUSA controls the two Sports tournaments (taken over this year by NZUSU) an Arts Festival, Congress at Curious Cove, a Work Camp and several Seminars each year, however, the actual organisation of the functions is invariably done by constituents on behalf of NZUSA.

This does not mean that the Wellington-based Residential Executive serves no purpose. Their function is to carry out the instructions of Council and last year work was done on Bonded Bursaries, Immigration, the level of Bursaries, the organisation of the Fiji Study Tour and the Australian Exchange and International Affairs.

However, NZUSA must be strengthened. At present most constituents are only interested in National Union at Council time. What is needed is a National Union which has strong roots in and is respected by its constituents, and which is fully informed on all facets of University Education in New Zealand so that it can represent NZ students authoritatively to the Government and other bodies. In many countries the National Union of Students is often consulted by the Government, and in the UK, for example, is actually a member of Government Standing Committees which makes Educational policy. This sort of influence of course is not gained overnight.

This aim cannot be achieved under the present system under which most members of Resident Executive have a full-time job and part-time studying to attend to before they can attend to NZUSA business. We must have at least one officer who is able to concentrate all his efforts on NZUSA and hopefully at this Council we will be making provision for the election of the first full-time presi-

dent next year.

Once we have a full-time President there should be no reason why most of the other members of the NZUSA executive could not be resident in centres other than Wellington. This decentralisation is the practice in almost all similarly constituted National Unions overseas who have found that contact with the Executive can be maintained satisfactorily by mail and frequent Executive meetings. It would also be desirable to form at each University a committee under the President or a Vice-President consisting of a local Education Officer, Local Work Camp director, members who are responsible for facets of International Affairs, etc., whose prime job would be to action correspondence with the National Union.

Do Auckland students get value for the £1,000 plus outlay on NZUSA? This is almost impossible to answer as one cannot assess in pounds, shillings and pence the value of internal and international co-operation. However, under the present scheme I frankly doubt it. Fortunately the need for a review of the structure of NZUSA and the appointment of a full-time President is recognised by most constituents and by NZUSA itself. With these modifications I feel that NZUSA can develop considerable influence in the field of University Education and other matters vitally affecting New Zealand students and prove to be well worth the financial outlay.

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CABBAGES & KINGS

With New Zealand's vital interests in South-East Asia constantly in the news, too little attention is given to the part played by defence thinking in the power politics of the region. To this end the following series of five articles will examine the military potentials and associated strategic connections of those States concerned in South-East Asian politics. Enough has been written in the newspapers and elsewhere as to the political, economic and social aspects of such matters as Indonesia's confrontation policy, and US intervention in Viet-nam, but little has been said of the ultimate instrument that is expected to carry out these policies — naval, military and air power. War is but an extension of diplomacy, and if this is so it is fitting that more attention be paid to it. This series may also explain what Britain expects to get from her Defence Budget of £2,120 million — about 7.4 per cent of the Gross National Product — and what we in New Zealand may expect to get from our £36 million, only 2.1 per cent of the GNP.

In the five articles of this series, the defence policies of the UK, USA, China, Indonesia, and Australia and New Zealand will be examined, and some definite value placed, if possible, on these States' military power in SE Asia. With the continually changing conditions in the area, no permanent assessment is possible, but the articles should provide a basis for consideration of the effectiveness of the professed foreign policies of the various major participants.

The United Kingdom in South-East Asia

Britain is heavily committed by various treaties around the world, but principally in three areas: Europe, the Middle East and the Far East. The three main treaties binding defence policy are confined to these areas — NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation), CENTO (Central Treaty Organisation) and SEATO (South-East Asia Treaty Organisation). The one of most immediate concern to us is, of course, SEATO.

FORCES

In support of SEATO, and also the Anglo-Malayan Defence Agreement of 1957, Britain maintains over 50,000 men in the Malaysian theatre. As some naval forces east of Suez are available in either the Middle or Far East at relatively short notice, the total is actually somewhat higher. All these forces are under the command of Admiral Sir Varryl Begg, KCB, DSO, DSC, C-in-C British Forces in the Far East, whose headquarters is at Singapore. The principles of unified command are observed; the C-in-C has an inter-Service staff, with staff duties in the fields of operational and administrative planning, intelligence and signals, being carried out on a unified basis.

Navy

According to the Defence White Paper for 1965, it is hoped to maintain a total of three aircraft carriers east of Suez, together with guided missile destroyers and a large

number of escorts, submarines and coastal minesweepers. There are already over 80 ships in the Far East fleet.

Army

The Army (Far East Land Forces — FARELF) has substantial forces in Borneo, and also has some units as members of 28 Commonwealth Brigade based in Western Malaysia. In Eastern Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) constant patrolling of the 1,000-mile frontier with Indonesia is carried out. A number of British and Gurkha battalions, together with two Royal Marine Commandos, have been engaged in operations there. Of the 58,000 men east of Suez, 14,000 are Gurkha troops, peculiarly suited to jungle fighting, and highly skilled in their work. They all come from the small hill-kingdom of Nepal, between the borders of India and China. China has for some time been trying to apply pressure to Nepal, and it is conceivable that in the future this supply of mercenary troops may be cut off, leaving the UK in a very serious position.

RAF

The RAF has assisted with detachments of V-bombers, Canberras, Shackletons and Javelins, as well as providing, in conjunction with the RN, Whirlwind, Wessex I and Belvedere helicopters to increase the mobility of the army and marines. There are also Hunter ground attack aircraft; Hastings, Beverley and Argosy transport aircraft to carry troops and supplies.

POWER

What can all these forces hope to achieve? At the moment, informed sources believe that any attack from Indonesia, mounted on any scale, can be repulsed; but the forces are definitely not strong enough to carry the fighting back into Indonesian territory. The worst conceivable threat to the British position in Malaysia is the possibility of fighting on two fronts. One of the reasons that the British Labour Party, much against

its principles, is supporting the USA in its policy of extending the war in Vietnam, is that it feels that if Vietnam is totally lost to the Communists, then they will penetrate through SE Asia and link up with the terrorists now quiescent in Southern Thailand. These terrorists have been practically excluded from Malaya ever since the end of the emergency, but it is well known that substantial forces are in training just over the border with Thailand. Although they are not interfered with by the Siamese Government, they have some difficulty in getting adequate supplies. However, with the prospect of Communist domination of the whole region, the guerrillas will be able to mount a full offensive once again, and with the lessons learned from the successful

campaigns of General Giap (the Vietnamese guerrilla leader), the terrorists will be assured of success, provided that any attack is co-ordinated with one from Indonesia.

The United Kingdom has a total of 393,000 men in its armed forces, which cost her for 1965-66 the staggering sum of £2,120.5 million. Of these, 58,000 men are east of Suez, helping, as Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten, retiring Chief of the Defence Staff, said recently, to make Britain's intractable balance of payments problems still worse. We can only hope that they are not called on to do the impossible — and perhaps that Big Brother, in the form of the USA, can see its way toward helping the UK meet its heavy commitments in the area.

—James Mitchell

"Now as to the (infinite) Power that knoweth no limitations; limitation itself proveth the existence of the unlimited, for the limited is known through the unlimited, just as weakness itself proveth the existence of wealth. Without wealth there would be no poverty, without knowledge no ignorance . . . Darkness itself is a proof of the existence of light, for darkness is the absence of light." —Abdu'l-Baha (from Tablet to Dr Auguste Forel).

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University of Curious Cove, 1965

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APARTHEID: ONE

Apartheid, Sharpeville Day, SACHED Scholarship Fund, are all mentioned in this issue of Craccum. While it is in the best tradition of university students to be indignant over things that they know nothing about, this indignation can lead to harmful results when propaganda based on distortions is unleashed in the form of alleged "facts" on unsuspecting students. To attempt to even the balance between fact and emotion (a powerful weapon in the hands of many liberals), we are presenting some facts and opinions on race relations in South Africa — all by people who have actually been there, and who can thus claim to know what they are talking about.

The sources for facts and opinions are:—

Charles A. W. Manning, Professor Emeritus of International Relations at the London School of Economics, and former Deputy Professor of International Law, Oxford;

Mr Stanley N. Shaw, of Washington, DC, USA, editor of Whaley-Eaton Publications;

Mr Anthony Harrigan, associate editor of The News and Courier, of Charleston, SC, USA, a director of the Afro-Asian Educational Exchange; and, for facts in the form of statistics only, the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

APARTHEID IN GENERAL

Professor Manning: Apartheid means the granting of autonomy — the enthronement, that is, of communal wills independent of the existing white electorate. The definitive blueprinting of South Africa's future is not being attempted now. There is no way to know what choices the Bantu may make in the situations of tomorrow. It is a liberal fallacy to suppose that those to whom freedom is given will use it only as foreseen by those who gave it.

Mr Shaw: Far too many of the bitter, angry charges that are fired at South Africa are based on ignorance, are pure propaganda, or they reflect the efforts of pressure groups to use the South African situation for their own selfish purposes. There are, I came to realise, two sides to every story, and there are, I must admit, many unfairnesses in any policy as broad as that of South Africa's apartheid.

EDUCATION

It is a common belief that apartheid means inferior education for the Bantus. This summer 49 education experts from 28 African countries met in Madagascar under the auspices of UNESCO and decided that it was necessary to reconsider the type of education of which the aim had in many African countries been the "assimilation of young Afri-

cans into the cultures of the metropolitan countries". Is apartheid carrying out the wishes of the Africans?

Professor Manning: Since white men, allegedly hating black men, must presumably be unwilling to seek their advancement, it is seen as inconceivable that Bantu education can have any object except to hold the Bantu down. What apparently is not believed is that the white man can possibly see that in the interests of his children an African elite must be created.

Govt. of South Africa: There are already 3,000 Bantu graduates in South Africa—nearly twice as many as in the whole of negroid Africa. Bantu have already entered most professions. There are at least 70 doctors, 70 librarians, 50 attorneys, 8,000 nurses and a number of university lecturers. There are 48 Bantu teacher training colleges with a current enrolment of nearly 4,000. Today four of every five Bantu between the ages of seven and 21 are literate. Within the next generation all Bantu will be literate. By contrast, four of every five of all the people of the rest of Africa are still illiterate today.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Is the African under apartheid being excluded from all the benefits of the modern State?

Govt. of South Africa: In the past decade more than £100



million has been spent to provide homes and essential services for urban Bantu families. Some £20 million a year is spent to provide hospitals and health services for the Bantu. There are already about 20,000 beds available in 70 State and mission hospitals.

Mr Shaw: It is a revelation for the foreign observer to see how much is being done — and how fast — in housing. Johannesburg and Durban have vast projects stretching for miles, with thousands upon thousands of comfortable brick houses complete with electricity, water and sewers. These can be rented or bought at rates the Bantu can afford. Cape Town has similar projects for its Coloureds. All projects include schools, shopping centres, churches, recreation and community facilities.

THE BANTU SUB-STATES

Mr Shaw: Efforts are also under way to create sub-States — Transkei is the first — strictly for the Bantu, where Whites will be excluded. This is a further effort to help the Bantus and prevent exploitation by the Whites.

Professor Manning: One thing at least is certain: the homelands programme, if patently unworthy of Bantu acceptance, will be rejected by the Bantu. They are not rejecting it yet. This must be irksome to South Africa's enemies and may explain the vehemence with which they are now demanding that it be frustrated from abroad. Were they really quite so certain that the programme was a bad one, they might be content simply to sit back and see

it fail on its own demerits. Already they (the Bantustans) are larger than England and Wales, with their population of some 45 million. That the Bantustans, when rehabilitated and industrialised, should accommodate, say, 10 million people, does not seem an unreasonable estimate.

Govt. of South Africa: In the Bantu homelands more than 6,600 men already serve their own communities on some 500 local councils. Territorial assemblies with local powers have already been constituted for most of South Africa's Bantu peoples. On November 20, 1963, 45 members of the Transkei's first Legislative Assembly were

threaten Europe's vital sea communications with Australia by way of the Cape route.

South African handling of the Hereros (natives of the area) has been more than considerate. In Windhoek, the capital, the South African Government is building a hospital for non-Europeans that will cost 2.8 million dollars. Land, medical, educational and water development programmes now under way are costing millions more. South-West Africa is economically integrated into South Africa and has no future apart from the Republic. The logic of history and economics is in accord with the case for incorporation.

IN CONCLUSION

The main causes of contention have now been examined. Here you have seen the answers to the critics, in facts and figures, not emotions. These answers are summed up by Professor Manning:—

Professor Manning: When South Africa's critics affect to see in the Transkei experiment a device for providing a reservoir of cheap labour, they seemingly forget that that is just what the Transkei has traditionally been and that the granting to it of autonomy, with the creation of thousands of local opportunities both in government and industry, must tend, if anything, to make the territories' manpower less rather than more plentifully available for service in the white man's system. Or again, when they dismiss primary school instruction in the "mother tongue" as a stratagem for barring the Bantu's access to the cultural resources of the West, they overlook that degree of proficiency which the Bantu child has concurrently the opportunity to achieve before moving up from one standard to the next. When they complain that the autonomy now being afforded is incomplete, they ignore the object lessons offered by Belgium's precipitate withdrawal from the Congo. And when they question the capability of the Bantustans to stand economically on their own, they neglect to ask themselves whether even Britain's Basutoland will ever be able to do that either.

The philosophy of apartheid is the standpoint of politicians who, having no mandate for effecting the liquidation of so-called white supremacy, must do the best they can, in circumstances where nothing they may realistically contemplate can be expected to win them the approval of the world. It is the philosophy of patriots who, while aware that certain powers could presumably destroy them tomorrow, do not therefore feel free to abandon their tasks of today; and who, though charged with despising their African fellow-citizens, have more occasion to condemn their erstwhile Western friends who, for fear of the displeasure of the Afro-Asian "Establishment", can seemingly no longer afford to have eyes and minds of their own.

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APARTHEID: TWO

Hendrik Verwoerd's apartheid policy made its turning point when it was enforced in the education system with the Bantu Education Act and when the extension of University Education Act established segregation in universities and imposed restrictions on the students' university life.

The education system is fabricated so as to keep the Africans and other coloured races in an inferior position. In 1954 Dr. Verwoerd told the South African Parliament: "If the native in South Africa today in any kind of school in existence is being taught to expect that he will live his adult life under the policy of equal rights, he is making a big mistake."

The Bantu Education Act was passed in 1955. Lower primary education has now been extended to over a million African children, but of these only a small proportion proceed beyond a two-year course in subjects such as the elements of reading and writing in an African language, gardening and housework.

Only about 3 per cent again go on to secondary schools.

In 1959, despite student protests all over the world, the apartheid "Extension of University Education Act" and "University College of Fort Hare Transfer Act" were passed by Parliament.

The National Union of South African Students, the World University Service, and the National Unions of Students, was intended to assist African medical students at Witwatersrand, but the fund had to be closed when absolute apartheid was injected into the university system.

The only remaining non-white medical school at Natal University has a limited capacity of sixty students.

In 1959 the Bishop of Johannesburg, Dr Ambrose Reeves, together with Mr Alan Paton (author of "Cry the Beloved Country"), Mr D. Craighead (president of the Liberal Party) and Chief Luthuli, set up a Committee for Higher Education under which students can study for university degrees by correspondence.

Students are admitted to this scheme on the basis of their academic ability, and private tutorial supervision is provided. Centres have been established in the main towns such as Durban, Cape Town,

U.N.C.

A University National Club has been established in AU, and will begin its year with a speech from

THE HON. T. SHAND

on

"Unionism in New Zealand"

To be held in the Lower Lecture Theatre on APRIL 13.

All students should make the effort to attend. After the address, Stud. Ass. Exec. invites students to meet Mr Shand in the Coffee Bar.

Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg.

The South African Committee for Higher Education is the only channel by which some African students can obtain a good education.

Following the 11th International Student Conference held in Christchurch in June, 1964, the NZUSA is setting up a scholarship to help assist the unfortunate South African students.

The conference passed this resolution: "This conference mandates the Secretariat and urges all National Unions of Students to make every effort possible to create scholarships abroad for South African students." The students hope to raise £20,000.

SACHED SCHOLARSHIP

Appeals for funds to help educate a Bantu or coloured South African student have been launched by the NZUSA. In the form of a scholarship, the funds will be administered by the South African Committee for Higher Education (SACHED) to allow African students of high academic ability to gain a degree from a recognised educational institution. The target for the fund is £20,000, which will be invested so that the scholarship will be sustained by the interest. Cheques will be welcomed, and should be sent to:

Mr G. Witcher,
Treasurer,
"SACHED Scholarship Fund,"
P.O. Box 196,
WELLINGTON.

SHARPEVILLE DAY

On March 21, 1960, the South African Police fired on a large crowd of innocent black South African citizens, killing 67. The Pan-African Congress had been holding a non-violent campaign against the pass laws. "Any discussion of the tragic events at Sharpeville must deal mainly with the attitudes and actions of the police who were present, but it will be necessary to remember that the main responsibility for what happened must rest upon those who have created the mass of repressive legislation under which the non-white peoples have to live." Shooting at Sharpeville, by the Bishop of Johannesburg.

Sharpeville Day is only one day for us, but apartheid is continuing misery for the millions of Africans under its lash. By assisting SACHED we can give greater educational opportunities to some South African Students.

Students Protest Throughout World

ENGLAND

Protest Execution of South Africans

Students from London University joined a silent vigil in front of African House by members of the Anti Apartheid movement against the hanging of three trade union leaders and African Congress members, sentenced to death on charges alleging to sabotage.

Students took a letter of protest and carried banners against apartheid in South African education. In Lancaster university students sealed the gasometer to put up a huge banner with the words "Lancaster University condemns South African apartheid."

SPAIN

Protest Soaring Prices

More than 1,000 students recently demonstrated in Madrid in protest against soaring prices and an increase in university transport fares. Mounted police attacked the students and several clashes took place. A number of students were arrested.

YANKS OFF COURSE

The possibility of completing an entire undergraduate career from registration to bachelors degree without ever attending classes will be offered to 75 US college students this September. The experiment will be launched at liberal arts colleges — Alleghany (Pennsylvania), Colorado College, and Lake Forest (Illinois). A national selection committee will pick 25 students from the freshmen class at each college for the programme. All will talented students with accelerated high school preparation. The chosen graduates will then pursue their first degrees through faculty — guided independent study, free of the usually required courses, class attendance, grades and credits. Each student will have a faculty advisor in the role of perceptor, critic and guide. Each will also have special access to visiting scholars, lecturers and artists. At the end of the second year the 75 students will be examined by committees of outside educators on their basic liberal education at that stage. Similar committees will examine them on their major fields at the end of four years.

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TIBET

Student Revolt

Over 1,000 students recently staged a revolt against the Chinese Government, which has ruled the country for more than a decade. Students burned businesses and shops. Four students were shot and sixteen arrested.

URUGUAY

General Strike

Students of the Uruguayan National University declared a general strike recently for a higher budget for university studies. The strike was called while Congress discussed the educational budget. Several students were seriously injured by the police with firearms and batons.

BOLIVIA

Students Killed and Injured

Two students were killed

and more than 30 injured in a student demonstration which broke out after Bolivian security police arrested a student leader for allegedly plotting to overthrow the government. Police fired indiscriminately at the demonstrators and used tear gas to break up the demonstration.

USA

Still Segregation

The renunciation of all kinds of racial segregation has so far only been pledged by 821 of the 2100 federal state sponsored educational institutions. Among these are 199 universities and colleges in the southern states including the universities of Mississippi and Alabama at which the serious clashes have recently taken place over the admission of coloured students.

Bye-Bye Mrs Mac

Mrs McComas, the Association Secretary, has just resigned to take what no doubt will prove a far less frustrating and hectic job with a group of doctors. In the two years that she has been at AU Mrs McComas has done a wonderfully efficient job and

shown an unfailing sympathy to the Student's Association and to any individual student who sought her advice. She has proved such a fount of knowledge in everything pertaining to the university that her absence will be a very great loss.

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IN MEMORY OF AU "NEW VUILDINGS"

There has in recent months been spasmodic comment, in the newspapers and elsewhere, on certain Government decisions materially affecting the progress of the building expansion programme of this University. Most students, most members of the public, are at least vaguely aware that all is not as it should be. But judging from a significant lack of response, apart from some conventional disapproval from people whose position demands that they conventionally disapprove, the real magnitude of the situation seems to have eluded the majority of people.

As today's students are uncomfortably aware, Auckland University is suffering from an acute shortage of space and of those facilities that more space would make possible, facilities both academic and recreational. There is in existence a programme of expansion designed to meet the demands of an ever-increasing student body over the next decade. If it is to achieve its purpose, it must be adhered to rigidly and wholeheartedly. The pressure of the flood of would-be students is not one that can be minimised. Quite apart from the fact that exclusion of students for want of facilities is tantamount to discrimination and as such should be anathema to the government of any democracy, no government can afford to jeopardise the future of its country by criminal neglect of its assets. Those assets include graduates of a university, potential leaders in each and every field of human endeavour.

Let us review the situation as regards the expansion programme of our University.

PHYSICS — CHEMISTRY BLOCK

The first major building in this programme, the Physics/Chemistry Block, received a setback last September when tenders for the second section of the block were rejected by the Government. After urgent negotiation, work on this Stage B has now begun. But it is more than doubtful whether its most urgent portion, two lecture-theatres, for use not merely by Chemistry students, but by the University at large, can now be completed for the 1966 session. The remainder of Stage B will be similarly delayed. Stage C, which is ultimately to house Physics, must inevitably suffer the same fate.

ENGINEERING AND BIOLOGY

A matter of weeks ago the Government decided to defer for three months any decision

on the proposal to proceed with the erection of the new School of Engineering and the Biology Building. The completion of these two buildings by the end of March this year as the University had every reason to expect, would have prevented the exclusion of students in Engineering, Botany, Zoology and Microbiology two years from now. More much-needed lecture space for the University as a whole would have been provided. Both these buildings have now receded into the distance.

ARTS - LIBRARY BLOCK AND MEDICAL SCHOOL

Even without further postponements by the Government, the delays so far imposed will be enough to throw the entire building programme disastrously behind schedule. If there is not to be a general stifling of the Arts Departments the proposed Arts/Library block must be ready for occupation by the beginning of 1968. Right

now this seems most unlikely. The future of the Medical School envisioned in Auckland does not appear very bright in view of the delays suffered by the University proper.

REPERCUSSIONS OF DELAY

As a result of the Government's decision of some weeks ago, the situation will inevitably arise that at the end of the year after next the University will be faced with the teaching of 1500 more students and will have only two additional lecture-theatres (those within the then half-completed Stage B Chemistry Block) to call upon, and that only when they are not in use by the chemists themselves.

The only conclusion that can be drawn from this state of affairs is that, by postponing the commencement of the Engineering and Biology Blocks, the Government has by implication accepted that fact that it will be impossible to provide teaching



Activity at Engineering School?

facilities by 1970-72 for student numbers of the order which the Government has always had in mind, and which it is shown to have had in mind by its approval of planning on the scale which has hitherto been undertaken. The Council has already stated that it, in turn, must accept the corollary of the Government's action and make the necessary plans for limiting student numbers from 1967 onwards to accord with the physical accommodation which will be available for teaching purposes.

So there you have it. There is roughly the situation as it stands. To Cracum, if to none else, it presents cause for grave alarm. It is good enough to do what Council seems to have done, "suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous Government decision," or should we "by opposing, end them." The Vice-Chancellor is on record as saying, when questioned on the delay in sending a protest delegation to the Prime Minister, that he does not expect the PM to rescind or alleviate his previous decisions, but merely hopes to persuade him not to make matters worse. Are we to give up without a struggle?

It is in vain that we have looked for vigorous protest from those sources that can do most good. To be sure, Mr Maidment has come out strongly against the delays, but Mr Maidment is Principal of the University by appointment, he is in no position to bite the hand that feeds him, however meagre his ration. Mr Maidment, to give him his due, has done as much as can be expected of him; a man cannot flail out when his hands are tied.

PROTEST NEEDED

But the Chancellor's hands are not tied. He is elected, not appointed. Why have we not heard Sir Douglas Robb thundering against the Government? The Students' Representative on Council is not a Government employee. Why has not John Strevens roused himself to action on this matter of all matters? What the hell is he there for? The Government must be made to see reason. There must be protest organised, vigorous and unrelenting. There must be an end to the tortuous process of doublethink that prompts the Government to justify its decision on the grounds of the need for the spreading

of expenditure. Spending means, not an end. There is no sense in the Government manipulating the means by so doing they destroy the end. Yet that is what they are doing. By delaying expenditure on a programme designed to prevent the exclusion of students they are negating the purpose of the programme and ensuring that which they are committed to prevent. Unless the Government changes its mind, it's as simple as that. But nothing is being done.

When Professor Ma broke into print in a newspaper article, bemoaning the fact that "there was one first-class university department in New Zealand," he didn't think of registering a protest at the delay in the building of the Biology Block. Why not? Why not?

When Victoria studied called on the other universities to support a protest against certain aspects of Government policy as regards universities, including delay in building, the reasons for that boycott were considered by the Auckland Star to be worth less than one sentence in an article that concentrated on the behaviour of students at the meeting. The Minister of Education replied to those reasons, as set out in a pamphlet issued by Victoria, rated more than a column inches. The public large never saw the contents of that pamphlet, or even a summary, in the newspapers in Auckland. Why not?

The public, if we are to believe a letter to the editor of a recent "Star" is "sick and tired" of hearing students complaining. In spite of the public, there must be a good deal more complaining about Auckland University's building programme. Already labour under by far the worst conditions of any university in the country. If Mr Kinsey can say of the building programme that the Government is "proceeding with its orderly planning and development" then we can say, Mr Kinsey, your orderly planning and development is no use to us, damn use at all. We need action, quickly. To get that action we obviously need to shout our wants loud and long. Not only students, but everybody to whom a first-class university is a source of pride and profit. Everybody shout.

Let's hear it . . .



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