

Free to students

THE QUESTION IS . . .

E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E

HOW CAN

WE LIVE?

From Anthony Haas



THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr Holyoake.

Black Friday price shocks

Realistic bursary levels for University students are further away since the government removed the food subsidies.

As Black Friday hit the family man, so it hit students existing on mini-budgets. How the vast majority of New Zealand's 25,000 student population will be affected cannot be estimated by totalling weekly expenditure on bread and milk. It will only emerge when prices stabilise, if they ever do, at the new level caused by the increasing cost of the flour in the tinned foods, pies and other commodities that student flat dwellers, cafeteria eaters and hostel dwellers consume.

pare and cheap to buy. Now that the flour in it, and so many other foods will make many foodstuffs even twice as expensive, it is an open guess what the student will eat in future. I was about to suggest fish and chips, but someone has pointed out that the batter around the fish is made of flour. Even nourishing instant puddings may become an expensive luxury.

It will be unpleasant for the student to have to join in the chorus for more government handouts at a time

Bread and toast tended to be a staple food among students—it was easy to pre-

LATE NEWS

Getting in on the Act

The establishment of a third medical school, possibly in Christchurch, should be considered now.

The Medical Superintendent-in-Chief (Dr L. M. Berry) told the North Canterbury Hospital Board this when answering a query from Mr F. W. Gilbert about shortages of junior medical staff.

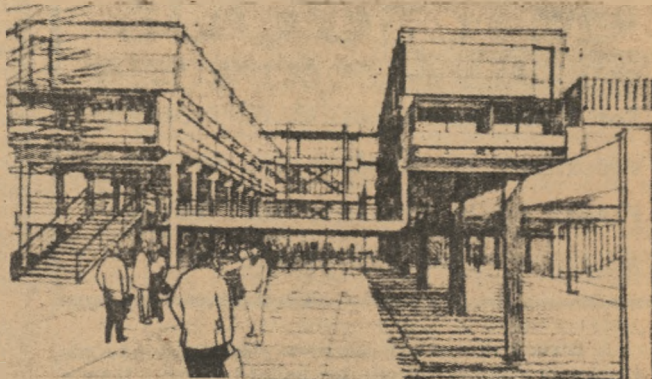
The Auckland medical school would not produce graduates before 1973, and possibly it would be later, said Dr Berry. It was no use waiting for graduates until ten years after they were wanted. It was not too early to start thinking of the establishment and location of a third school.

It will be unpleasant for the student to have to join in the chorus for more government handouts at a time when their own university economists urge the need for community restraint. Nor will the student like making the plaintive cries necessary to ensure a fair deal for pensioners for himself, but the fact of the matter is student incomes very distinctly come in the category "fixed income". In fact they have proved to be so firmly fixed at an unchanging level—while inflation becomes a way of life for all New Zealanders—that direct action has had to be resorted to to bring change. The classic example came early in 1965 with a march of 2,000 Victoria students to Parliament, and a subsequent increase in bursaries granted in the June Budget.

It is a sorry situation when this method is the only one open to a group to get fair consideration, but as the situation stands today, there is no review authority to consider necessary adjustments to bursary levels. Dr A. J. W. Taylor, the Student Counsellor at Victoria University, is but one who has urged that student bursaries be tied to the cost of living index.

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New Student Union



An architects view of the new students union building. Work has already started on the project - See Page 3.

**paid or
elected**

(Craccum Reporter)

Should the student president be a full-time paid employee of the association, instead of an elected officer?

He's Number One

EDITOR

Geoff Chapple (right), an 'Auckland Star' reporter, who has been chosen 'Craccum' editor for the rest of the year. For the full story of Craccum one see Page 22



AT LAST

RECORD £10,000 LOSS

(Craccum Reporter)

Poor administration has been blamed for the record £10,000 loss recorded by the Students' Association last year.

Every student enrolled at the university is obliged to pay £6 a year Students' Association fee.

Of this, £3 goes towards a new buildings fund and the other £3 is held directly by the Students' Association.

This should, in theory, mean leave the association with the Treasurer (Mr David Jones) that with just under 7,000 £4,000 for this year.

students enrolled, the Students' Association will have about £20,000 to provide services for students. This must be used to run 'People wouldn't keep to the cafeteria, Craccum, their budgets and the assoc-coffee bar, Capping, Revue and ianation just kept handing out will also be used to pay af-money indiscriminately.'

But, from this sum of £20,000 received this year from fees, half is being spent to write off the record deficit incurred during 1966.

A further £6,000 will go to the Administration for staff and office expenses. This will

This proposal, and others designed to streamline A.U.S.A. administration, will be put to the general student vote this month.

Last year the executive set up a committee to investigate the executive structure. The report it made will be put to the annual meeting of students on March 22.

The proposals made by the sub-committee - consisting of former executive members - have two aims, the efficient operation of the Students' Association, and the building up of closer contact between the Executive and the student body.

To satisfy the first aim the Report has essentially simple recommendations - it advises

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TURN TO PAGE 3

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CRACCUM

... opinions where I sit

This issue of 'Craccum' has been produced in Christchurch, at no little strain to its de facto editor. With the appointment of a permanent editor (in Auckland) this can be written to this strange episode.

WANTED:

Part Time typist to do copy typing for Students Association. Salary according to standard and ability. Please apply Students Association Administrative Secretary.

A student newspaper is not a plaything for people trying to impress their immediate circle. It is a service for all 7000 students at this university, and possibly their only tangible link with their £6 A.U.S.A. fee.

It is also not something to be thrown recklessly into the hands of the unskilled. The Executive must be commended on its appointment of an experienced competent editor.

It remains only to thank the tireless Christine Moir and the willing David Vaver for their unselfish labours on this issue, and hope the point is taken.

W.M.

FADS and FASHION

Students who enrol in bare feet will not be admitted to the University. The decree has been passed and posted in the Calendar. The beatnik king is dead, long live the king of conformity.

No real reason is given as to why feet should be such a bug-bear with the university and no explanation how the regulations

will be enforced. And just as another sideline - no one seems to know whether students will be expelled if they wear shoes for enrolment and then take them off for the first lecture.

Student reaction seems to be just what is to be expected. Everyone has to bow to the powers but they do it with a secret grin.

'PLUTOCRATS'

(N.Z.S.P.A. News Service.) All students should share the benefits of studentship holders, and the system was establishing a class of plutocrats among students.

So said Professor R. T. Sussex, commenting at a high school board meeting on a personal letter from the Minister of Education, Hon. Miss P. M. Robinson, said A. E. Kinsella, requesting schools to urge pupils to take studentships.

Prof. Sussex, of the Romance Languages Department, said the bond system year to the bonded period was not enriching the teaching profession. It was wrong to commit people of 17 and 18 financially. "I am dis-

tressed at the number who give the 'quid pro quo' and then leave.

"I require statistics to show me that this studentship scheme is helping to recruit teachers," he added, noting that it had been abandoned in Britain.

The school headmistress, Miss P. M. Robinson, said she had found the bond discouraged students from going on to masters degrees, because the extra year at university added another year to the bonded period. She also cited instances of students unable to get re-leases for post-graduate work overseas.

We get letters

Disgust

Sir,—I am absolutely disgusted.—Yours, etc., ABSOLUTELY

DISGUSTED.

Sir,—I, also, am absolutely disgusted.—Yours, etc., ALSO ABSOLUTELY

DISGUSTED.

[This correspondence is now closed. — Ed.]

Government failed to explain why

FROM PAGE 1

In this way students would get a fair deal, and the taxpayer would know his money was being dispensed legitimately.

The aim of the bursary is not to provide rewards for scholarship, but to enable those with the capacity to further tend to make universities out of the reach of the education to do so, whether rich or poor. There is no need for bursaries to be extravagant, they need only be at a level necessary to keep a student clothed, fed, housed and equipped with books during the 30 weeks of the academic year. Supplementary funds can be earned in the long vacation.

But a look at the unrepresentative nature of our universities shows the policy has failed so far.

Financially, universities are weighted with children of the New Zealand's rich. The availability of finance for study may not be the complete reason for this, but it must play a large role. Dr Austin Mitchell published figures several years ago, relating to the 1961 census when he calculated that whilst under ten per cent of the New Zealand population earned over £1,500 p.a., over half the students at New Zealand universities came from homes where over £1,500 was earned each year. The situation has probably

worsened since then, modifying only a little with 1965's moderate increases. The latest blow, not counting those still to come when Parliament convenes, will further tend to make universities out of the reach of the poorer citizen. Girls too, comprise under a third of the student population. Social attitudes play their part here, but so does the fact that a girl cannot usually earn enough in the long vacation, to exist at university on her savings plus a bursary. Hence if she is not well off, the girl goes without.

But now we must sit back and wait for the shop prices to increase, the University cafeteria prices to escalate, the clamp down on University buildings' development with its short term saving, and long term weakening of higher education—and permit a large role. Dr Austin Mitchell published cries from the student in need.

CHAPPLE has a job for you and your mate

The Bullet for Daisy World Opinion

DAISY should be shot. This is not only because of the claptrap she is mooing in butter's battle with margarine, but also because, in terms of cash, New Zealand cows moo more sense.

At a time when N.Z. is in serious economic difficulties because of her export failures (the tough internal restraints imposed at the weekend are certain to be followed by further unpleasant measures when Parliament resumes), the Australian dairy industry should not be standing in the way of increased New Zealand exports to Australia; the New Zealand dairy industry is far more efficient than its Australian counterpart, largely because of the butter-fat yields from New Zealand's lush pastures. There are few things that the New Zealanders can do better than us, but producing milk is one of them. Their butter costs 34 cents a lb. in the shops—and that is without any subsidy; ours costs 52 cents after a whacking great one.

If New Zealand is to be a viable market for Australian manufactures, it must be given the opportunity of selling its products overseas—and Australia is one of the few reasonable markets for the products that, foolishly enough, New Zealand still concentrates on for its export income. Shooting Daisy (and all the Australian milker cows put out of work by New Zealand dairy imports) would leave a large area of good pasture land free for beef-cattle fattening. And this is the sort of grazing we should be concentrating on as demand for proteins increases among the affluent countries of the world which can afford to spend money on importing meat.

This is also a moral for New Zealand. The ridiculous basic assumptions that everything would go on as before (and markets could be found for all produce) when New Zealand set out its eight-year agricultural production targets in 1964 are indefensible in a situation where New Zealand already had a warning that the whole structure of its agricultural exports could well be disrupted if Britain went into the Common Market, or if synthetics continued to assault the wool trade. The New Zealanders failed to recognise the need for a structural change in the agricultural industry toward beef production, a move that has certainly been understood here.

It is astounding that the New Zealanders have, in fact, moved the other way; in the four years from 1962 to 1966, the number of sheep in N.Z. has jumped by 17 percent while beef cattle numbers have risen by only 10 percent. So there are now 15 times as many sheep in N.Z. as beef cattle (reckoned as ewe equivalents), and the major reason for the country's present problems is a severe fall in the price of its wool. It is true that the Australia-New Zealand trade agreement ought to mean more in practical terms to N.Z. But if they claim we should put our dairy house in order, they should have a good look at their own sadly misdirected agricultural policy.

THE BULLETIN

PUSSY-CHAT

Well, next year's here, and so's 'Craccum' right along with Pussychat. We look after the female element but, of course, male connoisseurs of female fashions are our greatest readers. 1967 sees changes in Pussychat - like our new bit 'Habitat', which concerns itself completely, solely and devotedly to Varsity.

SOCIALLY, Orientation looks brighter this year. Gary Craig, our skilful social controller has got together a little band of glee you'll find hard to beat - the scene is the Freshers' Prom, Peter Pan natch!

One quid in and you're away with floor shows featuring Lee Grant, Chuck Littlewood, Lew Pryme and two bands. Date tomorrow week, March, 10. (Studass handles the tickets and they live in the Caf building downstairs by the Men's Common Room.

BIZARRE - a favourite boutique up Victoria St. West is a very good place to spend a spare hour. If looking is half the fun, then you're in for loads of it. The highlights for this week (fashion changes so quickly) were the new silver stockings at 35s. and 21s.6d. a pair.

Also hand-dyed stockings in shocking purples, greens and oranges. Suede bags, specially made for Varsity students (tailor-made to foolscap size) are going sale price at 45s. My favourite colour in these was puce. By the way, there's even a reduction for girls carrying this copy of 'Craccum'. Crocheted frocks are crazy; leather and suede goods a specialty (with a big colour selection.) All of these, can be made to order.

BIG at the moment at Bizarre is Victoriana. The theme is based on nightshirts which are fabulous - long, high-collared and pin-tucked. Sensational for party wear too, complete with night cap.

GUISTI - Italian shoes at Dudley's. Very strappy (not sling-back), low square heel, oval toe. Tones of leather colours - tan to khaki to dark brown. £7.10 a pair.

FACE-UP - Hubbard Ayer have excellent eye-makeup cleaning cream. If you wear eye liner or even mascara sort of special cleanser is essential. Ordinary cleansers tend to move makeup around and not remove it. Was surprised to find that the particular brand, usually fairly expensive, has the cheapest but definitely the best eye-cleanser to be found around.

GOOD FIRST BUY FOR WINTER - sleeveless sweaters in Banlon by Co-tessa, ribbed knit, tie-belt on hip, polo neck. Wearable now thru to winter and terrific under winter coats.

Looking

(N.Z.S.P.A. News Service) The New Zealand University Students' Association is collecting all existing information on the socio-economic backgrounds of New Zealand students. Education Vice-President Edna Tait has spent much of the vacation processing the data collected by Dr Austin Mitchell in 1965.

The association executive agreed at a recent meeting that it was an important function of NZUSA to collect information continuously on staffing, building, student health and accommodation at universities.

Some members felt the time was due for NZUSA to employ a full-time officer to carry out this work.

Administrator Is Appointed

(N.Z.S.P.A. News Service.)

The first administrative officer of the Auckland University Students' Association is a Christchurch man who has spent nine years in Zambia with the British Colonial Service.

Taking up his post late this term is 33-year-old Mr Vaughan Preece, who returned to New Zealand when he was appointed Canterbury public relations officer last October—a position he has resigned before actually taking up duties.

His Auckland position carries the status of an assistant registrar, and he was selected by a joint committee of University Council, Senate, administration, graduate and Student Executive.

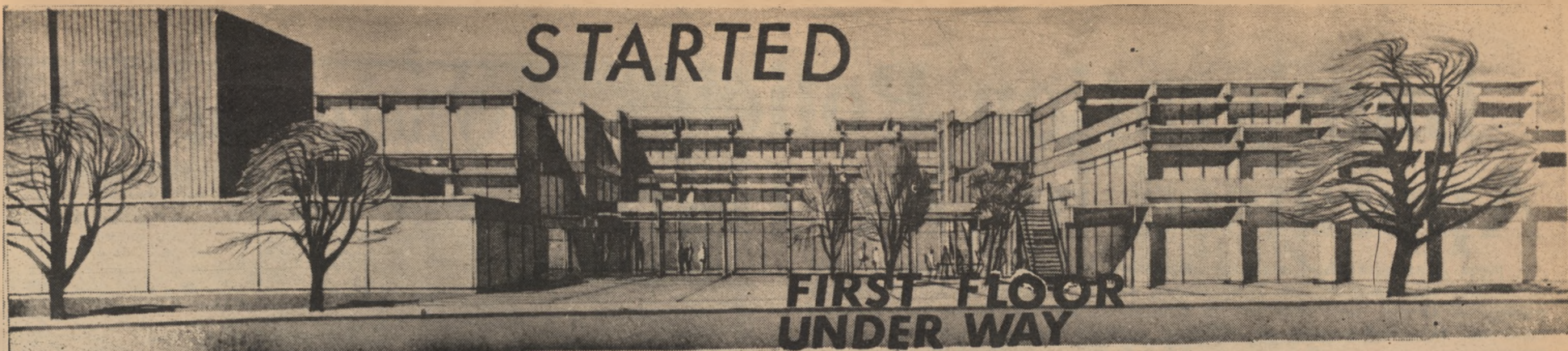
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representatives.

As well as supervising the association's office staff, planned to extend to a full-time accountant and catering manager—Mr Preece will run the new Student Union building, part of which will be in use later this year. He will be responsible to a joint management committee, similar in composition to the one which selected him for the position.

This type of control has been adopted by the southern universities for their new student centres, since the opening of Otago's union in 1960.

Mr Preece will also act as secretary to all AUSA sub-committees.



'Second Chance' Chapple Gets 'Craccum' - This Issue Without An Editor

(Craccum Reporter)

The fate of Craccum has been decided. At last week's Executive meeting Geoff Chapple was appointed editor from issue two onwards - after he was refused the job late last year and after this issue appeared without an editor.

This issue was produced by the President of the New Zealand Student Press Association, (Mr W. Mayne) in Christchurch, with the assistance in Auckland of two of last year's 'Craccum' staff, Miss Christine Moir and Mr David Vaver, helped by the President (Mr Richard Wood) and President-elect (Mr John Prebble).

In the bitter aftermath of the resignation of last year's editor Mr Lei Lelaulu, applications for the £150 a year job closed last November. At that time, two applications had been received, one from Mr Chapple, 'Craccum' news editor, and one from Mr Brian Rudman, 'Outspoke' co-editor. An executive meeting by an overwhelming majority selected Mr Rudman as the new editor.

The sequel to the appointment came two weeks later, when Mr Rudman announced that he had been appointed editor of the Labour Party official organ, the 'New Zealand Statesman', and consequently he was forced to resign his Craccum editorship. Frantic behind-the-scenes moves by members of Executive and Publications Committee to persuade Mr Chapple to re-apply for the post were unsuccessful. In his own words, Mr

The first floor of the new Student Union Building has already been poured. Mr John Strevens, the student representative on the University Council, said that parts of the building - administration offices, the cafeteria complex and the licensed bar - should be opened for use in 1968. He admitted that this would be about six months behind schedule but said that he expected no further delays in the programme.

Unfortunately, the building will cost more than the £300,000 originally quoted. The estimated cost is now just over £500,000. At present the trust fund for the building stands at approximately £140,000 which will be subsidised by the Government.

A further £20,000 is expected from student levies this year, bringing the subsidised figure up to £320,000. The Students' Association intend to borrow £100,000 and when this is subsidised there should be approximately £520,000 for the building.

When complete the Union will contain a cafeteria, a snack bar, a restaurant and a coffee bar seating about 700 people. There will also be several large common rooms, television and reading rooms, a billiards room and facilities for clubs and societies.

And, of course, there will be the bar for students and graduates over 21.

The Union will be run by the new Administrative Secretary (Mr Vaughan Preece) under a committee of student representatives and members of the University Administration.

(Craccum Reporter)

Folkscoc founders Len Cohen and Dave Calder are news. That's not unusual on campus but this time the news is a record. Dave and Len are members of the Hamilton County Bluegrass Band and the Bluegrass boys have just cut an L.P. due for release in two months. (Instruments include mandolin, banjo, harmonica, fiddle, guitar and bass) The L.P. is a mixture of pop, folk, and country and western that makes good listening.

All the boys are amateur musicians and their first big appearance was at the January Western Springs Boystown Show. They are booked for appearances on the television spectacular 'C'mon' and 'Cameras on Campus'. Your first opportunity to see them will be as guest artists at Freshers' Prom.

Varsity oldies will know Dave and Len as editors of last year's controversial Capping Book ('And this Dear God is what they read') and as members of the 'Craccum' contingent. Other boys in the band are all from Waikato way, and foundation members of the Hamilton Folk Music Society. By the way - this is the only Bluegrass band in the country.

EXEC REFORM SUGGESTED

FROM PAGE 1

more paid staff such as an Administrative Secretary to be paid a salary equivalent to a Senior Lecturer's, 'by group to bring courses offered to the University if possible,' and the way they are treated This has already been im-

Subordinate to him would be an accountant, the filing clerk, and a secretary for say in their own affairs, then Executive members. it's the association's chief

As there is no tentative duty to press for this. On the budget proposed by the special issue of studies there is no commission it is unclear how student apathy.

The Association would find the revenue to pay these people. This issue in the report under the heading 'Faculty Activ-

To build up closer contact between the Executive and the student body is more complicated. The report envisages a full-time president mixing freely with students; also a greatly strengthened sub-committee system involving discussion. For instance, in-

affairs. The report's diagnosis of the causes of 'student apathy' and the association in general, and its elections in particular is:

- * 'Candidates unknown'
- * 'Use of identity cards at elections'
- * 'No student issues'
- * 'Executive clique'
- * 'Few students standing'

Judging by the response to this diagnosis most students agree the lack of knowledge about student politicians (giving rise to the appearance of an 'Executive clique') is the problem.

But one student commented on the report's proposals for 'democratising' the association:

'It misses the point. The organisation is getting too big for executive members to be intimate campus figures.'

The important aspect of the diagnosis is 'no student issues' - but the report offers no remedy. What is the chief issue for students as students?

Their studies, of course. But the association offers nothing like student consultations on courses before enrol-

VIC. PLANS FOR LIQUOR LICENCE

(N.Z.S.P.A. News Service)

Victoria University plans for a liquor licence for the new cafeteria extensions—to be ready next year—may give students facilities to drink wine or beer with their meal—but they might also open the students' restaurant to the general public.

The university caterer is understood to be considering an application for a public restaurant licence, which would eliminate the "exclusiveness" of the cafeteria.

discount

This year the University Bookshop will stock a full range of law and economic textbooks, and will be the only bookshop in the country to offer law books at a 10 percent discount, said the manager, Mr Michael Noonan.

Pointing to a sign saying: 'Ten percent offered on all books' Mr Noonan repeated that by this he meant all books. Even some magazines will have a discount.

In fact, the only items in the shop not available on discount are the University Calendar, stationery and some magazines for which the UBS is only a distributing agent.

A new policy for stocking the shop has also been adopted. Mr Noonan said each section which was popular with student buyers would be correspond-

PAULS BOOK ARCADE

has all University

TEXTS

49 High St. ph. 22-203

record loss

FROM PAGE 1

A workable system of curbing expenditure and wastage. A cheaper Revue is plan-

teria made an unexpected combination with the 'Five The Executive resolved to and Nine' Club. Capping Con-

take measures to ensure that troller Kevin Berry is also such a combination of losses watching carefully against any does not occur again. The extravagance for this year's President (Mr Richard Wood) Capping.

obtained an overdraft to cover In particular, Capping Book the loss and an accountant circulation will be kept to a will be appointed to look into maximum profit quota. Club the situation and advise on grants may be cut.

CRACCUM, March 2, 1967. Page 3.

Smith & Caughy

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Immigration Policies Appraised by Dr Harre

New Zealanders had a moral obligation to Pacific Islanders to take them into this country, Dr John Harre, senior lecturer in Social Anthropology at Otago, told students at Congress. He said there was a strong case for bringing people of differing cultural backgrounds in as immigrants.

Dr Harre said many of the smaller island communities were no longer viable. In not too many years the number of Islanders in New Zealand would equal the number of Maoris. "This is a fact that we must be prepared to accept," he said.

The recommendations of the Monetary and Economic Council on immigration were suspect in that its conclusion, which stated that immigration would lead to inflation, seemed to be based on British immigrants.

"If Japanese were brought into New Zealand we would be bringing in people who have the highest rate of personal saving in the world. New Zealand's immigration policy is decided behind closed doors but its obvious ethnic bias is easily seen by reading the daily press.

There seemed to be three main objections to immigration from non-European countries.

That there was a distinctive way of New Zealand life which was worth preserving and which the presence of non-British immigrants would disrupt.

That immigrants from non-European countries were not easy to assimilate.

That there was a danger in the presence of other racial groups within New Zealand.

Dr Harre said that any idea of a homogeneous national way of life was an illusion. It was best called the "God's Own Country" syndrome.

The myth was fostered by saying that if most people belonged to a certain group then everybody did. "In any case, the people who put these ideas forward would reject most of the statistically distinctive features of life in New Zealand such as the high illegitimacy rate and the heavy consumption of alcohol as not belonging to this so-called New Zealand way of life," said Dr Harre.

He admitted that it was true that people of similar cultures to the dominant New Zealand one would be more easily assimilated, but assimilation of other groups such as Chinese was not impossible.

Although first generation Chinese in this country had only been assimilated economically, the later generations assimilated fairly well, except in terms of their food, religion and eating habits. "If we have a concept of assimilation it should not include immediate assimilation."

"Here we run into a neat social paradox. If you want assimilation you must not put up barriers against it, yet the people who argue most strongly for assimilation are the ones who put up these barriers."

There was no inherent conflict between races, Dr Harre said. Conflict between different groups in a community usually resulted from a real or imaginary conflict of interests between the groups.

The degree to which group conflict is likely to start depended on the following factors:

The degree of scarcity of goods in the community.

The differences in values held by the groups.

The cultural differences between the groups.

The factors acting toward prejudice. ("The degree of bloody-mindedness in the country.")

The potential to form people into groups.

Dr Harre said that the egalitarian nature of New Zealand society precludes competition. Political power was not eagerly sought after and jobs were freely available at any position on the status scale.

"However, there is some danger in the ethnic structuring of jobs and this is already happening to a certain extent with the Maori population."

Dr Harre said the Dominion should avoid introducing groups with different values into New Zealand without first showing them where the differences lay.

He considered the personality aspect of prejudice "a bit of a red herring". Objections to the introduction of other groups based on the grounds of personal prejudice among some of the members of the community could be answered simply in terms of the mental health of the community.

This would not be altered one way or the other by introducing new groups into the country. "Prejudice generated merely because some individual needs a scapegoat is nothing but a crutch for a crippled personality."

"If the case for diverse immigration was established, several other things must go along with it," said Dr Harre.

The number of immigrants must be related to the needs of the economy and the speed with which facilities can be provided.

The criteria for immigration should be other than those of nationality and race—but a sudden group movement could be a danger.

All immigrants should be told what to expect in New Zealand, and New Zealanders should be told what to expect from the immigrants. Money should be spent to make sure that the immigrants got good jobs evenly spread over the status scale so that there was no ethnic structuring of occupations.

Housing should be of good quality and the groups should be housed together for a transition period after they arrive in New Zealand. New Zealand should not balk at providing the necessary welfare services when the immigrants first arrive.

A planning agency should be set up to co-ordinate all these factors.

Where The Covest



"Parliament Is Digging Your Gr"

"Democracy has become a form of mass entertainment, not representation," said Dr A. M. Finlay, LL.M. (Otago), Ph.D. (London); (Labour, Waitakere).

"The main consequence of this is that people do not care who governs but they do care who entertains," he said.

One part of living was the necessity to exercise an intelligent decision on matters political as they come before the individual. Much of today's opinions came before the individual in an encapsulated form.

Examples of this were slogans such as "You've never had it so good" and "steady does it".

Sloganised opinions led to a lack of penetration in intelligent thought, one aspect of which could be seen during the last American presidential election where voters had the choice between Goldwaterism and anti-Goldwaterism.

It is in the area of conflict between a liberal democracy and a monolithic dictatorship that the limitations of a liberal democracy manifest themselves the most clearly.

One of these areas was Vietnam.

Vietnam was the greatest confidence trick in history. "This project is allegedly to preserve the independence of a country but in fact what we are doing is following a line of policy developed in the mind of the late John Foster Dulles more than 10 years ago.

"One of the stated grounds for New Zealand's intervention is that the United States

is our strongest and most faithful ally. We must help her now so that if we require her help in the future we will get it.

"This is the opposite of liberal thinking," he said. "The slogan 'My country right or wrong' has often been attacked by liberal thinkers but now it turns up again in an even more alarming form: 'Some other country right or wrong,'" said Dr Finlay.

Vietnam illustrated only one example of shallow thinking. But what was the New Zealand public's knowledge of the real issues there? Was it in fact any better than that of the citizens of the so-called free world?

At the time of his retirement from the Department of External Affairs, the secretary, Mr A. McIntosh, said: "Racial questions in their various forms are the most pressing of our problems. They pose a greater danger than the ideological conflict of five, 10 or even 20 years ago."

But racial questions were bound up with the economic situation. It took a full stomach to induce the contemplative spirit necessary to run a liberal democracy, said Dr Finlay. "So what matters most to democracy is the levelling-out of the world's economic inequalities.

"The West's only answer

INFORMALITY



A view of the entrance to the main hall and lecture theatre at the University of Curious Cove. Students lie on the floor to hear the lectures, hence the sleeping bags. Far left is Tony Haas, a former editor of "Salient", chatting to Con O'Leary, a former editor of "Canta" and now a reporter for the "Auckland Star".

In Brief

CAREY GOES ARTY

Congress this year gave more than its usual attention to the Arts and Sciences.

In the opening lecture chairman Patric Carey gave his views on the Arts in New Zealand. He came to the conclusion we should be attempting to develop a purely New Zealand style of Art, and sending our young artists overseas so that they should come back and spend the rest of their lives imitating overseas work was not the way to do this.

We should support New Zealand art even if most of it was tenth-rate because it

was only out of a large amount of tenth-rate work that a great new indigenous art form could be born.

He was backed up in this by Mr John Middleditch, a Dunedin sculptor, whose lecture was mainly concerned with the development of the main themes in his own work. He provided a fascinating insight into the workings of an artist's mind.

Miss Jenny McLeod, a lecturer in Music at Victoria, made quite an impact on Congress gatherings. After her lecture on contemporary music her tapes of twelve-tone music were often played

to a devoted coterie of listeners on the free afternoons. Professor William Davidson instructed Congressites on the mysteries of the various theories of the universe. Some of the listeners were left a little behind when he attempted to explain the difference between negatively and positively curved space. He showed that there was more than philosophical speculation to back up the various theories of the origin of the universe.

Mr William Macbeath, senior lecturer in Surgery at Otago University, spoke on Medical Ethics.

Fulbright Scholar



Johnathon Fox is a Fulbright Scholar from the United States now studying at Vic. A Yale man, he lauded it over ex-Harvard man William Buckley during Buckley's stay at Congress. Yale last year won the annual football match.

Earthly Father Is Fallible

"The Papacy could be a possible centre for the reunification of Christianity," said Father Francis Durning, an assistant lecturer in Religious Studies at the University of Canterbury.

He said the primacy of the See of Rome was one of the facts of history and that until the end of the fifth century nearly all Christians acknowledged its authority.

The main obstacle to the reunification of the churches was the misunderstanding of the doctrine of Papal infallibility.

Catholics believed the Pope was the last court of appeal on matters of faith and the direct inheritor of the authority of St. Peter. They did not believe anything about the Pope personally. They did not believe he was divinely inspired or had special revelations, or that he knew all the answers. But there were moments

when the faith of the Church on some matter was in doubt. When the Pope spoke on this he was infallible.

The papacy could still perform this function in a reunified church but the direct authority of the Bishop of Rome would have to be cut down or largely decentralised. The Baroque-Byzantine image of the Papacy would have to be changed, Father Durning said.

Some kind of authority on the interpretation of the Bible would also be needed but apart from this the papacy would only be last court of appeal on matters of faith, he said.

FORUM AND AGAINSTUM

The 1967 N.Z.U.S.A. Congress at Curious Cove produced little in the way of informed debate in the once famous Congress forum.

While the usual Congress extra-curricular activities went ahead apace, forum passed only four motions of any note.

The students asserted the right of any individual to obtain contraceptives if he so desired, but they were less enthusiastic on the question of relaxing the abortion laws.

By a vote of about 40% to 20% of those present they approved a motion calling for the right to be given to every woman to "freely obtain legal termination of an unwanted pregnancy subject

only to the medical and psychiatric considerations of the individual and the consent of the husband." The other 40% abstained.

Another motion urging that homosexual acts between consenting adult males be legalised, was also passed.

The only prolonged debate was over the question of whether an N.Z.B.C. television team should be admitted to the forum itself. After some recriminations over a Canterbury episode last year the television crew were allowed in.

However, the lacklustre achievement of the forum did not carry over into the rest of Congress, especially the social side.



Dave Botherway, a former President of C.U.S.A., in typical pose at Congress. Mr Botherway, as he prefers to be known, chaired the meetings of the Congress Forum. But for his inspired guidance, Forum would have been considerably more chaotic than it actually was.

FAIR COMMENT

"Discretion gravely goes a gentle pace. When speech, a gallop, runs a heedless race."

—John Taylor.

There was a marked change in attitude among the students at Congress this year which will doubtless alarm many of our more conservative friends. A general "don't-give-a-damn" approach was easily detectable.

It was most noticeable at Forum. After a sometimes bitter debate, the NZBC was given permission to televise the proceedings and the reporters present were told they could print what they liked. The only restriction being the legal one that people must not be reported if they demand not to be.

Newspaper reporters and the NZBC staff would of course appreciate this childlike trust and perhaps even try to justify it. We hope so.

But students should distinguish between "free speech" in private and public and should show some respect for the large number of overseas students who are not permitted to publicly express opinions on a wide range of topics while they are guests in this country.



Congress Chairman Patrick Carey

France Gropes For Answers

In spite of conflicting assessments of French policy in Europe, France's preoccupation was to make Europe a political unit according to the French Ambassador, Mr J. F. Duflos.

He said the European Common Market was only an economic unit so far, and if the Continent was to become a political unit it must have a common defence policy and a common foreign policy.

A strong Europe without Germany was unthinkable, Mr Duflos said. But the German nation as it existed now was divided. To participate in unified Europe West and East Germany would have to be reunited.

Such a reunification would involve the fixing of Germany's frontiers in the East and would necessarily imply the agreement of Germany's neighbours, especially Poland.

The French Ambassador denied that France was drifting away from her allies.

"We are still allies of the United States, Britain and New Zealand," he said. "However, we think the world situation has changed in the last 20 years so that monolithic blocs of allies with integrated armed forces no longer provide the answer."

On Vietnam, Mr Duflos said that there was a risk of further escalation to the point where Russia and China might feel themselves involved. For this reason the problem should be left to the Vietnamese.

Mr Duflos also said that Vietnam was dangerous in another way. As long as the war there continued, Russia and the United States



The French Ambassador to New Zealand, Mr Duflos (left) pictured with his wife. would be unable to agree on other problems in Europe. He said that France would sign any agreement for complete nuclear disarmament "with both hands". But such an agreement would have to make provision for the destruction of nuclear stockpiles and ballistic missiles. It must also include China as a signatory.

France had not signed the atmospheric test-ban treaty because the French were groping for answers to very difficult problems which the United States and Russia already had the answers to, said Mr Duflos.

By NZSPA Congress Reporter Don Gray

Pockets and Toes

VOTER UNINTERESTED IN ELECTION POLICY

When an opposition party is contesting an election in New Zealand it is unimportant what it actually says its policy is, Dr Austin Mitchell told students at Curious Cove.

"The voter is only concerned whether the previous Government has trodden on his toes," he said. "If the Government's actions have hit the voter's pocket or his expectations of the future, the Government may be rejected."

The focus in general elections had shifted to minor and sectional demands. The main social and economic demands which were being agitated for in the 1930s had all been met. A great complexity of sectional groups with sometimes contradictory demands was now the pattern, said Dr Mitchell.

In fact, government in New Zealand was essentially group politics. The government in its policies sought to mediate between the interest of these groups.

"But what we haven't got is government by these

pressure groups. Government by party is the formal framework of the New Zealand system. However, the groups are integrated in this framework by giving them representation on government advisory committees."

There were now more than 2,000 of these advisory committees.

These committees provided a good way for the Government to diffuse opposition to its policies. All the contending groups were given seats on an advisory committee, the recommendations of which were then ignored.

"The pressure groups have the consolation that at least they were consulted," said Dr Mitchell.

"In some cases an entire sphere of administration is handed over to the pressure groups concerned—for example, the National Roads Board.

"This type of government weakens the opposition because the groups have been consulted. The opposition sits becalmed.

"Parliament itself becomes less appropriate. The whole system resembles a house of

"Workers Have Advantages Over Students"

"It is easy for students to detect stupid attitudes among New Zealand workers and think that all workers hold the same views," according to Mr J. A. Gale, a lecturer in English at the Auckland Teachers College.

"There are links between union workers and students, but there is one respect in which the workers are definitely superior. They are much quicker to link theory and practice.

"Sometimes academic objectivity becomes too clinical: the end product is something that has been recorded, talked about and then filed away. But most problems involve human beings and should not be analysed too clinically," said Mr Gale.

Many students were capable of great objectivity and great inactivity. However, if a trade unionist approved of some action, he did something about it. Good examples of this were the stand taken by the unions on the boycott of South African goods and the "No Maoris, No Tour" clash.

The trade unions had been in the forefront of the struggle for education and the struggle for human rights, Mr Gale said. The workers' Educational Association dated from the period of the fight for better education.

He said that the trade unions were often much maligned bodies—"Truth's" campaign against the Public Service Association being a good example. Essentially what the critics of the P.S.A.

were saying was that it should not be involved in trade union activities such as asking for better wages for its members, nor should it be involved in politics.

"People today talk about our so-called affluent society but to see just how affluent any society is we must look at its lowest economic strata. Under some industrial awards youths of 19 or 20 with young families are earning only £11 a week.

"Most New Zealanders have cars and television sets. They can wallow in the TV advertising and have their cars contribute to the traffic chaos. Were we not more affluent when we could take a tram to the centre of the city in a few minutes?" Mr Gale asked.

"Our age of affluence is in fact only a feeling of affluence because it is mostly based on overtime wages. The award wages are not sufficiently based on productivity and if any serious trouble comes, average earnings will drop considerably as overtime is abolished.

"Our wool exports are in trouble, our markets for butter and lamb are in a process of adjustment and Britain may yet join the E.E.C.

"We seem to be living in a second-class paradise with first-rate butter."

Most people thought the Arbitration court fixed wages, Mr Gale said. But New Zealanders should realise that there was dual system of bargaining for wages.

As well as the Arbitration system, collective bargaining sometimes backed up with the threat of strike action was also common. Although strikes were illegal they were usually disguised by calling them stoppages so that they did not require Government action.

"The Arbitration system by itself is not enough," he said. "While most people deplore strikes every worker shares in the benefits of a successful strike, as the increased wages won by the strikers are used as a basis for more peaceful negotiations by other unions." He said the I.C.A. and Police Offences Acts should be altered to make strikes legal and prevent the formation of "scab" unions; except in cases where the majority of the workers themselves demand it.

"The aim of any wage adjustments should be to provide a living wage for all workers without the necessity for overtime. Wages should be related to the cost of living, productivity, and the social merit of the job," said Mr Gale.



Dr A. V. Mitchell, Senior Lecturer in Political Science at the University of Canterbury, pictured in a rare, informal mood at Curious Cove. Dr Mitchell requested that much of his lecture, which included a brilliant analysis of New Zealand political muddling, be not reported.

cards in that if Parliament attempts to interfere the whole system of compromises and concessions becomes unbalanced," said Dr Mitchell.

"All the negotiations are carried out behind closed doors and so the press becomes not an organ of inquiry but an organ of record. Much the same happens to the television and radio services."

Dr Mitchell said that as part of any attempted solution he was attracted to a far more efficient system of committees in the House.

"Parliamentary committees should have extended powers of inquiry and in certain cases should be able to initiate their own inquiries and publish the results," said Dr Mitchell.

A.G.M. Wednesday, March 22, 7.30 p.m.

exclusion crisis

space big problem

NO ONE OUT HERE

(N.Z.S.P.A. News Service)

Inadequate laboratory space and lecture room accommodation as well as poor individual performances are the reasons given for this year's increased number of exclusions from the universities.

The accommodation problem at Auckland University is not as critical as earlier thought. Without exception, no student will be excluded from AU. in 1967 on the grounds of 'lack of facilities', says Mr Pullar.

The Faculty of Engineering at Canterbury has limited its intake for First Professional, and it was expected that the overflow would head for Ardmore where the First Professional is limited to 170. The overflow has not arrived, however, and the number of enrolments is forecasted to be below the limit.

The Faculty of Fine Arts can accommodate 125 to 135 depending on jostling of different streams. New entrants and re-enrolments will not pass that total. Four students only have been excluded. They had neither Prelim, or U.E.

Canterbury has placed a limit of 200 on the number

of Engineering students it can take but it is expected that the overflow of 20 or 30 can be included in the Auckland total.

Science students at Auckland may also be diverted from Botany and Geography to other science subjects because of a shortage of laboratory space.

This year at Otago 44 students were excluded from Arts and Science subjects because of unsatisfactory academic progress. In Canterbury the figure was 110, with a further 120 receiving "warning letters".

At Auckland students who do not make satisfactory academic progress have to apply for re-enrolment. About 400 applications were expected this year. At Victoria the number was expected to be 250.

Usually about 40 per cent of these applications were successful.

UNIVERSITY PURGE

students flee Rhodesia under pressure

Two Rhodesian students, who fled from the University of Salisbury after the graduation ceremony demonstrations in 1966, are now enrolled at Auckland University. The two, Mr Henderson Tapela and Mr Billy Marembo, were among 40 students who were assisted by the World Council of Churches to fly to Zambia University where they completed their end-of-year exams.

Mr Tapela said that during the Capping ceremony a what they wanted.

The demonstration was held against the ministers of Mr Churches assisted Mr Tapela and Mr Marembo to get to the university. Mr Tapela was second year. The Professor amongst these students but of Education at the University said he did not know why they (Professor Rogers), a New Zealander, made arrangements for the two students to come to N.Z. under scholarship.

The university was then ordered to discipline the ships.

Mr Tapela will study the English and History at the Auckland and hopes to do honours in History after he has completed his B.A. He then intends to go back to Rhodesia to teach.

Mr Marembo will also complete his B.A. here in History and then intends to return.

He does not know the situation who were known to have taken at all but said it was his duty part in the demonstration fled to 'join his comrades in arms'. from Salisbury because they feared reprisals. Mr Marembo said that, although he had students were emphatic that not been suspended from the university, the police began searching for him at his home. up considerably the white



Mr. Marembo, intent to rejoin his comrades in arms.

regime would merely accept them as hardships and be forced to change their political views, said Mr Marembo.

Neither student felt there would be any easy solution to the Rhodesia problem. Of Mr Smith, Mr Tapela said: "He is trying to create another South Africa." Mr Marembo prophesied that unless Mr Smith came back to his former senses (which he did not consider likely) the situation would lead to bloodshed.

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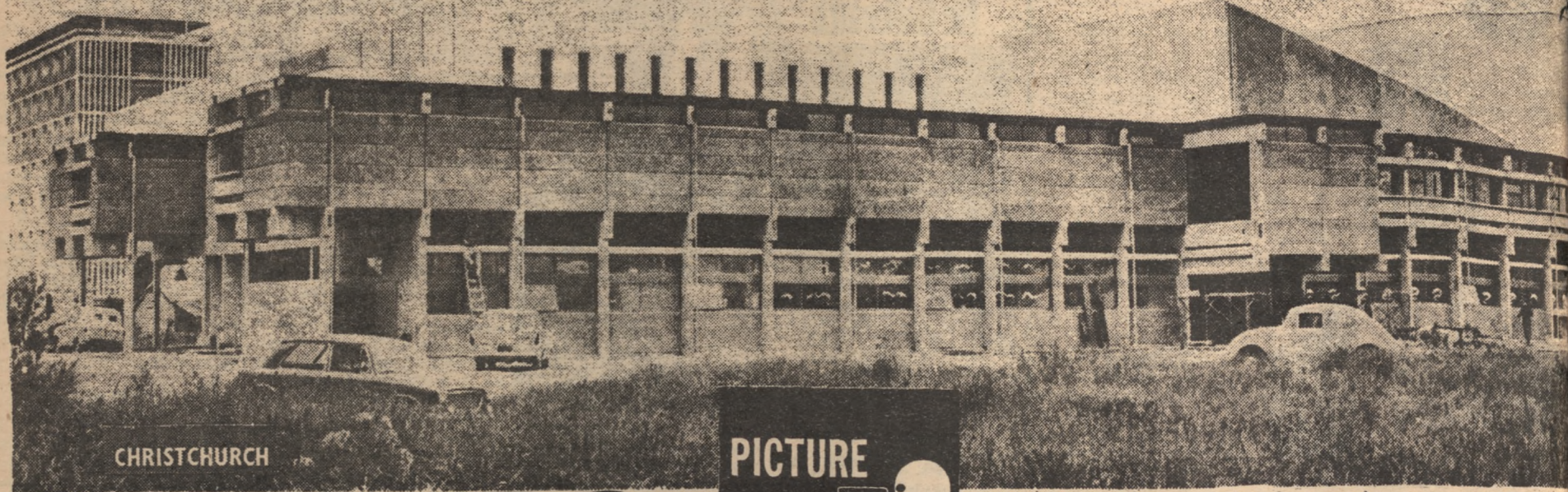
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• SAFEKEEPING OF DOCUMENTS

BANK AT THE BNZ

LOOKING AT THIS NEW ZEALAND



CHRISTCHURCH

PICTURE

NEWS

FEATURE

The new Canterbury student union at Ilam, which will be opened officially tomorrow. Incorporated into the building is a 500-seat theatre.



WELLINGTON



DUNEDIN

A Rude Reminder

It could happen anywhere . . . it just happened this time here in Christchurch.

Came that week before finals and one engineering student couldn't remember what happened to the academic year (as distinct from the social year). But remembering the old spilt milk story, he set out to make the best of it.

A quick phone call disclosed that there was one—and one only—text-book that would be the panacea for his omissions. But! It could not be found at any bookshop in metropolitan Christchurch, and there were (predictably) no copies in the university library.

Next step was the public library. Yes, they had a copy, but it was not to be found on the premises. Pressed, they confessed it was out on loan, and very overdue. Pressed further, they discovered the name and address of the errant borrower.

The inquirer turned a very deep red.

Yes, this scene of glamour is not St Moritz or Florida, but Wellington. It is a scene from a National Film Unit documentary on the capital, "Toehold on a Harbour."

This ten-minute colour film gives a series of personal, sometimes humorous, impressions of Wellington, a city which has grown on a site more perpendicular than horizontal.

As the title suggests, the difficult terrain is a leading theme.

Though constantly being modified by excavation and reclamation, it has determined the city's main contours and in some ways also the citizens' lives.

But for their leisure there is a thirty-two-mile stretch of beaches that curves round city and suburbs.

To catch something of Wellington's elusive quality, director Mike Ryan sought a novel approach.

"We wanted to show what we thought most typical," he says, "scenes of wind-blown streets and landscapes, for instance, as well as the sunny beaches and city lights that are photographed more often."

"Then again, certain scenes are so familiar that they seemed to suggest their own treatment."

"Electric trains slip through tunnels every day all the year round."

"At the moment a train comes out of a tunnel, we added a light electronic sound effect—it's just a touch, but it seemed right."

A lively jazz score accompanies the film.

Producers are Geoffrey Scott and Oxley Hughan.

"Christchurch Star."

Otago University's new Vice-chancellor (Dr R.M. Williams, right) gets his first look over the campus with the Registrar (Mr J.W. Hayward).

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