

# CRACCUM

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## MR MULDOON FACING COURT CASE?

### His "Communist Fronts," and a writ in Piggy Bank Case

from MAC PRICE

Legal action against the Minister of Finance, Mr Muldoon is being considered by the organisers of the "Peace, Power and Politics in Southeast Asia" Conference to be held next month in Wellington. This follows his statement made last Friday in an Auckland daily in defence of his decision not to allow Reserve Bank funds for the fares of three world-renowned figures coming for the conference.

Auckland University staff have joined the wave of sharp criticism of his decision and his statements. Mr Maidment, Vice-Chancellor, said he couldn't see why the three visitors couldn't come. "The two sides of the story ought to be heard."

Professor Sorrenson (History) said that two of the speakers, Professors O'Brien and Lacouture, are scholars of international repute. "To call them 'propagandists' is a gratuitous insult, but it reveals the extent to which Mr Muldoon is apparently willing to go to suppress views which are likely to be uncomfortable to the Government," he said. "We can neither afford nor tolerate any action by Government which threatens to suppress freedom of expression in this country."

Professor R. M. Chapman (Political Studies) told *Craccum*, "I am not attending this conference

myself, but it seems to me that the use of purely economic devices for political reasons is absolutely unworthy. Mr Muldoon has made no case for transforming economic regulations into weapons for controlling opinion."

Professor Asher (Germanic Languages) indicated that he had "strong views" on this matter but as it did not come within the activities of the Association of University Teachers, he did not feel at liberty to make a statement as President.

Professor Sinclair (History) said that O'Brien is one of the most famous men in the last twenty years. "It amounts to using economic controls for party political purposes."

Dr Northery (Law) said that no matter what explanation was made by Mr Muldoon for the refusal of permission to use overseas funds for this purpose, many would believe

that a collateral objective, that of stifling criticism or discussion, had been attained. "It will be seen as a departure from the principles that governmental powers must always be used fairly," he said.

*Craccum* contacted Mr Muldoon to discover how much money was involved in bringing Professor

We reluctantly withhold Mr Muldoon's latest comments on the nature of the conference, not because we do not respect his right to comment upon an important public issue, but because we also respect the right of the organisers to enjoy good reputations and the means by which those reputations are protected, the laws relating to libel which might make us agents of a possible offence. Furthermore, we believe that other publications have made similar decisions, and we should be surprised if Mr Muldoon were not already aware of the editorial considerations he causes in this regard. Ed.

O'Brien of Columbia University, Professor Jean Lacouture of the Sorbonne, and Felix Greene, a world-recognised authority on the Vietnam war, to New Zealand. He said he had "no idea." Commenting further, he said it was not a matter of them being denied entry permits, but that if they did come, New

Zealand's funds were not to be used. "Half the communist fronts in the world would be happy to put up the money," he said.

Mr Muldoon said the suggestion that the decision was politically motivated was "nonsense." "It was an administrative decision by the Reserve Bank, but as there were clearly political implications, I was consulted. I was being asked to approve a departure from normal policy, and under the circumstances it was not warranted."

Mr Muldoon's justification, however, does not appear completely viable. The irony is that if Conor Cruise O'Brien or Jean Lacouture were coming to any New Zealand university as a visiting professor, there would have been no trouble in getting Reserve Bank approval for the use of New Zealand's overseas funds, and ministerial ratification would be regarded as "normal policy," and not as a departure from it.

Despite Mr Muldoon, the arrangements for the conference are going on regardless. Overseas people (not, incidentally, communists) have donated the necessary money to bring to the conference O'Brien, Lacouture, and Greene.

Meanwhile, the conference organisers are trying to get Mr Muldoon's decision reversed, and met him in Wellington yesterday.

Mr Alister Taylor, one of the conference organisers, told *Craccum* in Wellington. "We think Mr Muldoon's emotional outburst is endangering the prestige of the Government. It is obvious that Mr Muldoon has used his public office to further his private prejudices. We find it odd that when the world financial system is collapsing, he finds time to make a decision relating to \$36,000."

The conference organisers said they were taking out a writ against Mr Muldoon today for a statement published in an Auckland daily newspaper on Friday.

MEANWHILE: Mr Holyoake, opening the United Nations Association annual conference in Wellington on Saturday, said that the Human Rights Year would help the Government to further its stated aim of enlarging the rights and freedoms of New Zealand citizens. "It is often observed people became conscious of rights only when deprived of them."

## SECRET STUDASS S.G.M.

For the first time within recent memory, a Special General Meeting of the Students' Association went "into committee" last Thursday to discuss a number of motions concerning student participation in the 1968 Civic Elections.

The 300 students present voted to move "into committee" to prevent "irresponsible and sensational reporting by various newspapers." This resulted in two hours of "secret" discussion in which only three motions were put "out of committee," one on support for candidates, one on general principles, and one refusing *Craccum* special permission to report the meeting for the benefit of students unable to be present.

As a result, an extraordinary situation has arisen. According to official procedure, no record may be kept of the business discussed in committee. Consequently all discussion of the motions specifically dealing with the Civic Action Party must remain unreported. Therefore, while the intention of going into committee was "to prevent irresponsible reporting," the end result has been that only unreliable, second-hand reports will be available.

*Craccum* representatives, anticipating this, moved the following motion:

"That *Craccum* be allowed to publish a report and photographs on the condition that the Chairman or Secretary is prepared to ratify them as a true and accurate summary of events." The motion was lost. Thus any possibility of establishing a single authoritative source of information for the student body was eliminated.

Many of those who spoke opposing *Craccum*'s motion, were also against moving into committee in the first place, since they felt the decisions taken at the meeting should be given factual press coverage. But after the initial decision, they felt it would be unethical to give a special dispensation to *Craccum*.

Thus the only information that *Craccum* can make public is:—

A motion concerning general principles proposed by Mr Satyan and: "That this Association, as a

matter of policy, take an interest in local body politics in order to further the interests of the association and to foster better relations with the city." This motion was passed. Mr W. Rudman recorded his dissent.

A motion proposed by Mr Cameron, "that this Association do support candidates in the forthcoming Local Body Elections." This motion was lost.

The final motion seems to imply that no Students' Association support for the Civic Action Party will be forthcoming, and although those present at the meeting are aware of decisions specifically affecting the Party, these may not be reported.

## German Lecturer Shot

Dr V. Heine, a part-time lecturer in the German Department, was shot in the stomach recently by a female student. Professor Asher announced last week.

The student approached Dr Heine in an empty corridor and asked him first if he was a professor, and then if he was a student. After saying "nein" to both questions and

explaining under pressure that he was a "part-time lecturer," the woman took a pistol from her bag and shot Dr Heine in the stomach. No bullet wounds were found on his body, but an examination of the weapon revealed that a large stream of water had been emitted from the nozzle. The lady was found to be in a state of intoxication.

## NEW TOWN PLAN PRAISED

### Lecturer Pritchard Lauds Council

Because of the extent of its innovations, the Auckland City Council's Revised Town Planning Scheme has given rise to considerable conjecture. But it is only the more obvious and specific items: town houses, verandahs over city streets, the inclusion or exclusion of certain streets in the special residential areas, that have been widely discussed in the papers.

Of perhaps still greater importance is the inclusion for the first time of a definite policy statement. "Since one purpose of the scheme," says Mr Pritchard, "is to provide different kinds of housing to meet the varying needs of the community, flexibility has been greatly increased." A clean policy statement safeguards and controls this flexibility. If the ordinances of the code don't achieve what the policy sets out, there are savers to override these ordinances. Thus it is now more difficult to get away with buildings that conform with ordinances but don't make satisfactory housing. Departures from prescribed limitations will have to take account of more than mere arithmetical calculations.

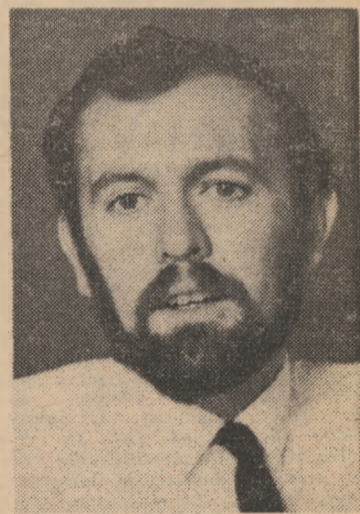
Questioned on the effects of the new zoning, Mr Pritchard pointed out that Auckland City is a very small part of Auckland Metropolitan area, and that changes in zoning might create a contrast between Auckland City and areas

which already have operative district schemes, such as Mt Roskill or Mt Eden (with zones very similar to Auckland City's old A, B, C, D zones). "A change that is not on a regional basis may be a channelling of undesirable flat developments into Mt Eden and other such areas, driving the pressure of development into these areas. Perhaps we are sweeping the dust under the carpet."

"It is almost inevitable that the major defects that will arise will be those that slip by the objections. The important thing is for the council to be willing to bring about rapid changes. The old scheme let us go for five years with the obvious defects of multi-unit development. Social and economic development moved in a manner not expected by the planners and produced a situation which many people recognized as unsatisfactory before the council took positive steps. It must be remembered that planning is a continuous process and that while this review is a major reassessment of the way of directing urban development, it is just as important to keep the operation of the scheme under constant review."

A major shortcoming of the City Council's project is the lack of information that can be easily understood by the average citizen. Before interviewing Mr Pritchard I could find no publication that was less complex than the complicated and minute scheme, and yet gave more information than the scanty publicity leaflet introducing the scheme—a leaflet less useful than the one put out by Wellington last year. "While the intention of the council has been admirable," said Mr Pritchard, commenting on this lack, "an extremely involved scheme such as this has almost inevitably considerably complicated matters for the individual property owner."

The ordinary man in the street needs to see something better than town house sketches—he would like to see plans of various realistic, though hypothetical developments of an area.



Mr Pritchard

"The Auckland City Council has collected within itself one of the largest teams in Auckland and one of the most varied in skills, which by its qualifications and full inside knowledge is better equipped than any private organization in Auckland to assess the scheme. For the protection of the public from the danger, ever present in any democracy of having legislation sweep in over their heads, uncontested because of lack of specialized knowledge, and because the opportunity to object, and remove flaws, is one of the prerequisites of good planning," Mr Pritchard continued, "an equally comprehensive body of skills available to the public is needed. But there is so much originality in the scheme, that the professional planning consultants will be hard pressed to fully serve the public. The City Council is at present one step ahead of the profession—a gap which must be closed if individual interests are to be protected, and if the self-checking process which relies on the professional service is to be maintained."

## EDITORIAL

Criticism of New Zealand universities is so frequent that it is almost unfashionable, yet once again university education has been brought under scrutiny by both private individuals and official sources.

Basically the criticism seems to arise from the same root cause: dissatisfaction with the increasing tendency to regard education within the universities as a business proposition and a strictly functional preparation for professional life.

To a certain extent there are sociological factors which influence this tendency. New Zealand, as an underdeveloped country, is in obvious need of qualified graduates in every field of activity. This has to some extent tended to turn the universities into centres for vocational training, and the same pressures have inevitably modified the education system at lower levels. The necessity of producing vocationally trained graduates from the universities in only three years has made it necessary for preliminary work to be covered in the secondary schools. The effect of this has been to narrow the educational fronts on which the sixth forms advance, and to put a premium on the memorization of factual information at the expense of imaginative or critical thought.

Within the universities this tendency has been similar. Auckland, as the biggest metropolitan and industrial centre in New Zealand, has tended to modify its university system perhaps more than other centres to accommodate the increased pressures for vocational training. Admittedly this trend has not become as marked in New Zealand as it has in America where large corporations, through financing the publication of specialized university text books relevant to their own field of industry, are succeeding more and more in determining the course of undergraduate studies.

Yet recent tendencies within Auckland University indicate similar concessions towards the vocational rather than the liberal education. It has for instance streamlined its Arts courses, dropping certain prerequisites and allowing four-subject degrees to accommodate more specialized courses. The Science faculties have introduced specialist B.Sc. Hons. courses, a lead which the English Department for one is planning to follow in the next few years. Also it is obvious from the enrolment analysis carried out by *Craccum* that students tend to favour the vocationally-directed courses.

This, in itself, is obviously not a bad thing; university is the obvious training ground for the more expert disciplines which are being created in our society. Yet it is when this strictly functional concept of university education begins to dominate the atmosphere in which advanced learning is undertaken that this attitude provides reason for concern. It is also obvious that the present outmoded examination system can do little but encourage such a cynical attitude to disinterested study through its inevitable emphasis on the desirability of dealing in measurable quantities. Obviously what is needed is a revaluation and reformulation of the principles underlying university education.

To argue against the increasing trend within the universities towards creating new vocational opportunities is clearly reactionary. Yet it is self-evident that this functional attitude must not be allowed to influence the policy or spirit of university education.

The university should not ignore the conditions of the outside world, yet it should equally not become a mere adjunct of an organized commercial society.

—M.V.

## CRACCUM

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## FAILURE—THE REASONS WHY

—SUSAN RAE

THE classic causes of failure at university are undoubtedly lack of ability and lack of work. This must apply to the majority of the failure group each year especially in stage I. There still remains however, a number of students who ought to have passed — those who have been reasonably diligent and who are capable of passing. When they do fail they either repeat the year, losing time, money and confidence in the process, or they drop out altogether. Whether this kind of failure could be prevented must be of considerable importance to all students who feel that they could come into this category — and there are not many of us who can afford to say that we have never failed anything and never will in future.

Concern about the kind of failure that can not be explained in terms of lack of ability or application has been felt in educational circles and the educational Research Institute has recently published volume II of a book by G. W. Parkyn entitled *Success and Failure at the University*. In this book the "other" causes for failure are examined. After dealing with personal conditions such as lodging, travel, home conditions, intellectual development etc., and finding the results inconclusive, as of course anything so highly personalised must be, the author then turns to analyse the examination itself, and finds the system considerably wanting in the process.

This is a welcome approach to any student, after years spent trying to measure up to the criterion of the department which is the examination. Having been through the routine innumerable times, any suggestion that we have been wasting our effort in striving for a faulty standard ought to give us food for thought if nothing else.

Parkyn attacks the examination in the following way. He believes, and most people would agree with him, that in any one examination, a proportion of those who failed would have passed a second

examination of exactly similar standard. This is due to the fact that their academic performance fluctuates. In a second testing the position is reversed, with the former failers passing and their place being taken by some of those who previously passed. The author attempts to show from statistics that the total number of students thus affected is as high as 16 per cent. He also maintains that fluctuation occurs not only just above and just below the pass line, but actually includes a much wider range. If he is right, which is extremely difficult for anyone not familiar with statistics to judge, then the book deserves very serious consideration by the universities.

Assuming then that he is correct in his estimate of a total 16 per cent, or put another way, eight per cent in any one examination, what can be done to allow for the variability element. The actual students whose performance is of the fluctuating type can only be determined by fairly extensive testing in the course of the year — one or two term tests, even if they are taken into account with the final examination mark, are not enough to determine which students should pass, and which should fail. When the final marks have been assessed, provision should be made for the fluctuating students and they should all be treated alike, either all passed or all failed.

Parkyn's second main point is his criticism of most university examinations for failing to be consistent. There is an element of variability on the part of the examiners as well as on the part of the students. This is further accentuated by an "element of relativity of judgment on the examiner's part that influences the placement of the pass line." It is not enough, the author states, merely to rank the students in order of merit and draw the pass line at a certain percentage. This is disregarding the standard of attainment which may not be synonymous with the line between pass and fail. A measure of absolute

judgement which takes the required standard of attainment into account must be applied here. Furthermore, the departments must make every effort to clearly define the standard of attainment that they require. Failure to do this is often a serious drawback to the first year student.

Parkyn believes that the solution to the problems he has raised lies in extensive testing by all departments, not only with a view to determining the students whose performance, though variable, may be worthy of a pass at the end of the year, but also with a view to discovering the reliability and consistency of their own testing system. Technical help will be needed to do this properly, and so Parkyn suggests that an independent body should be set up in each university. The number of students whose performance varies can thus be accurately determined, and the pass percentage can be raised without lowering the standard of the examination.

Parkyn's Report has met with a rather mixed reception in academic circles. The staff of Victoria University have conducted a lively argument among themselves in the letters to the editor of the *N.Z. Listener*. No such enthusiasm has yet been apparent in Auckland. Even though there is much to be said against the report, and there are gaps in the argument it presents, there is a lot in its favour. Parkyn's distinction between absolute and relative marking is very useful, and naturally it is highly desirable in the interests of greater fairness that absolute marking should be applied in the manner he suggests. In practice, however, this is difficult to carry out in subjects that have no absolute — those which require a large proportion of literary type answers, for example. Similarly, it is practically impossible to define the exact standard of attainment required, except in some of the scientific subjects. It would be a great improvement, nevertheless, if all departments would at least make the effort.

Parkyn shows that there is

a clear gap between the standard required at entrance and that required at stage I. Theoretically the eight per cent of fluctuating students who do pass stage I have a 50/50 chance of being eliminated in stage II and III. The number who actually graduate is bound to be considerably smaller than those who passed stage I. This does as Parkyn suggests call the examination system under question, but raises equally important points — how many graduates does the community require every year? — how many students who are not going to graduate can the state afford to keep at university even for one year, although it does raise the educational level of the community? Obviously a higher pass rate than at present is desirable from all points of view — should we turn our attention to the entrance qualification, or like Parkyn, to the examination system itself? Only further research and in more exact detail can give us the answer.

Taken all round, Parkyn has done a service to the universities, which must benefit from the refreshing opinion of an outsider. He has raised and defined many important points, which warrant thorough investigation, even if not immediate change.

How can Parkyn's report affect us as students — we do, after all, have a more immediate attitude to examinations than the theorists. We can realise that there is room for modification of the present system. Frequent tests are a safeguard to many (even though they do mean more work), and a fairer way of assessing the year's work than by the final examinations which are often the product of six or eight weeks intensive effort. Finally, perhaps the best thing about the book is that it forces us to think about a system which we have come to take very much for granted: I do not believe that anyone is victimised to any appreciable extent by it, but on the other hand, we are not wedded to it. Why should we not be prepared to modify or change it?

## "NO PANACHE, LITTLE JOY"

—SIMMERS ON UNIVERSITY

When folk ask me what a university chaplain does, I normally reply, "Nothing. But isn't it important to have somebody around doing nothing—except look, and listen, and wander, and talk, and probe, and suggest?" Unfortunately I was always too busy to do nothing as purposively as I would have liked.

What constructive things can one report after five years freelancing around A.U., with freedom to talk to all; staff (academic and auxiliary), administration, students? None of them, incidentally, seemed to mind having a chaplain in their midst. It is easy to be congratulatory—a fantastic amount has been achieved, and most who moan don't know how things were even five years ago. It is even easier to be destructive, bawling student (and staff) apathy, student (and staff) immaturity, the departmental ghettos which spawn (at least 40 staff tea rooms). But the strong pressures which produce these characteristics are not easy to remedy. These jottings will be rank generalisations and, like all generalisations (except of course this one), misleading. However, here goes.

A first impression is of hard and

conscientious work—by staff no less than students. The demands are high, the hours are long, the results impressive. The danger is a blotting-paper approach to learning—and it is all too common.

Another impression is the lack of contact between university and home. I have frequently met and talked to parents who have no idea where their sons and daughters go or what they do. No one has bothered to tell them; yet all of them are interested, and most of them are moderately intelligent. (They must be—look at the brilliant children!) How many have ever been invited to visit the university? Or to sit in on a lecture? (It would be polite to ask the lecturer.) Or even told about some of the work we do or the conditions under which we do it?

Which brings us to our public relations. They are poor, and it is mainly our fault. The community would like to know about us—evidence the remarkable civic turn-out at the Public Relations Seminar the Stud. Ass. turned on a few years ago. But we are above "selling ourselves." In fact we are secretive and complacent. We are embarrassed even at the modest display of graduation ceremonies. But surely, if we are doing something impor-

tant, we have a responsibility to make it known and can be excused a little panache. An honourable exception is the Engineering School, with its biennial "Open Day". Thousands come. I know overseas universities which do this over the whole campus. It takes time, and it is disorganising; but the professor can always hang a "Danger—Radioactivity" sign on his door and relax.

At the root of both our hyper-conscientiousness and our reticence there seems to lie a basic lack of joy in the enterprise of learning. I have attended many lectures in several faculties, but not often have I sensed the excitement of adventuring in ideas. Those teachers which do convey this sense are, deservedly, popular. I remember the thrill when, once, the professor stood back from the board and remarked, "If you do not appreciate the beauty of that proof, ladies and gentlemen, you will never be a mathematician." Why are seminars so deadly and so dreaded—more even by the staff than by the students? ("We are paid to teach—you need to learn; but neither of us need enjoy it.")

The real trouble is doubtless one of attitude, and very hard to overcome; but I wonder whether teaching methods should not be

continually examined. Some departments make real efforts here, some do not. In regard to seminars, I remember the initial shock of discovering that at Princeton USA every member of the group receives a mark each week on his participation in the discussion. It is brutal but effective. It might even be possible to have the consumer's voice heard; for a short period the Oxford student newspaper published reviews of lectures, until a lady lecturer took umbrage at some fair criticism in a basically favourable review.

A final word on university religion. Am I discouraged? Far from it. It is true that by and large the present generation has written off the churches—it no longer expects to find God there. I fail to see why the mere fact of organisation should make a movement a fraud—though this often seems the reasoning. But this does not exonerate the Churches (or me) from our many shortcomings. University religion, however, has such openness, such integrity, such dynamics that I have good hope for the future—not perhaps in the number of those who call themselves Christians, but in the quality and effectiveness of those who will hold the faith in the years ahead.

## HOSTELS

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE in Whitaker Place is something really new in student accommodation in Auckland, and probably in New Zealand. The concept behind the hostel and the design and layout of the buildings is aimed at producing a community as much as an environment can do that. This is done in two ways—by providing a tremendous number of amenities so the students can lead as full a life as possible in the hostel, and by allowing for privacy and informality not usually encountered in an institution.

Thus in the student union block the facilities include a cafeteria, with a timbered floor that can be used for dancing, a lounge, a canteen for snacks outside meal times, a sportsroom for table tennis and billiards, a music room with soundproof walls, squash courts and phones, all allowing plenty of scope for recreation and opportunities for meeting other students.

The need for privacy is catered for in the four dormitory blocks each of which sleeps the smallish number of 20 to 30 students, mainly in separate rooms. Each block is self-contained with laundry and washing facilities and phones. Apart from these expected mod. convs, each block has a small lounge, comfortably furnished, and equipped so that the occupants can meet to chat, play records or cook up something if they feel peckish.

Outside each block there are sun decks, and stairways leading down to tiled courtyards so that, in the words of Mr Mercep the architect, there are "lots of little places where you can hide." The way of life visualized by the planners for the student occupants of International House seems to combine the informality and independence of flatting (without the bind of preparing meals) and the recreational opportunities of an institution—the best of two worlds.

The original site was a steep hill slope. This was cut into three large steps and the hostel buildings built on three levels. This has the effect of breaking up the structural mass—another way in which the designers have softened the institutional aspect of hostelling, while the inconvenience of separate buildings is solved by having covered ways between the blocks. The site affords some splendid panoramic views of the harbour from the lounge and cafeteria windows, and once the work is completed in Grafton Gully and trees are planted there, the near view and the hostel setting should be aesthetically pleasing.

Besides the warden of the hostel, who will live in a house next door, there is to be a sub-warden in each block, living in a self-contained flat; another example of the personalised approach that is a feature of International House. Dr Alan Kirkness of the German Department, one of the sub-wardens, although not exactly sure how things will turn out, feels that the important thing for him will be to be there, available to any student that might want to call in on him. Professor Cumberland, who is to be temporary warden for 1968, also sees his role as that of a guide and a confessor. What exactly this involves he will "discover as the year progresses." He has not lived in a hostel since his student days in Nottingham thirty years ago, and he is looking forward to renewing his contact with student life. The enthusiasm and sense of adventure of these two men seems typical of all those associated with the project.

The committee which met to discuss the details of the design was composed of members of the university staff who have lived in overseas student hostels, along with

## CALLING ALL MUMS

Attention all student mums who have problems concerning babysitting during lecture hours! Although you may not be aware of the fact, a creche for pre-school children of students and members of staff of the University was formally registered under the title of "The Student and Staff Nursery Society Incorporated" in December of last year. The Patroness is Lady Robb, and Mrs Maidment and the Student Women's Vice-President are honorary Vice-Presidents of the Society.

At the moment the society has no permanent place of abode for their creche, but have the verbal promise of rooms in the proposed new Red Cross Societys' building. As these will not be available for two years, negotiations are underway for the use of temporary rooms to provide this service, and it is hoped that the success of these negotiations will ensure that the creche will be a fact from the second term this year. Meanwhile members of the society are running a private babysitting business amongst themselves.

To be eligible for the present private babysitting business and the proposed creche, mums must become members of the society, paying the annual subscription of \$1. Payment through the year for the creche will be at the rate of 15c per hour or \$30 per term. No child is allowed in the creche for more than four hours per day, a ruling from the Welfare Department.

The society has already obtained the services of two persons qualified in accordance with welfare regulations, both of these being willing to accept only minimum wages to help keep costs down. The remaining quota of staff, the number depending on the number of children to be minded, will be made up of other qualified persons and women prepared to help on a voluntary basis.

The creche will be financed by the society and its members, so the more members, the greater chance there is of keeping running costs low. At the moment there are twenty-five mothers and approximately forty children in the group. Any mum wishing to join or to find out more about the society should ring the president, Mrs Marie Hood (ph. 544-743) or study the society's notice board at the end of the concourse, by the University Book Shop.

So come on, mums! Here's a chance to join a group of student mothers who are willing to do their utmost to help themselves!

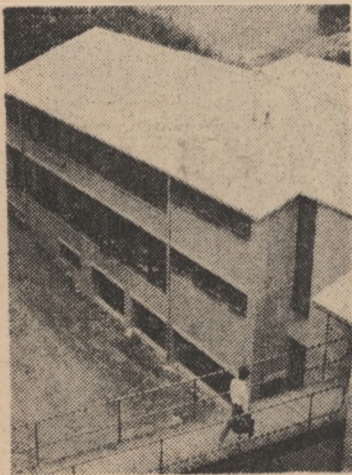
M. A. MATTHEWS.

## ANCIENT



O'RORKE

## MODERN



INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

the architect, who himself has had previous experience in building hostels. The motivating force behind this committee seems to have been a desire for more enlightened hostelling and a better deal for Auckland University students.

As well as offering something new in the way of facilities, International House is also a conscious attempt to integrate students in a new way. On an arrangement with the External Affairs Department, which helped finance the project, one third of the beds are being kept for Colombo Plan students. Professor Cumberland and Mr Smith (Senior Lecturer in Architecture and permanent warden from 1969) both want to extend the number of beds used by overseas students to half of the total, to include students from other Commonwealth countries, Africa and the Pacific Islands.

In the same spirit, the choice of New Zealand students will not depend strictly on academic qualifications, but also on the variety of New Zealand experience they have to offer. So if two applicants had the same educational qualifications but one lived in Pukekohe and the

other lived in Invercargill, the student from Invercargill would be preferred. Social and professional factors are also considered in the selection of the men and women students who are to live in International House, so that the resulting community should be genuinely mixed.

Now, with International House, Auckland has a new standard in student accommodation which might reflect badly on already existing hostels. Professor Cumberland, for instance, thinks strongly that a hostel needs to be well designed and have up-to-date facilities for students to respect and take care of, if there is to be a genuine corporate spirit in the hostel. For this reason he does not regard O'Rorke as properly a hostel, but merely "a boarding house." He thinks inadequate facilities hampered O'Rorke at the start from developing a pattern of community life and any that exists arises from the students themselves and not from their environment. The buildings that now make up O'Rorke were originally built with separate purposes in mind.

With the present difficulty in finding sufficient student accommodation it is hardly practical to

dispense with O'Rorke. Besides, in Bill Barton, president of the O'Rorke Student Association, the hostel has a willing champion.

If Bill had a choice, he would prefer to live in O'Rorke rather than in International House. He is not very impressed by its newness and numerous facilities and thinks that International House will not work as a hostel until the students have put their own stamp on it. On the other hand, O'Rorke works because it is old. Bill thinks that initiative and imagination are characteristics of New Zealanders, and the lack of facilities and idiosyncracies of O'Rorke give the students opportunity to exercise these traits.

So, if new furnishings are required, the students pay for curtains, a carpet, and to have the lounge re-painted. Over the years, a good number of amenities have been acquired — a dark room, a student kitchen, a stereogram, a coke and fanta dispensing machine, and a stamp machine. A feature such as the flat roof on Wakefield is used for private parties, water-bombing, and by those who just want to get away.

The nuisance features, such as the showers which vacillate between

completed Student Union Centre. City attraction could come into it too he added and Mr Smithyman also made this point. The latter felt the movement towards the city was a reaction from what was felt to be small town life. "Perhaps it is more a matter of small-town attitudes."

The vice-chancellor of the University, Mr Maidment said that the large increase in Universities was not general. The sum total of the increases of Victoria, Canterbury and Otago only just surpassed Auckland's increase. In the last recession he commented people marked time at University and equipped themselves better. This did not apply in the present situation as one would expect a general increase. He was surprised that among the fees-paying section of the student community there seemed little evidence of hardship to the point that they could not afford to attend. However he added there may be a sacrifice on the part of the parents in some cases. The economy, he suggested (and he stressed his position as a layman) had ceased to expand and thus reduced the large number of openings, but had not contracted so much as to make people unable to pay.

However students have managed to get here, 7652 have enrolled. Professor Torling, sub-dean of the Arts Faculty, thought that students should have a little more help and advice during their enrolment. He suggested that in future a pre-enrolment advisory bureau consisting of staff and senior students be set up, so that first-year students could find out more about subjects they were not acquainted with (Anthropology, Pol. Studies, Philosophy, etc.) and to help students, who were not sure, to select a course that would suit their own capabilities.

In the last four or five years the roll at Auckland University has almost doubled. Is it this University itself with its variety of courses and its specialization, with its new Science block and new Student Centre: is this the attraction? Or is it the city of Auckland, its social life, its industrial concentration, its aura of excitement: is this the attraction? Is it the unemployment situation (in the Auckland area particularly) or is it the various pressures of our society? Or is it the availability of higher education at school to more people? It is possible to only speculate on so few facts but if we have increasing numbers of students passing through the University, people who in earlier years might not have had the chance: in the long run we can only welcome this as being beneficial both to the individual and the community.

A. W. THORNFLEY

extremes of temperature, the lounge door which only opens one way, serve to give a common identity to those who have to grit their teeth and bear them. While the noise problem in the old buildings and the minimal dining room service produce group mores of consideration and thoughtfulness for others. In this way, Bill sees the drawbacks of O'Rorke as advantageous. He does not regard O'Rorke as highly institutionalized. Apart from a few liberal requirements about visiting hours and liquor, there are no rules. The food is of a fair standard, and the chef a friendly man who takes a personal interest in the students.

While Bill admits that for some students O'Rorke is just a place to eat and sleep in, for him it is a way of life which he enjoys so much he would like to share it. He would like to see other students recognize O'Rorke as part of the campus, and go there for meals; for clubs and societies to use O'Rorke as a venue for their meetings; for students to join in the traditional social activities—a barbecue, the trip to Motu and the annual ball. Meanwhile he is not envious of International House, not until the students there "make a mess of it and fix it up again."

## ENROLMENT ANALYSIS

## Who Studies What, and Why?

THE rush of enrolment week is over. For the university administration staff it is doubtless relief. To the 7652 students who passed through their hands it is merely the commencement of another year. To two of the biggest departments in the University it means a surprisingly large though not unexpected increase in their department rolls.

The English department which has a complete roll of about 1350 students has to cope with 850 Stage I students an increase of about a hundred on last year's total. Mr Smithyman, senior tutor in the English department said that they were not pressed for either room or tutors as the tutoring staff was increased in anticipation of the larger class. The department had also used as little as possible the power of direction to lecture streams with the result that during enrolment week it had become evident that Course E would be over-crowded.

In reply to the question of why English I had such a large number of students he stated firstly that the law students would not constitute any increase in number as English I was not compulsory for them. However first year students not straight from school might affect the number, as English would be a likely choice for those who are seeing if they are capable of University work. Some might be directed to the subject (as with those on studentships). Even more peculiar to English I was the fact that the proportion of those holding UE had risen in proportion to those holding higher school certificate.

The increase in the Pure Maths I roll from 734 to 961 was nothing sensational commented Mr Segedin, a senior lecturer in the Maths department. In the IA stream it was interesting to note that the large increase was due in some measure to a lower pass rate in 1967 than in previous years. The return of a majority of commerce students to attempt the unit again prompted this comment. "I have the feeling," Mr Segedin said "that until schools realize that Maths is essential for advancing in Commerce, the pass-rate in this group of students, many of whom are ill-prepared, will not be as high as overall."

Commenting on the general University increase of over 800 students Mr Turtill, the Liaison Officer could not pinpoint any one particular reason. He stressed Auckland's growing population as New Zealand's industrial centre and talked on an "invasion from the South." Waikato University had only an increase of 50 students but it had to be remembered that Waikato could offer little in the way of Sciences. Again perhaps the buildings themselves were now an added attraction with the almost

# CANDIDATES FOR STUDENT EXECUTIVE



**Mac Price**  
Publications Officer

Mac Price is a third year Arts student studying Political Studies III, English II and Philosophy I.

I have no hesitation in nominating him for the position of Publications Officer on the Executive. He has been associated with *Craccum* in 1967 and again this year, and thus has the background and the contact necessary for the job. Apart from this he has been active in student affairs generally, being a most progressive President of the A.U. National Club, representing A.U. in the national universities debating contest in Christchurch last year and being publicity officer on the 1967 President's Committee.

Mac is capable, efficient and easy to get along with, and would be a valuable asset to the Executive.

—George de Bres.



**Selwyn Anderson**  
Social Controller

Selwyn is a full time law student in his third year with eight units towards his LL.B degree. He was educated at Hamilton Boys' High School and is currently resident at O'Rourke Hall. He spends considerable time on Campus, both in the Student Union Building and the Main University Library where he works as a desk assistant at odd hours. He took an active role in the organisation of Charity Collection from the Hostels angle in Capping 67 and is a member of Capping Committee 68.

His policy with regard to the Social Portfolio is to make the fullest use of the new facilities in providing a series of social functions to cater for a wide variety of student tastes.

He has the experience and enthusiasm to do this.



**Mike Law**  
Public Relations

Michael G. Law is a third year B.A. student studying Political Studies III and Philosophy I. He has had valuable experience in student public relations, having served on the Public Relations Committee last year. If elected, he intends to ensure that the committee works as a closely-knit body co-operating closely with clubs and societies so that all events on campus get adequate coverage in the news media.

Public Relations will only be important if the holder of the portfolio has had sufficient experience. Mr Law is currently Secretary of the Public Relations Committee, and with his background of proven ability, I feel sure that he would fill the position more than adequately.

Nominator: M. R. Price



**Craig Bettley**  
Public Relations

Craig Bettley is running for Public Relations Officer. He is nothing special, just an ordinary third year student doing two Stage 11 units toward a B.Sc. and helping along the construction of Ski Club's brand new lodge on Mt Ruapehu. Any other interesting background? Only that he is the son of a Waikato farmer, has spent a year in the United States with A.F.S., and is in the financial position of all other students without scholarships, etc.

Anyway, what will he be like as your P.R.O.? He aims to do the basic public relations job of publicising outside the University the activities of the Association. In the past, good work has been done in fields of special public interest, and of course this work will continue when Bettley is your P.R. man.



**Allan Liddell**  
Men's House Committee

Mr Alan Liddell is a third-year student, seven units on his way to BA LLB and currently enrolled in Latin III, English II, criminal law and equity. He is at present on the House Committee and did actually form the male side of it in the absence of last year's members.

Alan is proud of the new building and is keen to keep its facilities in top-class order and, where possible, improve them. As a member of the executive he will be able to do this. Alan is also aware of the need for an efficient disciplinary sub-committee but at the same time does not believe its members should be regarded as student policemen.

Alan's dynamism and clear-headed efficient hold on student affairs make him the man for House Committee chairman.



**Pete Mullins**  
Men's House Committee

Mr Peter Mullins is a second-year science student and is already active in student activities. Being a member of Men's House Committee last year and also being on the committee of G.E.

Mr Mullins considers that the lack of student interest in activities is mainly due to the fact that the executive tend to remain aloof from the very people they are supposed to represent.

Mr Mullins, as an active student, hopes that he will be able to represent the student view as distinct from the executive view on both this committee and on the executive.

Peter Mullins' experience and interest in student affairs and Men's House Committee make him an ideal candidate for the position of House Committee Chairman.



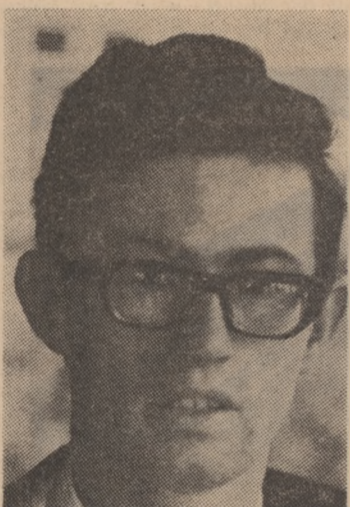
**Terry Quinn**  
Business Manager

Terry is hopefully completing his B.Comm. He is a man with a great diversity of interests incorporating sport, horse-racing and politics.

Over a year in Industry held no terrors for him, and this experience would prove invaluable in dealing with the million-dollars-plus industry which Auckland University undoubtedly is.

His short-term policy is the immediate relaxation of the financially stringent measures that prevailed last year. In particular the restoration of rightful dollar grants to Sports Clubs and Societies.

The fact that Terry has eagerly assented to stand for the post, clearly indicates his own personal confidence to do the job well, and I judge this election an opportunity which we should all take to support him.



**Nelson Metcalfe**  
Business Manager

Nelson Metcalfe is a fourth year student studying Economics 2, Psychology 1, to complete his B. Com. He has made a significant contribution to A.U.S.A. financial affairs as a member of finance committee during the latter part of 1967 and also as treasurer of the Norman Spencer Hall Res. Assn. during the same year, and also as treasurer of Film Soc.

He intends to obtain services from the students cafe and coffee bar and snackbar at the lowest rates. Because of this and the fact that he spent a lot of his time during the Christmas vacations in assisting me as treasurer, I would recommend him for the position of Business Manager.

N. Johnston,  
(Treasurer, A.U.S.A.)



**Mary Sharpe**  
Women's Vice-President

Mary is completing the last unit of her B.A. degree, having already majored in Latin and English. A 4th year student she was secretary of student Liaison Committee in 1966, and was a committee member of the Classical Society in 1967.

She intends to make the Education Committee on the Exec an alive and responsible body, well represented to such bodies as the University council. She also intends to adequately represent the Auckland student viewpoint to bodies such as NZUSA.

If elected she will give full and adequate representation to all students on our executive.



**Sue Woonton**  
Women's Vice-President

Sue Woonton is the outstanding candidate for Woman Vice-President.

As Sue has captained a New Zealand representative swimming team to Australia, she is well able to carry out the social responsibilities of this position. More important, this experience will enable her to provide the strong leadership and capable representation demanded by the women students on campus.

Sue will bring closer contact between students and their representatives on the Executive and will extend this liaison to heads of departments and staff members.

For a direct, active, and personal voice on Executive Sue is the logical choice. It is our pleasure to nominate Sue for this position.

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## Archaeologists Are Looking to Gulf Islands

Few Aucklanders can be totally unaware that the Auckland Isthmus was once a centre of Maori occupation. The terraced volcanic cone of One Tree Hill is one of the most spectacular archaeological sites in the country, and some of the other volcanic cones are almost as impressive. But many of the volcanic cones have been damaged and destroyed, and inevitably, with the growth of New Zealand's largest city, the innumerable small sites of prehistoric activity, such as undefended hamlets, temporary settlements, and cultivations, have vanished completely.

On some of the nearer islands of the Hauraki Gulf, however, a much wider range of archaeological sites, from fairly large fortifications to small isolated storage pits, is preserved. There is now a far better chance for archaeologists to recover information about smaller, less spectacular manifestations of prehistoric life from the islands than from the Auckland City area.

Some years ago, the University Archaeological Society conducted surveys of all visible remaining archaeological sites on Motutapu, Rakino, and Motuihe, with less extensive and incomplete surveys on Ponui and Waiheke, the last being of course very much greater in area than the other islands. All recognisable sites were marked on maps and briefly described; in this

way distribution of different types of occupation, such as fortifications, undefended habitation and kumara storage sites, quarries, and workshops, was learned.

Motutapu Island was the scene of two previous excavations by members of the archaeological society. The first, conducted by Jack Golsen in the late 1950s, was at a camping and adze-making site near Administration Bay. The second, directed by a visiting American Fulbright Scholar in 1963, was in a smaller site nearer Rangitoto.

Both produced a number of artifacts of a type belonging to earlier "Moahunter" or New Zealand East Polynesian culture, rather than later Maori material.

Motutapu has a great asset to archaeologists which distinguishes it from other islands. The last major eruption of Rangitoto, which is dated to approximately 1200 A.D., blanketed most of the island with fine volcanic ash. Archaeological materials found on the island are either above or below the ash. At one of the excavated sites, evidence of occupation was found under the ash, and therefore earlier than the eruption. The bulk of the material at both sites, however, was above the ash. Moreover at the larger site it apparently continued unchanged until the 17th century, according to a radiocarbon date from the site near Administration Bay.

This apparent persistence of earlier artifact types in the heart of

one of the most populous centres of Maori settlement, raised some interesting problems for archaeologists. Excavations on two of Auckland's volcanic cones, Mt Wellington and Mt Roskill, also during the late fifties and early 'sixties, revealed that the cones had been occupied fairly continuously over a long period of time (since at least the fifteenth century on Mt Wellington), by people who were apparently growing kumara on a reasonably large scale. This is inferred from the very numerous storage pits uncovered at these sites. Unfortunately, almost no artifacts were found on these sites, which could be compared with those from Motutapu.

The problems, then, were these: were the people on Motutapu, who left fish hooks and adzes at their beach-site camp, the same people who were living on the volcanic cones, or were they a remnant of an earlier group? More particularly were the adze makers and fishermen of Motutapu also agriculturalists?

This summer, with the co-operation of the Lands and Survey Department who farm the island, the archaeological society went back to Motutapu to make a start on working out these problems. Since the survey had already been done, almost all the identifiable sites were known. On the basis of the survey data, Station Bay, on the north-east side of the island, was

chosen for investigation. At Station Bay there is a well preserved headland *pa*, with a deep defensive ditch cutting across the narrow neck of the headland. On the various ridges which run down towards the bay there are some nine undefended sites, which are marked only by a slight levelling of the slopes, and some very shallow depressions. These sites would be recognised as former Maori sites only by people fairly experienced at archaeological site survey work.

Although the *pa* is small compared with many *pa*, it would still take several seasons to excavate even a part of it. Moreover, because *pa* builders tried to take advantage of naturally defended situations, a headland as suitable as this would probably have been occupied and reoccupied many times — making it very difficult to excavate.

This season the undefended ridge sites were the object of investigation. They are the sort of sites which have vanished from Auckland City altogether, and can only be identified under particularly suitable conditions. One of the objects of the excavations was to determine exactly what lay beneath the ground in such a site; but they were presumed to be related directly or indirectly to agriculture, being either sites of food storage pits, or the sites of residences of people dependent on agriculture and

preferring to live near their food supply.

Two sites were excavated. The smaller produced evidence of a small house and associated food storage pit, with a number of small, incomplete stone adzes, which relate far more closely to those from the previous excavations, than to later Classic Maori forms.

The large site revealed a sequence of structures apparently both storage pits and dwellings, with a considerable amount of food and cooking debris. Again, the few artifacts were not incompatible with those from the earlier excavations. Although both sites were later than the Rangitoto eruption, the first occupation of the larger site may have begun fairly soon after the eruption, and certainly both sites would appear to have been occupied during the span of occupation of the beach sites.

Excavated material is only now being processed, with final results yet to come. Nonetheless, it would appear that the occupants of Motutapu were certainly engaged in agriculture, even if some of their tools would not have been out of place in a Moahunter encampment.

Very much more could be done on Motutapu. In particular, the *pa* at Station Bay should be investigated and related to the small sites already excavated. There is some hope that long-term research on the offshore islands will do much to fill in details of Auckland prehistory, which can no longer be obtained on the mainland.

## FROM HUT TO TOP FLOOR



A student lab. in the Nissen hut. Last year it was occupied by 3 Ph.D. students and an M.Sc. student. They had to vacate it during undergraduate teaching lab. courses.

One of the smallest and least-known of the University's departments — Cell Biology — recently moved into the new Biology Building, from the premises it had occupied at the Plant Diseases Division of the D.S.I.R. at Mt Albert. The move to the new building brought a welcome relief from the primitive and overcrowded conditions which the department has experienced during the six years of its existence. The department occupied at Mt Albert was a Nissen hut with assorted fibrolite and corrugated iron additions. Most of the buildings were designed, and the construction supervised by the Professor, Dr. R. E. F. Matthews. The hut itself was very hot in summer, and occasionally flooded in winter. Student labs., which were also general thoroughfares, were crowded with equipment and there was little bench space for working on. There was no such thing as a private lab. or office for staff — they shared their rooms with technicians and general equipment.

The Cell Biology Department is one of the smallest in the University — current enrolments are 8 Ph.D. and 6 M.Sc. students. Previously student numbers had to be restricted, and only research courses could be offered because of the location of the department. In its new quarters the department has eight times more space than previously, and an impressive array of new equipment, so that the number of students can increase. Next year, a Stage 3 unit in Cell Biology and a B.Sc. Honours course will be offered.

The field of work covered by the

Cell Biology Department at present includes the study of plant viruses, molecular biology and molecular genetics (the structure and functioning of genetic material at the molecular level), and immunology. Students are drawn from the Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, and Biochemistry Departments, of most of the Universities in New Zealand and from overseas Universities — at present there are students from Australia and Japan in the Department. The staff members — Prof. R. E. F. Matthews, Associate Professors R. K. Ralph and P. L. Bergquist, and the Electron Microscopist Dr. S. J. Bullivant are scientists of world renown in their fields. A high standard of research work has been attained by their students in the past. Now that we have left the campus, we hope that this will continue.

Footnote: Many months before the Cell Biology Dept. vacated its buildings at Mt Albert, the rooms in them had been allocated to D.S.I.R. scientists — Government research institutes are even worse off than the Universities for space and buildings.

—Ellen Faed

## ELECTIONS SHORTAGE OF CONTESTERS MEANS LIMITED CHOICE

Although last year's almost fiercely contested elections for President and Men's Vice-President show that students can take interest in their executive, Varsity elections are seldom exciting or energetic. In fact far more often it is a case of one man only, after having carefully ascertained that he will not be opposed, standing for a position, or even, as was the case with Women's Vice-President last term, no one at all being willing to take on the work and the responsibility. This year again several of the nominations are uncontested, some candidates even going so far as to say, when asked about their policies, that they still haven't formed any, since the chances of their being unopposed are pretty high!

### STUDENT APATHY

All this is doubtless merely another symptom of that deadly

malady which the student shares with all good New Zealanders—the God-given gift of apathy, that solves all problems by simply distancing them. It's apathy that permits the student to complain about the organization and running of student facilities and student activities, without being willing to make a constructive contribution to changing things. It's apathy that matches the shortage of contesters with ideas for Exec positions with a general lack of interest in the elections in general.

### EXEC CLIQUES

The emergence of an Exec clique is to a large extent the result of this apathy. It is generally remarked about the University that, with a few exceptions, members of Exec are all members of the same group, and that most new members are recruited after having become friends of this group. However, in

view of the lack of opposition, it would be unfair to hurl accusations of nepotism. It may be rather that, as a member of the outgoing Exec, Miss Mary Lou Kearney puts it, "the people who do the work are always the same." Nevertheless, it is a pity that there are not enough students interested to do the work, so as to provide competition for those nominated by outgoing Execs. No matter how selflessly devoted and well meaning, when one group stays in power it must inevitably lose some of its freshness and original thought. Fresh elements are always needed.

It's your University, and as students of it you have the right to an Executive to safeguard your interests. Make the most of that right by using what elective choice still remains to you, and taking the trouble to find out what candidate deserves your vote.

—Janinka Chum

## ARCHITECTURAL CONGRESS—A Breakthrough

For the last 3 years the School of Architecture has been starved of one of the necessities of university growth: i.e. a form of congress or conference. This fact, that we haven't had one for so long, and that they are regarded as essentials of a school of architecture curricula overseas, is certainly nothing to be proud of. Having found a need, what happens now?

Arch. Soc., realising that this unsatisfied need exists, have fully committed themselves for the students to the task of sending a team of students to an architectural students' congress in Hobart in late May. The Congress is being organised by the Australian Architectural Students Societies, being the national body of all the individual student clubs over there. Arch. Soc. are also considering becoming affiliated to the A.A.S.S. so that we can have a closer liaison with them, especially with regard to Congresses and overseas lectures they might have.

A glance at this Congress's programme is enough to convince anyone that it would be worthwhile attending, even if you didn't go to the lectures;

but whether a party of students is sent or not, we are still faced with the fact that we haven't had one here.

These days, thoughts and developments in architecture are transmitted by the written media of magazines and published works, and by the verbal media through congresses, discussions, and lectures.

Because a congress is an important aspect of learning it is therefore sufficient justification that it must "happen" at school this year. It should be emphasised here that this is a congress for the whole staff of professors, lecturers, graduates and undergraduates; the degree of staff involvement will, in fact, be the gauge of success or failure — greater involvement producing better results. It is proposed that a group of enthusiastic students get together and write to the staff for support. From there assuming support is unanimous, it would be preferable that the staff delegate two or three of their number to collaborate with this student group or ask for volunteers to assist the students in the detailed planning and organisation of a congress.

The congress should prefer-

ably be a "live-in" type and in suitable surroundings and locale for discussions, and for the easy intake of the architects necessity for discussion. Experience the staff gained from last year's environment study on Mt Ruapehu and 2nd Prof's visit to Thames will be useful in choosing a location.

The theme of a congress is more difficult to establish, but I would suggest that if the congress at Hobart is as good as the range of speakers (Theo Crosby, Ralph Erskine, Cedric Price, Prof. James McCauley, plus others) then what is picked up on tapes and paper by the New Zealand delegates could be invaluable for theme material. (The theme for Hobart congress is still not available).

Such a congress would also provide a realistic means of feedback of all that was learnt from Hobart, instead of the shambles we had to sustain to get anything out of the Perth congress.

Any students who would seriously like to be in the "thick of it" contact Graham Pitts, John Farrier, Max Bog-nuda, or myself, and the processes suggested for implementation can be made a reality. L. R. Evans.—"It."

## FEW STUDENTS RECEIVE DOLE

Only two New Zealand students benefited from the new "Emergency Unemployment Benefit" over the vacation.

There were approximately 350 applications for the benefit but 269 of these either found employment or failed to reply to requests for further information, said the secretary for the Minister of Social Security.

The 81 cases left, from all over New Zealand, were submitted to a central Social Security Commission in Wellington comprising Social Security's Permanent Head Brocklehurst, assisted by the department's second and third ranking officers, Scully and Oram. This triumvirate

measured each individual case by the same set of criteria, the most important being that of financial hardship.

The secretary to the Minister of Social Security said "I emphatically deny that decisions were in any way arbitrary." The concept of financial hardship was not defined on any official statistical or financial basis.

Asked if he thought that only two successful submissions out of 81 indicated that the commission was excessively harsh he declined to reply, saying "We all have our own ideas on what constitutes financial hardship don't we? What you consider hardship might not be hardship to me, or to the commission."

## NEW VARSITY SALARY REVIEW

The Salaries Committee of the University Grants Committee will meet in March to consider the effects of devaluation on University salaries and to make recommendations to Government.

"The general rule is that Salaries Committee does a general review of salaries at not longer intervals than three years," said the Committee Chairman Mr Danks. "Our last review was in about November 1966 but the sitting in March is to consider devaluation and is thus a special interim review without precedent."

"Our last report was made public but whether this special sitting's recommendations are to be published is a matter for Government."

"The Association of University Teachers has been invited to make submissions and we have been in touch with the Chairman of the Vice-Chancellors' Committee," said Mr Danks.

"If any students wish to make submissions I would suggest they contact their Vice-Chancellor or Registrar," he added.

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# "JOHNSON WILL WIN IN 1968"—says Bassett

By Bill Holt



John Lesnie

Dr M. E. R. Bassett

PRESIDENT JOHNSON seems certain to win a third term of office in the November elections, said Dr Michael Bassett in a recent address to the Princes St Branch of the Labour Party. The only Republican who could conceivably defeat him, Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York is so unpopular within the party that his nomination seems unlikely.

The most important recent development in the US, said Dr Bassett, who has just returned from a year's research with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. has been the waning of public enthusiasm for the war in Vietnam. In 1965 it was possible for the "Washington Post" to say that the bombing of North Vietnam would put the US in a favourable negotiating position and that the beginning of the end was in sight. Most commentators expressed confidence in the President's assessment of the situation and the correctness of military intelligence reports.

The number of prominent critics of the administration's war policy has increased rapidly in the last few months, however. Amongst the dissenters are former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, ex-Presidential Aide Theodore Sorenson and Prof. John K. Galbraith, all past members of Democratic administrations. Theoretical military arguments for the war have become increasingly discredited, especially since the Communist New Year offensive.

The US rationale for continuing the war, said Dr Bassett, is now based almost entirely on several deep-rooted prejudices: first, that to withdraw at this stage would be cowardly; second, a continued faith in the military to win through; and finally that the US has never yet lost a war and this must not be the first. Nevertheless for the first time in recent American history a significant section of the academic and political community is opposed to a major foreign policy decision.

President Johnson is able to continue his present policy chiefly because there is no unanimity among his critics. These can be divided into three groups: the party for further escalation, represented by Gov. Ronald Reagan, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and adviser Walt W. Rostow. This group can perform the valuable function of making the administration look moderate. Statements like those of Rep. Rivers, calling for the use of tactical nuclear weapons could, Dr

Bassett suggested, be deliberately contrived to rally moderate support behind the President.

Opposition from the extreme left has a similar effect. Its main defect however is that it cannot show strength of numbers. Only 36,000 attended the recent demonstration at the Pentagon, despite widespread publicity among student groups.

The third group, termed by Dr Bassett, the "respectable Left" consists of an impressive number of liberal senators, academics and political commentators. Their failing has been their inability to produce a workable plan that would allow the US to withdraw from the war with any honour. The ability of the Saigon Government has depended, at least in part, on the existence of a crisis situation. The adoption of an enclave or "holding" strategy, as proposed by General Gavin, would almost certainly mean the collapse of the Saigon Regime in its present form.

Thus LBJ's policy towards his critics has been one of "Divide and Rule." He has also striven to preserve the urban coalition that elected him in 1964. Support for his administration remains strong within organised labour which has benefited greatly from the war boom. Unemployment is running at a record low. Civil Rights groups are also still behind the President, albeit less enthusiastically than the unionists.

The maintenance of this urban

coalition, Dr Bassett concluded, means almost certain electoral victory for Johnson in November. Senator Eugene McCarthy's peace campaign has failed to raise any significant support either from traditionally Democratic groups, such as the unions, or from within the party itself. His stated position on Vietnam has, in any case, differed only marginally from that of the President himself.

Similarly the Republicans will be unable to effectively challenge Johnson since he has already seized the "middle of the road" position on all major issues. At home the State of the Union address guarded both flanks, calling simultaneously for legislation on civil rights and "peace in the streets" (anti-riot laws.) On Vietnam the Republicans have even less room for criticism. Prominent party leaders such as Senator Dirksen and Henry Cabot Lodge have long been open supporters of Johnson's foreign policy with little to offer other than further escalation.

In reply to questions Dr Bassett said that the effect of Gov. George Wallace's segregationist candidature was difficult to predict at this stage but he would probably hurt the Republican candidate more than the President, by absorbing the votes of southern conservatives. The only real change that seems likely is that several liberal senators and congressmen will lose their seats in the 91st Congress.

## FOREIGN POLICY SCHOOL Debate and Discussion in Otago

By R. J. Northey

Debate and discussion about New Zealand's foreign policy is becoming quite common. There have been, for example, teach-ins on Vietnam, a seminar on neutrality last Saturday, and the Seato and counter-Seato conferences at the end of this month. However, the most intensive public study in the field of foreign policy has probably been at the annual Otago Department of University Extension Schools.

At the inaugural foreign policy school in 1966, the basic formulation of a foreign policy was discussed and in 1967 the emphasis was on New Zealand's international alliances and collective security arrangements. This year's school, held at St Margaret's College, Dunedin from the 10th to the 14th May will be centred on International Agencies. This emphasis on the role of New Zealand in the Commonwealth, the United Nations and in International aid projects is particularly relevant in 1968, which is International Human Rights Year. The main speakers will be Mr G. H. Dalson of the Department of

Industries and Commerce, Mr K. J. Keith, Senior Lecturer in Law at Victoria University, Professor W. D. McIntyre, and Professor of History at Canterbury University, Mr R. Quentin Baxter of the Department of External Affairs, and Mr A. E. Woodfield of the Economics Department at Otago University. The total cost for student for food, accommodation, lectures and printed material is fifteen dollars.

Many people have found previous foreign policy schools particularly rewarding, partly because of the particular spirit and continuous development of ideas that come about from having a number of people living together to discuss important national issues and partly because of the broad cross-section of the community from whom participants are drawn, including students, housewives, clergymen, military personnel and members of the Departments of External Affairs and Defense. The active participation in the school of civil servants actually engaged in the development

of foreign policy is particularly valuable. They provide insight into the practical problems involved as well as a more sophisticated account of the basis of official attitudes and policies than can usually be gained from government statements.

The foreign policy school can be warmly recommended for those who want to know how our foreign policy has developed, what it is at present, and how it can be improved. For those interested, inquiries can be directed to:

The Secretary,  
Department of University  
Extension,  
835 George St,  
Dunedin, N.Z.

Enrolment forms should be sent to that address, and can be acquired from there, or from the secretaries of the Departments of History or Political Studies at Auckland University. Applications close at the end of March.

—R. J. Northey

# SAM GREEN—A MAN OF FACTS?

SENT to Rhodesia "to get the facts" by certain prominent citizens, Sam Green let the Student Body have "the truth", on Monday March 3.

Green is the 79-year-old Mayor of Dargaville and President of the New Zealand Rhodesia Society. He commenced his address with an attempt to flatter us with the eminence of his sponsors, while at the same time he tried to convince us of his particular qualities as a "fact finder".

Following a rather long summary of Salisbury's beauty and Rhodesia's affluence, he turned his attention to those imprisoned in Rhodesia.

"The largest group of prisoners are in jail after court trial; and you can be sure of this", he said. "Anyone who is in jail in Rhodesia has had a fair go . . . they get justice . . . and if ever there is a country in the world where British Justice is being administered by the courts, it is so being administered in Rhodesia today. I'm not expressing an opinion, I'm telling you the facts."

Mr Green lays a great deal of emphasis on "the facts", and so must I. Even if one ignores the obvious mixing of his own and other people's opinions that occurs through all his utterances, Mr Green's comments are interesting for the validity of his "facts".

In 1966 Amnesty International published a report on the condition of prisons and prisoners in Rhodesia. They discovered that " . . . all the available evidence makes it plain that hundreds, and possibly thousands of Africans have been held in detention. It is admitted by the Minister that those people whom he

cannot charge in court, because the evidence is inadequate, he restricts or detains."

One immediately wonders where Mr Green gets his "facts", or where Amnesty International get theirs. Mr Green tells us that "although he was denied the right to see the detainees", he was lucky enough to meet the Prison Governors the Judges, the Magistrates and the Ministers. Who would know better than these people? Obviously the "Amnesty" crowd cannot be correct, their sources are relevant legislation, Government reports and other published sources, as well as extensive interviews with former detainees, prisoners and others directly involved. When comparing the sources, who among us could doubt that Sam had the facts?

When talking about prison conditions, Mr Green told us the prisons "were well kept, I visited them." When we have this assurance, who could believe Amnesty when they tell us the prisons are overcrowded and short staffed and that some prisoners are in "cells of 40 or 50 people . . . The communal cell in Cwanda in 1963 was so overcrowded that prisoners slept on their sides, and at night the latrine overflowed on to the floor." Food is based around a staple item called "Sadza" a porridge derived from maize—solid, unappetising and served thrice daily. Amnesty has many examples of poor conditions, yet alongside Sam's "facts" they are insignificant.

Mr Green next talked about Mr Smith. We were comforted to learn he was "a loyal subject of the Queen". Here Mr Green produces conclusive evidence. First — "Mr

Smith told me so", secondly "The Queen's picture was the main picture in the room", and if we needed further evidence: "On his (Smith's) face he bears the marks of his service to the King."

It is true he declared U.D.I., replaced Sir Humphrey Gibbs with Mr Dupont. It is true he has hanged the three Africans despite the royal reprieve. But if the Queen's picture is in his room, then he must be a loyal subject.

We were next told about Mr Smith's popularity, far different from that of Mr Garfield Todd.

"Mr Todd was for a time an excellent Prime Minister," Sam tells us, "but today he is politically a discredited man. He has no following, his cabinet walked out on him, refused to serve under him. And everywhere I found people asking how the poor missionary of a few years ago could become one of the most wealthy men in the country!"

How can one comment about such a "factual" statement? No one would dare to say that Todd's cabinet walked out because Todd wanted to do the dirty deed of extending the African franchise from 2 p.c. to 20 p.c. Still, Todd had always been suspect, and it would be "distorting the truth" to tell how Todd had Cabinet trouble when he wanted to change the penalty for rape and attempted rape from death to life imprisonment.

Surely such a dangerous liberal deserves to be discredited, especially when compared to Mr Smith. Mr Smith of course is not, as many people may think, a racist. He told Mr Green this and who could doubt the word of a man who fought for the King? "Smith believes in the multiracial society, and he will do everything he can for it!" And on

top of this Mr Green told us, "Rhodesia is the only state in Africa that is multiracial".

Although he didn't elaborate, I assumed Mr Green was referring to the Africans' prominent role in politics. They have nearly 20 p.c. of the seats in the House despite the fact they only comprise 90 p.c. of the population.

But perhaps Mr Green wasn't referring to politics, he may have been talking about housing and the recent act that allows an area to be declared "White", if a petition is lodged from the residents in the area.

This also may not be what he means by "multiracial". As students we thought he may be talking about education. According to "Time", it is possible for one in every 3000 Africans to go to University while the "white" intake is restricted to 1 in 125. On top of this, the Africans are guaranteed that no more than 2 p.c. of G.N.P. will be spent on their education. This was all of \$13m. in 1966. "And who could ask them to do more," says Sam, "especially when the 'Whites' demand their children get the same education as they would in New Zealand." One couldn't agree with Mr Green more. After all, "the Whites provide 97 p.c. of G.N.P." Of course Mr Green corrected our original interpretation of this figure and told us "Black" labour is used on the "White" farms. But it's still the White man's land that provides the 97 p.c. Anyway, the Africans are not really interested in education.

Mr Green was not quite as lucid on his other points as he was those reported above. He told us how Sanctions were not having a great deal of effect—not on the

"Whites" anyway, and the "Blacks" could always return to the reserves. He told us that the subversive element in the Universities had been cleared out. Of course every University is leftist. He asked us if we could tell him why, but of course we could not.

At the end of two hours, one tried to work out Sam Green. Was his month in Rhodesia wasted? Somehow one would believe, if one was a doubting type, that Mr Green saw what the rebel regime wanted him to see.

Although he was strongly critical of press censorship in Rhodesia, he was satisfied the Government thought it necessary. Mr Green's continual deference to strong leadership would lead Thomas to question his objectivity. In regard to Vorster, South Africa's P.M. Mr Green said, "A very good solid man who knows where he's going, knows what he's doing and is the only person in the world who can speak up to Wilson, and he does."

Although expressing dislike of Apartheid, Mr Green half apologetically said, "It is working".

Mr Green seems to look at problems such as the African's attitude to work and education as sociological. He thinks that Africans will suddenly get civilization like Saul got faith — a bolt of lightning from heaven that will educate them and make them responsible. Until this day comes, I think Green would choose the "Whites" benevolently looking after the "Blacks", and after all, who can dare question "Sam's" facts. Remember "two sirs were among those who sent me". And after all, in Smith's room hangs the Queen's picture.

—Mike Law.

## N.Z. AMONG WORST TEENS REVIVE VD

The teenage gonorrhoea rate in New Zealand is exceeded only in Sweden and Denmark, said Dr W. M. Platts, a venerologist at the Christchurch Public Hospital, in an address to a public forum on venereal disease at the W.E.A. on February 27.

60-70 per cent of New Zealanders affected by gonorrhoea are under the age of 20.

Gonorrhoea is "almost epidemic in New Zealand" and second in dispersion to hepatitis in infectious diseases, he said.

Eighty-six in every 100,000 New Zealanders are affected by gonorrhoea. This compares with other affluent nations: in England 45 in every 100,000 are affected, and in the United States 169.

The symptoms are a burning discharge in the male, but are generally unnoticeable in the female. Although the disease is of little danger to males, it can lead to female sterility and death or damage to the infant if the affected female is pregnant.

"The cure is very simple," said Dr Platts, penicillin being a perfect drug for gonorrhoea until recently, when resistant strains developed. For these, more expensive and difficult treatments are necessary.

"Syphilis is a killer," he warned. About one third of those affected die of heart or nervous diseases. Fortunately, syphilis cases are rare in New Zealand: only 25 in New Zealand last year—but "it won't be long before it will appear on the New Zealand scene."

Dr Platts continued: "Venereal diseases have to come from somewhere," therefore each person affected is only one of an infectious chain. Intercourse is generally necessary, but syphilitic sores are occasionally infective. Homosexual carrying is a problem in England and has become "a world-wide trend", he observed.

The diseases are not notifiable by law because this tends to discourage prospective patients, but medical offices are entitled to examine contacts given by the patient. Only in this way can venereal disease be fought.

In 1955 venereal diseases seemed to have nearly vanished, but internationally since 1956, the rate has continued to rise. Dr Platts blames this on "teenage behaviour." Teenagers are more promiscuous, lacking in responsibility and have "total disregard of consequences" he said.

When questioned after the forum, Dr Platts said that student cases of gonorrhoea were not numerous at present in New Zealand, but are rapidly increasing overseas—a trend that could occur here. Three per cent of male cases are students and four per cent of female ones.

"The incidence of venereal diseases is increasing at an alarming rate we are told, but this is merely a symptom of something underneath," said Mr C. J. Cross, headmaster of Burnside High School. He was another speaker at the forum. Parents must be decisive on moral issues and standards of conduct. Young people want a decisive and plain lead, he said. Parents should instruct teenagers on the best way to live before they have sexual experience.

Mr Cross continued: "You can't undo an experience. Total abstinence is the only answer."

CHRIS WALSHAW, NZSPA

## German Prof: NEW VARSITIES QUIETER

IN the new German Universities the much publicised student disturbances are far less prominent than in the older establishments, says Professor Dr Seigfried Grosse of Bochum University. The protests of the German student body, although complex in their origin, tend to manifest themselves in two separate categories. Firstly, German students are seeking to effect long overdue and somewhat stubbornly resisted course reforms, to bring their universities out of the nineteenth century rut of "Philosophical Humanistic" education. Most of the newer universities do not have this problem to nearly the same extent, says Dr. Grosse, whose own university was founded in 1961.

Another aspect of the protests was a desire to get a bigger student voice in politics. This movement is divided up into different parties, notably the S.H.B., a student Socialist Union, and the Maoist S.D.S.

Professor Grosse feels that the importance of the political agitation movement is far overrated, — "It

comprises at the most 2 per cent of the student body, and is confined almost exclusively to the city universities of Hamburg, Berlin and Frankfurt."

The Professor is staying in Auckland until the end of April. He has not yet had time to form any definite impressions about Auckland University "but outwardly it appears much the same as German, British or American universities. Growing at an ever increasing rate with buildings overfilled when they are hardly finished . . . even the styles of architecture are similar". He feels that we should build higher, in view of our strictly limited space.

Bochum University, set in the Ruhr Valley, has a roll of 6500 at present and will have 20,000 when it is complete. Twelve hundred students live in single rooms in the halls of residence which are part of the actual building project.

The Students' Association seems to be unusually active; "There is something on nearly every night", and they invite prominent speakers to address the students. There are



Prof. Grosse

no less than seven campus newspapers, although some of these are from specific political parties.

## Students Riot in Spain

Violent clashes between students and police took place on several consecutive days at the University of Madrid early in December. These incidents were triggered off by a decision by the Dean of the Natural Science Faculty to have the door of the Faculty's student house walled up. The students then organized a protest rally in the Philosophical and Law faculties, but the police forced their way into the building and arrested 42 students. When the Rector ordered the closure of the university for 48 hours, the students began a lecture strike and organized further protest demonstrations which were again dispersed by mounted police.

During these events, about 100 students were arrested, among them 15 leaders of the illegal democratic Student Trade Union who had come to Madrid

from the provinces to discuss co-ordination measures. Numerous professors supported the students in their demands and condemned the use of police force which had been ordered by the university authorities. In Barcelona and Valencia there were "free meetings" in which students called for a 24 hour national strike. In Salamanca, 5000 students unanimously decided to strike until December 11 to demonstrate their solidarity with their fellow students in Madrid.

The "free meeting" held in the Madrid faculties on December 6 passed resolutions with the following contents:

1. A declaration of no confidence in the university authorities which had declared themselves ready for talks with the students but which had then called in the police.

2. A declaration of no confidence in the press which had given distorted reports of the events.
3. The unanimous wish of the students to organize their representation independently.

Students at the University of Saragossa also issued a statement on the present situation. The delegates accused the academic authorities of wishing to prevent the convention of a national student congress with the task of establishing the "free and democratic trade union association." In Barcelona, on the other hand, the Dean of the Law Faculty has taken up a "revolutionary" position: he has transferred the administration of the student representation's financial allowances—which had been barred for two years—to the democratically elected student representatives.

—Le Monde, Paris/S.M.

# FIEDLER'S PROMS

## THE TREND TOWARDS BANALITY

By Jack Body

WHO'S fault is it? Who is to blame for the appalling lack of taste in our Proms concert programmes? Is the sense of musical values of the Proms audience really as low as the powers that be seem to imagine, that they should go to all the trouble and expense of importing the one and only Arthur Fiedler all the way from America so that we may hear from the Maestro's own baton the immortal "Lara's Theme"?

If my concert-going countryman's musical tastes are really as banal and inconsistent as this let me reject my N.Z. citizenship. I believe whoever was responsible (perhaps it was the Great Man himself?) greatly misunderstood the purpose of the Proms. Such programmes as we were given seem to fit in past the original Henry Wood conception—the ideal upon which our own Proms were founded. John Hopkins for instance gave us our Beethoven and maintained the Proms spirit. But haven't we grown up a bit? Aren't we a few years older? But as I see it "The Sound of Music" represents a reversion to juvenility. These programmes are large, sticky, red-and-white striped candy bars—loud, sweet, insubstantial and sufficient to make anyone but a child throw up!

But the audiences lap it up, and why? Because the spirit of the Proms has an unwritten motto—"enthuse madly, care not about what, just enthuse." And this would be my criticism of the Proms audience, their lack of discrimination. But this is only a fault in that it gives the programme organisers the power to throw us whatever whim or fancy happens to pass their way, it permits them to consider themselves justified when the audience response is as enthusiastic as ever. Otherwise I am in thorough agreement with the air of festivity which should and does surround the Proms.

It seems that this trend over the last few years towards banality has been conscious. This sentence occurred in the epilogue to last year's printed programme—"Today

the Proms are probably closer in style and content to the American "Pops" Concerts rather than the English Proms season, and with many of the modern musical hits coming from the United States, the parallels are seemingly drawing closer every year". Alas, too true. The American "Pops" concerts are symptomatic of the affluent decadence of commercial America where Art becomes Entertainment, where music becomes a good tune. This "commercial" music is a luxury which we may use the radio to indulge ourselves in without sapping away our already meagre resources from the service of genuine art. For turning our NZBC Symphony Orchestra into a second Boston Pops I can see no justification.

But apart from this wayward whim I think the more "serious" sections of the Proms programme show a singular lack of imagination. Perhaps the only work worthy of serious listening in the whole of the Proms was the Mozart double piano concerto. But revamps of early music (Frescobaldi and Handel) in this age when musical authenticity is so prized is as tasteless as the nineteenth century habit of playing Beethoven symphonies on an organ. The old orchestral warhorses ("Oberon" overture, Tchaikovsky "B Flat Concerto," "Bolero," "Der Rosenkavalier" Waltzes, etc.) seem to pander to the philistine "I know what I like and I like what I know" attitude. At the same time there is a place perhaps for the "good old familiar classics"; the Saturday nights of the English Proms season for example are generally devoted to a menu of such works.

But the twentieth century works we were given seem to fall into this category: Respighi's "Pines" seem to have lost some of their mountain air freshness, Ibert's "Divertissement" is a bit of "has-been" as a musical joke, while Poulenc's "Pot-pourri" can be listened to seriously only if one is in the mood to listen to nothing seriously. On the other hand the "Classical" Symphony avoids Poulenc's sentimentality and

the work is still acceptably diverting. Perhaps, then we might admit the Prokofiev along with the Mozart double piano concerto as reasonable Proms fare.

What else can we suggest? In looking at the English programme we must remember that they have the advantage of running for over two months, six nights a week, and of having the services of about fifteen orchestras, thirty conductors, innumerable soloists and choirs. As mentioned above their Saturday nights feature Johann Strauss, Dvorak's "New World", Schubert's "Rosamunde" etc., but look at some of the other programmes from the 1967 season — Haydn's "Symphony 96", Pijper's "Six Symphonic Epigrams", Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde"; or, a concert performance of the Bertozz opera "The Trojans at Cathage"; or, Denderreck's "St Luke Passion" coupled with some Bach Works by Monteverdi appear on at least three occasions.

Contemporary music is represented by such names as Roberto Gerhard, Stravinsky, Stockhausen, Searle, Roger Smalley, Robert Simpson, Tippett, Lutyens, Britten etc. The predominance of Englishmen is probably a good sign. Some works receive their premiere at the English Proms — commissions perhaps? Anyway, although these English Proms spread over more than seventy nights, names like Loewe and Rogers do not appear once.

However, this is not England just as this is not America. We have got neither unlimited resources nor an unlimited audience. What then is the function of our Proms concerts? I am sure they should not be museums where old favourites may be viewed just as they should not be drugstores where striped candy bars are bought — and I am positive that neither of these are necessary any longer as audience draws. (I understand that the general attitude towards contemporary music for instance is no better in England than it is in this country.) Instead I think the Proms should offer us a musical treat — give us the thrill of



Fiedler "sweet but insubstantial"

hearing and discovering something new and different, a new sound, a new composer. What about those big gaps in our normal orchestral concert programmes, especially pre-Haydn, and post-Brahms? Why not some early music (as unadulterated as possible) like Renaissance madrigals or a mass? What about the wealth of Baroque music, operas, oratorios, quintatas, suites, concertos, composers like Scarlatti, Rameau, Telemann, Vivaldi? And how many hundreds of works of Bach and Handel have we actually heard? The same is true of Haydn and Mozart for that matter. And what about their contemporaries, the early Symphonists? All this music is as straight forward to mount as it is refreshing to listen to.

And at the other end of the scale what of twentieth century music? Where are our own N.Z. composers for example? Or the standard moderns like Bartok ("Concerto for Orchestra"), Schoenberg ("Variations for Orchestra"), Berg ("Three Orchestral Pieces") — think what an impact they would make at the Proms! — or the "Violin Concerto" by Webern ("Six Orchestral Pieces") or virtually anything of

Stravinsky's (e.g. "Agon"). As for truly contemporary works I could not begin to give suggestions — new music is pouring out from countries all over the world not only in Europe and America but from Poland, Japan, Australia and so on. And much of this music is designed to make an immediate impact, it is music of vibrant colours, extroverted gestures, frequently unsuitably aggressive in tempo, ideally suited for sweeping us out of our cultural apathy and showing us what a genuine musical thrill is really like.

Proms concerts should blaze with a variety of styles, they should be adventures in discovery, discovery of the fact that the greatest musical thrills are not those obtained by listening to an old favourite, whether it be "Bolero" or "Smoke gets in your eyes" but by uncovering something fresh and new.

\*A few years ago John Hopkins plugged the N.Z. composers a bit and in one memorable Proms series he had one N.Z. composition each night. Is it not possible for the NZBC to hand out a commission or two? If they don't nobody else will.

# THE RICHARDSON REPLY

## Mercury Theatre Policy Defended

I hope that neither Russell Haley nor readers of Craccum will feel that the article "Mercury"—But No Quicksilver?—had any disastrous influence on my temperate. I am only too aware how hard it is for Mr Haley to visualize a complex overall policy, the aim of which is to serve all sections of Auckland and combine their enthusiasms into a joint and satisfying experience. I am also aware that most theatre people are better at doing than explaining. We would both be in sympathy with Peter Hall's comment, on taking over the Royal Shakespeare, that he wished people would wait and see his policy in action rather than ask him to give boxed up little answers beforehand.

However, it is necessary to correct some false statements of fact and to make sure at this stage that no opinion is prejudiced and that the whole operation can be judged with concern for fair balance. Pre-hardened attitudes have been the scourge of the theatre at every level for some time, in fact, ever since criticism was taken over by press, television and radio rather than relying on an immediate audience response, whether this be wild applause or the ripe tomato. So I intend to do whatever little I can to free the minds and emotions of those whom we hope to welcome and refresh at the Mercury.

Firstly, the facts: *The Admirable Crichton* is obviously in danger of being peter-panned! I am fairly certain that most criticism has come from people who have not recently read it, never seen it or had a not too joyful introduction during the course of their education. It was short-listed as a play for the season well before I knew it was on the New Zealand school syllabus, although this fact, of course, gave it a

bonus, linking it with another section of our total approach. Its basic theme is as pertinent as *Caucasian Chalk Circle*, and if by featuring a butler and a belted earl it seems out of date, then I suppose the same criticism could be made of Brecht for featuring a servant girl and dukes and duchesses. Both plays explore the character of ownership and the right to rule. So, in a different way, does *The Merchant of Venice*, though Shakespeare stresses religion, race and trade. No play has in fact been thought of in isolation, and this is one of the great advantages of a theatre playing in repertoire with a resident company.

Mr Haley calls the programme "middle line" and "softly, softly catchee audience", both phrases chosen to imply second rate theatre. But then, I have learned to respect audiences and writers from many backgrounds and periods, perhaps the unfortunate result of being middle-aged oneself. I am aware that the latest "kick" is not necessarily the best, and I do not apologize for the programme because I care for the plays and for the people whom we hope will come to see them.

The drama fanatic reading Artaud and Lebel in solitary confinement must be very unenterprising. Only a few need huddle together and they will make up as big a group as witnessed these plays in most places, including Paris. This need not necessarily restrict their influence.

With regard to our own laboratory, the Theatre Workshop. Mr Haley should check his fears. The main theatre supports the workshop automatically through the fact that it covers its own overheads. Its running funds are separately

budgeted and most of its organization is being placed in the hands of enthusiasts. I have avoided too strict an official programming because the aim is for it to create its own character and not just to be another performing area for a different kind of play.

The three set projects come out of training areas and a training school: "Brecht, Before and After"; "Techniques of Comedy and the Absurd" and living newspaper exercises with particular reference to New Zealand life. I have deliberately stated that these must not be paid-for performances, for if they are, we would not only be crossing with other theatre groups in Auckland, but we would be pre-stating the result of experiment which, after all, is a bad research method. Both Stanislavsky and Joan Littlewood used such tentative and private methods.

The projects are related to main stage activities and policy with *Caucasian Chalk Circle*, Ionesco's *Rhinoceros* and a New Zealand commissioned play.

Mr Haley makes mention of the Royal Court and Stratford East: our programme includes one play from each of these sources, but they have never been financially successful organizations. The Royal Court, in spite of transfers, has required a grant which is virtually equal to the whole of that dispersed in New Zealand for drama, opera and ballet. Joan Littlewood went out of business some time ago despite profitable commercial transfers to London's West End. Perhaps I should also note that we are budgeted on an attendance of 350 per performance, not 600.

I am at a loss to understand such complete extremes in choice of programme as suggested. Personally,

I consider the whole theory that the main theatre should present plays which are not worth doing just to draw in cash and therefore pay for the workshop, insulting and in no way the concern of an organization aiming to play a strong role in the life of Auckland. But then, I never thought the theatre should be devoted to would-be actors and writers, and here perhaps we reach the heart of the matter. I could not disagree more with Jean-Jacque Lebel in the statement quoted that the actor/spectator relationship is limiting or outdated.

I find myself quite able to appreciate Bach, Britten and the Beatles at their best without taking my fiddle (metaphorically) to a concert; paint brushes do not poke out of my pocket (metaphorically) at an art exhibition, nor do the studs of my metaphorical boots drum the stadium at a rugby match.

I have never been aware that it has made me less involved or active in my responses and appreciation.

Greater knowledge can on occasion add to these areas of appreciation, but it also has its dangers. We all know the amateur painter who can out-paint Picasso.

Drama taught and used in schools is a natural aid to learning most subjects and I would certainly have liked to have been involved with drama in the classroom well before I wished to become a theatre director. It has since been my pleasure to see children come very much alive when drama has been used in schools, both by enlightened teachers and small visiting groups. At the extremes of age, I have seen senior citizens laughing loudly at Shakespeare and on the edge of their seats at the tug of war for the child in *Caucasian Chalk Circle*.



Mr Richardson

The policy of the Mercury Theatre, then?

1. To do no play that we do not believe worth doing ourselves;
2. To present a programme which will help break down false divisions between education and entertainment and to allow the drama to take its natural place and exert its power throughout our society;
3. To give everyone a choice of plays, and not to rely on claiming an exclusive and limited support;
4. To be serious, comic and sometimes just plain frivolous (we all need our natural breaks);
5. To show man in all his aspects, in dignity and humility, and not to cut him down to dwarf fashion size.

It is a big commitment, but we have chosen as patron one who was servant/messenger to the gods and whose quicksilver qualities were essential to his task, and vital to ours.

## SCIENCE FICTION

### "THE HOLE IN THE ZERO"

M. K. Joseph rapidly establishes his characters in *The Hole In The Zero*. Then he shifts them to the outer limits of the Universe. Beyond this boundless border the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle operates on the gross level—billiard balls, planets, galaxies, people, are no longer subject to cause and effect. As the hero, Paradine explains: "The Universe ends here. It's the end of space. What lies beyond it is unspace, untime, unlaw, impossibility."

What, in fact, the author is describing has close affinities with the cosmology of the *Tao Te Ching*: "It did not seem to move yet was filled with a ceaseless purposeless immeasurable activity . . . Its name was legion; it was all and any, but it was also one."

This is the area of "random probability" where the sort of things you find are: "Planets made of rust . . . Carnivorous stones, Isaac Newton in a paper coffin."

It is in this area of invention that *The Hole in the Zero* is most effective. The main characters, in contrast, are disappointingly stereotyped. They have been programmed by their creator in much the same way as the hero's robot has been programmed to act the roles of butler, cook, and Aussie bush pilot.

Perhaps it is because M. K. Joseph's four main characters are called upon to play multitudinous parts that they never become more than linear inventions. As they travel through random probability, they live, they die, cross paths, establish dynasties, become chained to the wheel of birth and re-birth. On one probability excursion Merganser, a contra-positive to the hero Paradine, finds redemption. Paradine, throughout, remains what his name suggests, a paradigm.

Allegorical or archetypal figures they certainly are. But their motivations and drives should still have been examined in greater depth. Merganser, for example, is responsible for the plunge into randomness. He sabotages the spaceship's Heisenberg shields because he's lost face in front of his fiancée. A book which attempts so much is flawed by this kind of surface manoeuvring.

Literary allusions resound and sometimes tinkle throughout the novel and you need to be an encyclopaedic literary bloodhound to sniff them all out—though one or two jump out from the page. In one landscape of old newspapers (one probability structure) Paradine (and I) discovered this:

"Presently he found that there

were other objects scattered here and there, buried among the papers. First there was a pile of chairs . . . and what proved to be a stuffed rhinoceros. Later he found a small, sick tree with one leaf on it, a pile of manure and a couple of old dustbins."

Beckett and Ionesco have been consigned to a "meaningless landscape." Yet if we find that the props for *The Chairs*, *Endgame*, *Waiting for Godot*, and a taxidermized *Rhinoceros* and cropping up in this random (meaningless Absurd) universe—are we not justified in drawing an Absurdist thesis from the ending of the novel? But the author's intention is surely to attempt a negation of pataphysical theories. Because Paradine, after this sequence, gradually merges into something quite other than his role of Space Warden. In the closing pages his stereotyped persona falls away. He ceases to be named. He becomes merely "h".

"Throwing all his knowledge and all his longing into this last effort, he improvised like a master, adjusting, elaborating . . . working with excruciating love and care over some cherished detail, until at last, on the edge of exhaustion, utterly drained of power, he knew that what he had made was, more or less, satisfactory."

He has created a Universe within the random probability nexus. Further, he has been literally inspired to do this when a gust of starwind blows through the hollow mouth of the mask and the voice of Jesus says "The kingdom of God is within you."

God, inspired by God, a self-generative random probability *deus ex machina* slips from the "meaningless landscape" to a world oddly like New Zealand.

He makes a better job of creation this time. Man's free fall has been dumped somewhere. There's not a hint of leprosy and Vietnam, malnutrition or race riots anywhere to be seen. Out of chaos—order, stability, goodness have emerged. But, and this is a crucial point, there has been no hint that this ordered world is anything other than one more probability in the Heisenbergian "otherside."

So if: "The Limits shifted, the frame of reference changed," this construct, like previous ones, would simply wink out.

In the opening of the book our attention was drawn to two mottos in Paradine's room: Chaos is Hell: Hell is dull. Chaos may well be M. K. Joseph's vision of hell. But it is certainly not dull; neither is his novel.

## POETRY

### "THE EYE CORRECTS"

"*The Eye Corrects*". Alan Roddick. Blackwood & Janet Paul.

Poems written and published over a period of ten years can seldom be expected to support one another very well when brought together in one volume. In this collection, Alan Roddick has chosen without special regard for consistency of theme, but as he points out, many of his poems "share a concern with the sinister sides of the everyday world". This concern is powerfully felt in "Muttonbirds Fishing" and "First Light". It is not quite so well done in "Polaroid Glasses" and "Candid Cameraman"—not subtle enough here, it seems to me; but despite this reservation the sinister bits can still produce an odd tightening of the skin, somewhere.

The title-poem "The Eye Corrects", is not in itself very rewarding, but it does suggest that Mr Roddick has a finely developed capacity for examining the intimate and personal, a capacity that works with deceptive simplicity in such poems as "Poet and Subject" and "To My Wife". "The Larvae", too, is in this mould, with its grown man smiling now at the fears of the boy he was, only to be discomfited

abruptly with the thought: "Am I now for him one of those dead?" The final poem in the book provides a disquieting look inward. Two of its lines immediately recall Eliot:

as on a screen  
their arteries  
but the poem is no pastiche, however, and is extremely compact.

The only real irritation I had while reading this collection was "bridging bell" in the last line of one poem: that apart, Mr Roddick's craftsmanship is seldom open to criticism, except perhaps where he sometimes allows economy to restrict the development of an idea and so, to present his reader with question and answer in a neat package.

It is obviously impossible in the space of a review to make all the comments one might wish. Yet I have saved one poem for the end: "Ants in the Lavatory" is delightfully bawdy and humorous, and has much of the kind of acridity one associates with E. E. Cummings. The book is worth owning for this alone.

—John Comyn

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# "BONNIE AND CLYDE" CUT DOWN BY THE CENSOR'S SCISSORS— Violence yes, sex no

By Liz Jacka

NOW that Arthur Penn's much-heralded film "Bonnie and Clyde" has finally been released in New Zealand, and devotees and detractors alike are making their second or third visits, it might be a good time to draw the attention of local movie-goers to the fact that what they are seeing is not the complete version released elsewhere in the world. The New Zealand censor has seen fit to cut two crucial scenes thereby grossly oversimplifying the Bonnie and Clyde relationship.

The first of these occurs after the first bank robbery which C. W. Moss bungles by jamming the get-away car, making it necessary who has had time to catch up with who has had time to chitchat with the car and jump on the running board. Clyde feels that now he is irretrievably caught up in what they have started but Bonnie still has an opportunity to get away. He explains this to Bonnie but she makes it clear that she wishes to remain with him. They realise they are beginning to be bound together by something deeper than the common desire for kicks, and there in their motel room they stretch out on the bed. At this point in the New Zealand version there is a cut to the next sequence, and movie-goers must infer by analogy with

countless other movies where they have seen similar scenes, that they make love. What in fact happens is that Clyde's sexual impotence is revealed for certain though there has been a previous indication of it in the scene where Clyde escapes Bonnie's ardent embraces in the car, saying, "I'm not much of a fover-boy" and she replies angrily, "Your advertising's just dandy. Folks'd never guess you don't have a thing to sell."

The important thing in the scene the censor has removed is not only the revelation of Clyde's impotence which is significant thematically, but also Bonnie's reaction to it, which contrasts so sharply with the former scene. As Penn has been at pains to show us in the first sequence, Bonnie is pretty hot blooded and sensual, but instead of ridiculing Clyde, she accepts the status quo ungrudgingly. It is enough that they are to remain together. It is an illuminating scene which develops a relationship that in the cut version appears to be handled rather more superficially.

It is also necessary for a complete appreciation of one which follows. Desperation, fear and Blanche, drive Bonnie to use Clyde's impotence as a weapon in

the terrible argument they have in the field, when she says "The only special thing about you is your peculiar ideas about love-making, which is no love-making at all." Clyde's stricken face and Bonnie's remorse at letting the words out make this a most moving moment, but surely it depends on seeing the previous scene.

The censor has also removed the sequence where the pair finally achieve sexual fulfilment, ironically when their life together is almost over. They are having a picnic in a cornfield and Bonnie reads the poem she has written. Clyde is overwhelmed with inarticulate gratitude, and he tries to put into words why the poem has affected him so deeply — their career has been given some meaning and pattern. Again they begin to make love and this time Clyde makes it, against the idealised, sunlit background of the cornfield. Their joy and tenderness afterwards, again extends the theme of their love, and also adds meaning to the scene in bed that same night, when Clyde says he wants to marry Bonnie, and "make an honest woman" of her. The point is, of course, that it is the first time he has been able to say this.

It is hard to find any justification for either of these cuts. The scenes are not graphic and anything but gratuitous, which is how the censor presumably viewed them. On the contrary, a main thread throughout the film, has been the notion that behind Clyde's actions is a desire to compensate for his impotence. Much as I abhor the "hunting for phallic symbols" obsession that is so much in vogue with Losey enthusiasts and others, there is no doubt that Penn intended this interpretation to be put on the close-up of the gun which Bonnie caresses so

lovingly in the first sequence, challenging Clyde, as it were, sexually — "you wouldn't have the nerve to use that thing." Many of Clyde's actions such as cutting off his toes in the State Penitentiary probably stem from an urge to prove his masculinity.

It has long been a well-known though eternally puzzling fact that the New Zealand censor takes exception, on our behalf, to sex but not to violence. If not one, then why the other? Are we to gather that the detailed depiction of robbery, sadism, murder etc, is less depraving or corrupting than the sight of two people making love? There is not room here to go into the rationale behind and the assumptions made by censorship, but when it continues to throw up such obvious anomalies as the case of "Bonnie and Clyde", it is obvious that the system is breaking down somewhere.

It is interesting to note that the British censor, while we might still question the overall justification of his position, is at least internally consistent. He granted X certificates (equivalent to the New Zealand R16) to "Diary of a Chambermaid", "Bonnie and Clyde" (the full version), and "The Dirty Dozen", the latter and expertly made but thoroughly nasty war-thriller. The New Zealand censor inexplicably awarded the last two an "A" certificate, though of course he has cut "Bonnie and Clyde", and Bunuel's "Diary" was completely banned. How he can be sure that the "end justifies the means" philosophy of "The Dirty Dozen" is less corrupting than the pathetic chronicle of a bourgeois French family's sad sexual aberrations, to which nobody in the audience is likely to be attracted, is quite beyond me.

Perhaps in the case of "Bonnie and Clyde" the distributors were anxious not to restrict a proved money maker to audiences above sixteen years of age, thereby barring a substantial percentage of the ticket buying public (it is estimated in Britain that 80 per cent of cinema audiences are under 25). So by the very peculiar standards of the New Zealand censorship office cutting out the love scenes avoided the R16 certificate. All we can do meanwhile is gnash our teeth in frustration at the films from all countries we are prevented from seeing, and agitate for at least a review, if not the abolition, of the censorship system.

COOLER AND MILDER  
ART FOR  
BENSON AND HEDGES

By L. Montajejs

Aside from the usual dreary abstracted landscapes and agglomerations of paint and stainless steel, there was a general refreshing atmosphere about the paintings that mattered at the Benson and Hedges Art Exhibition at Barry Lett Galleries last month. Among the paintings that had something to say I would place Ian Scott's "Mini-Skirt" at the top. His combination of brassy colour and realist technique provide a strong basis for his commentary on our "God's own country" attitude to New Zealand. The airways-poster landscape has become a motif in much of Ian Scott's work and his satirization of this and rather more obvious aspects of New Zealand society, such as his racehorse, tend towards establishing a real New Zealand style at last.

In a rather different way, Buck Nin's "Putahi Incandescent" used the Maori tattoo idea quite effectively to give his work a definite New Zealand flavour, which is what, I hope, the competition was aiming at.

Among the best paintings Michael Illingworth's "Adam and Eve Figures with Landscape and Flowers" showed a refreshing combination of primitive sources with an accurate realist technique (in fact the whole exhibition featured something of a return to realism) and a delightful Lewis Carroll landscape.

Robert Ellis' "Megalopolis II" was another of his large townscapes which are always enjoyable paintings, rich in detail, colour and texture, if sometimes rather formless. Let us hope, however, he does not go the way of Don Binney and churn out endless variations.

The winning painting, Wong Sing Tai's "Outside the Inside Out" seemed to me a continuation of Marcel Duchamp's "Great Glass" theme. Tai's tonal control over a very limited colour range was, I feel, the most notable aspect of his work. The title is sufficiently nebulous to avoid any criticism which might be levelled at the subject matter, which tends to make one rather wary of the artist's intentions. Was it worthy of the award? The question is obviously irrelevant—I would have given the award to Michael Illingworth, but then, the lady in the green floral hat next to me liked Michael Smithers' "Two Rock Pools" and thought the "Adam and Eve" was shocking and indecent.

The main point of the Exhibition was that the public was given the opportunity of seeing that not all New Zealand painting is a pastiche of the "European Masters", but that there is a definite individuality growing in response to a long-felt need.

## BOOK REVIEW

### The Psychology of Totalism

By M. B. Rowley

IN this recent Pelican edition of a 1961 publication, the author, a professor of psychiatry at Yale, looks not only at the thought reform process in China, but at the psychology of extremism or totalism in general, both Communist and Western.

His primary data came from intensive interviews with 25 Western civilians and 15 Chinese subjects who had experienced the thought reform process before leaving China. From this Dr Lifton has retrospectively attempted to isolate some of the major variables instrumental in bringing about not only submission to, but active enthusiasm for, the new system. He has proposed principles of behaviour that might operate in such an environment. Having followed up most of his subjects with a second interview a year or more later, he was able to estimate the degree to which thought reform had been effective and the extent of personality change.

Lifton goes on to examine China's more recent history from a psychological viewpoint, and this is one of the book's strengths. Particularly interesting is his interpretation of the role of the Confucian concept of filial piety in the last 150 years. He also predicts yet another change in the structure and function of the Chinese family in the next generation, perhaps back to a more traditional pattern.

The book has limitations, though, some of them severe. Subjectively, I was annoyed with the author's Freudianism and his obsession with guilt feelings as a primary phenomenon in the reform process. Possibly annoying to some readers is the way Lifton attempts to speak both as a moralist and as a scientist — it is difficult to say where he makes the greater contribution. He has made no attempt to assess the impact of Mao, surely a serious omission.

Lifton's conclusions must be limited in scope because all but a few of his subjects were highly

intelligent. It may be argued that the masses need less convincing, but it might have been most illuminating to observe the course of the thought reform process on some of the less able, coming as they would from different social backgrounds, be they Chinese or Westerners. The author has implied that almost all of his subjects had moderate to severe personality defects before brainwashing. If true, this would further limit the generality of his conclusions. Another related obvious but unavoidable limitation to the study was the inability to interview subjects before their thought reform experience.

Future works, if they are to make any meaningful contribution to this topic, will have to explore more fully the relationships between thought, its verbalisation, and social behaviour. Mao's interpretation of Marxist-Leninist theory assumes that correct thoughts and correct behaviour are inextricably linked, ideally, in participants in the Communist system. In practice, however, one might see thought reform as being just another means of controlling behaviour. The liberal ideal in the West holds that man makes his greatest contribution by his freely held and expressed thoughts. Certain aspects of religion, of our mass-media, of electronic eavesdropping, and so on, serve to remind us that this often remains just an ideal, and that thought control is best considered as being on a continuum.

Future increasing control of man's behaviour, for a multitude of purposes, seems inevitable. In the past, disturbed people have had their behaviour controlled and modified, crudely to be sure, with society's consent, by means of biochemical and neurophysiological treatments. Two things are certain. Our technology and our understanding of brain function will improve. Society's criteria of just which people are disturbed have been remarkably changeable and unpredictable.

—M. B. ROWLEY

## CLUB NEWS

The orientation evening, held in the University Clubrooms on March 7, was successful in all but its main aim, which was to introduce fresher students to the staff in a more personal atmosphere than that of the lecture room. Dr West's resigned prediction that there would be more staff than students was almost true. It was through no fault of the committee's advertising however, that very few freshers attended; perhaps the thought of fraternising with professors scared them away, but one suspects that an apathetic attitude was more probably responsible. Whatever the explanation, the freshers would do well to attend such functions, if only not to miss out on an interesting time, stimulated by such delicious sherry. Early socialising with the staff will prevent later embarrassments, such as Mr Polard's asking one of his honours students what language she was taking.

The President of the Modern Languages Club, Miss Agnes Singer welcomed the staffs of the Romance Languages and the German Department, and also representatives from the Asian Studies Department. She then outlined the aim of the club, which is to promote friendly relations between the various language departments and give the members common interests other than prose and essays. There are proposals to change the Modern Languages Club into an Administrative Council only, with representatives from the newly formed separate French Club and German Club, etc. on the main committee.

## A.U. FILM SOCIETY PROGRAMME 1968

Last year, the University Film Society showed over forty films including "The Passion of Joan of Arc" (Dreyer); three Eisensteins—"Ivan the Terrible, Part Two", "Battleship Potemkin", and "Alexander Nevsky", "Nosferatu" (Muranau), "Napoleon" (Gance), "Orphee" (Cocteau), "Paris Qui Dort" (Clair), "The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner" and "Tom Jones", both by Richardson; Lester's "Hard Day's Night"; "Hamlet" and "Richard III" by Olivier, and Kirsanoff's "Menilmontant".

In the first two weeks of the third term this year they will show "Billy Liar" (Schlesinger), "The Third Man" (Reed), "This Sporting Life" (Anderson) and "Help" (Lester). This year they will be showing at least one film a week, the total price being \$1.50 for a membership card available at the first screening.

Among the films that the Auckland Film Society (screening at the back of the Building Centre—entrance from Durham Lane) will be showing this year are "Seven Samurai" (Kurosawa), "Paris Nous Appartient" (Jacques Rivette), "Hallelujah the Hills" (Adolfas Mekas), "The Italian Straw Hat" (Clair), "Eroica" (Munk), "La Grande Illusion" (Jean Renoir), "Song of Ceylon" (Basil Wright), "Two Daughters" (Satyajit Ray) and "Mamma Don't Allow" (Reisz and Richardson). It costs \$3.50 to join.

Among the films to be shown at the Auckland Festival will be "The Taming of the Shrew" (Zeffirelli), "The War Game" (Peter Watkins), "Persona" (Bergman), "The Marat/Sade" (Peter Brook), "Accident" (Joseph Losey) and "The Trouble With Harry" (Hitchcock).

By Spectator

NEW CHAPLAIN

Now that the Uni year is well under way it is a good time to take a look at what clubs the University has in top company, i.e. playing senior sports.

Since it is N.Z. that we are talking about we must start with **RUGBY**. This progressive club has a team in the A section of the ARU competition and actually won the title in 1966 and won the Allan McElroy Trophy for 1st-round leaders last year. They have over six teams playing. Stars in their side include O'Shannessy, Davies, Denholm, Thorne, Sherlock, Bayley and Hay.

Of the other winter sports men's hockey is the other big sport student-wise, they have been in the first three for two years now in the AHA champs. Keith Gorringer, Brian Rogers and Graham Atwell are their stars, the latter competing in London just before Xmas for N.Z.

Women's hockey has gained Lynda Carruthers, an ex-Whangarei player and this should strengthen the side. However, the younger Ringer sister has had an attack of glandular fever which has, accordingly, reduced her pre-season training, which she says is essential for good early form.

Men's indoor basketball is

another strong A.U. club with John Millener, the 1968 Rhodes Scholar, a tower of strength, Perkinson and Hallicks, real stars.

Table tennis, another strong club around the varsity, have Terry Quith, the N.Z. trialist as their number one.

Cricket club looks like being able to take to Easter tournament a pretty good side and could even take the tournament competition. The only notable deletion being Thorne, who has rugby during Easter. John Potter, top-scorer for NZU v. Australia, Ross Dykes, Chris Wilson (6 for 38 last Saturday), Pip Recorden and Angus Fletcher are all good cricketers and should make plenty of runs.

Tennis in the Uni is very weak and consequently the top players going to Uni play for outside clubs. But with players like Don Turner, John Ross, Ross Potter and Anne Stevens, runner-up in the N.Z. women's champs, A.U. could easily win the tournament.

Soccer and Rugby League are still trying to get off the ground, the latter club being a weight-for-age grade, although this year they are fielding a senior side, and are more prosperous clubs. Warren Stott springs readily to mind and Michael Havas too in this category.

**SWIMMING** and **WATER POLO**, a club with a go-ahead President in Gary Gottlieb, is always looking for members. The Abson sisters and Sue Wootton swam for all last year, and this year Frances Edmond, a Wairarapa representative, has come to University. Gjoko Ruzio Saban, our potentially brilliant swimmer, is the No. 1 pride of the Swimming Club.

**ATHLETICS** are very shallow I'm afraid with Adreme and Lorraine Tony holding the club together and desperately need mates for tournament.

**CROSS COUNTRY** have Ray Batten, a brilliant c/c number.

**FENCING** is another go-ahead club with John Gaudin, Rodney Gayfer, Jenny Northover and Ann Gilmour their top fencers and could go close to tournament honours.

**SQUASH** Club, with Lyn Stevens their go-ahead Secretary, are at the crossroads as a club. With the many tours coming up for NZU this club is one to join.

**ROWING** has a keen following and in this sphere Tim Richardson is doing a great job. Contact him at the Law school if you want to row in Tournament.

## "LEFT OF CENTRE"



Rev. McCullough

THIS is a new face that you'll be seen around varsity this year. It belongs to Rev. R. G. McCul-

lough, the new Maclaurin chaplain to the university. Rob is an Anglican priest who describes himself as an ecumeniac and puts himself, "as far as this sort of thing is possible, somewhat 'left of centre'" on the theological spectrum.

He has an M.A. degree in history from Canterbury University, and studied for a B.D. at Christchurch College until he was thrown out for refusing to go to Chapel. While he was at Canterbury he was editor of *Canta*, he helped run Arts Festival, and founded the Canterbury University Men's Bathing Club. (For those unaware of the Bathing Club Tradition, it is a society, first started at Oxford, whose members must take a bath in one of the Women Students' hostels.)

After his graduation, Rob took a Rotary Foundation Fellowship and studied for an S.T.B. (Bachelor of Sacred Theology) at Berkeley Divinity School, a theological college attached to Yale. He worked as chaplain in a American Mental Hospital for a while, travelled around England and Europe, and returned to New Zealand to be ordained in 1964. Since then he's been a curate in Christchurch and the editor of *Moment*.

Theology aside, he reads mostly science fiction, is keen on tramping, climbing and skiing, and hopes to have time, sometime, to take up squash and fencing again. He is 31, married and has a son. He's an interesting, lively sort, who should make quite an impact around A.U.

## "HELP"—Girls' Plan For Community Aid

1968 sees Auckland University as a focal point of attraction and activity. It is the year when thousands of dollars' worth of construction is realized and 7000 students are able to enjoy the facilities of the new Student Union building. However, although the students are the recipients of the many advantages within the Union block, there is a scheme in operation, which stresses another side of academic life: the Student as donor to the Community.

The Women's House Committee has sought the approval of the Students' Association to circulate the "Help" programme to all students. This leaflet is available within the Union building in the Cafeteria, Coffee Bar and Students' Association office and it is hoped that a sizable proportion of students will respond.

Student participation in community life and awareness of responsibility are the principal aims of this programme. Students are asked to consider voluntary service to one of several important community projects. Each scheme deals with the necessity to help the less fortunate members of the public. The projects which include service to the Blind Institute, Red Cross and Corso have been specifically chosen to accommodate the students themselves. Course timetables may permit a student to give a few hours of his time to assist in these schemes. When interviewed by Women's House Committee, the directors of these organisations emphasized the real need for public response to assist in their work. The University, as a centre for 7000 of the youth of Auckland, is an untapped source for community assistance.

As a University programme, "Help" is primarily designed to enable students to donate their time to a beneficial communal activity. However, it is hoped that it will develop a public awareness in the scope of the student's role. Not only is the University the source of academic achievement for the student, it is also the environment where he will recognize and fulfil his responsibility to society.

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- Route 10: Sydney, Perth, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Colombo, Teheran, Vienna, London.

(N.B.: These routes, ex Sydney\*, are subject to alteration without notice.)

## QANTAS

## COMMENT

## PRICE RISE

Mr B. A. Crimp, Senior Administrative Assistant, who is responsible for the compilation of the text of the University Calendar, said that the price increases had been made to cover the rise in printing costs. He said the publication of the Calendar had always been subsidised by the university, but in 1965, after at least 15 years without price increase, the subsidy became too high for the university to bear. In fact, he said, the present price of \$1 would not have been sufficient to cover publication costs even in 1965. However, rather than effect the necessary increase in one year it was decided to spread it over a number of years to alleviate the effect on the students' pockets. Mr Crimp said that no price increase was anticipated for next year.

This year, in an effort to keep the price down, it was decided to remove the section containing details of scholarships and bursaries and have this reprinted in a separate booklet that is now available free to students. Mr Crimp said that the increase each year in the number of Calendars printed is sufficient only to absorb the compilation cost but is quite insufficient to cover the rise in printing costs.

A representative of Whitcombe and Tombs, printers of the Calendar, declined to comment on the rising printing costs but it is believed that recent increases in the cost of the local materials used and a large wage increase last year for members of the Master Printers' Federation are mainly responsible.

P. I. P. Evans

## NUTRITION

Student complacency seems to be a major topic at present and the cause of some quite justified concern in the community. Our failure to criticize and offer constructive and original thought is important enough in society in general, but nowhere does our apathy concern me more than that which can be seen in the personal sphere, with regard to our physical and mental well-being. I am referring to the lack of interest in health and the apparent ignorance of diet and nutrition shown by many students.

It is all very well to have an efficient health service to put us right when we crack up, but what about forgetting the cures and having a few more preventive measures?

We are taught to question all the beliefs and traditions that we have inherited, but when it comes to eating and keeping healthy there is a 'mental blockage', and we go on eating all the rubbish, the abundance of sugars, fats, and starches, that we were brought up on. Eating has become a kind of refuelling process; the basic instinct that should tell us what we need has long disappeared. I wonder how many students have dared to consider what they, as a biologically functioning animal, are equipped to digest and assimilate. It most certainly is not the wide range of devitalised foods: chemically preserved, refined, chopped, coloured, and cooked, that are so easily available.

Almost all disease can be traced back to nutrition, for we are only what we eat. When one out of every four New Zealanders dies of lung cancer, to say nothing of the widely prevalent heart and endocrine diseases, colds, and gastric ailments that even young New Zealanders suffer from surely it should make us more health-conscious, especially as students who must keep physically healthy in order to maintain a good mental balance and alertness.

Man belongs to the group of animals that is supposed to live on fruit and nuts, that is, he is a frugivore. It would be very acceptable to see more fresh and dried fruit, raw vegetables, nuts, and such foods alongside the thick, black coffee and starchy goods available in the university. Does anyone else care?

Yours sincerely,  
(Miss) Lesley Fitzgerald.

EXPLORATIONS '67 was the name of the first combined conference of the University Catholic Societies and the Student Christian Movement. 250 students from Universities and Teachers' Colleges throughout the country met at Ilam in Christchurch for a week over the new year to begin the process of working our tensions and understanding the similarities that already exist.

The main speaker was Albert van den Heuvel, a dynamic young Dutch theologian attached to the World Council of Churches. In all his addresses he reminded delegates of one of the principal tenets of modern theology — the Church has the right to think of itself only after it has thought of and acted on the needs of the world. The unity of the nations is of far greater importance than the unity of the Church. The number one priority which the world teaches the Church is the relationship between rich and poor. "Underdevelopment is no longer the fate of the millions—it is the crime of the rich... There

is no salvation for the rich person who does not share."

Referring to his ideas on the "death of God" theologians, van Heuvel outlined his notion that human history must be written as "The history of the deaths of God". He said that God is dead until suddenly round the next bend in the road. He once again makes himself known to us.

There was no one way to speak meaningfully about God, he said. "The word 'God' has no meaning at all until it is filled with the relationships we have learnt throughout our lives and throughout human history. Speaking meaningfully about God is to discern the events which happen around us and to extract meaning from them."

To a Christian, talking meaningfully about God is talking about Jesus of Nazareth. As the representative of the Christian ideal, He died because He refused to accept that to be saved man had to belong to a certain community. In this way Christ represents manhood as it is supposed to be.

Other speakers at the Conference were Dr Basil Meeking, who spoke on 'The Community of Christians', Rev. Lewis Lowery, chaplain to Otago University, who spoke on Marriage, and Fr Macky, "Eternal Life — the Here and the Hereafter."

As well as these speakers there were seminars on such topics as "Technology and Man", "Communication and Mass Media", "The Function of the University", "Ferment in the Church, and a number of others."

At an open forum during the Conference students expressed their concern about political and other wider issues. Included among the resolutions passed at this forum was one which called upon the two societies "to inform themselves and the nation of the political vision and programme of the Vietcong and to represent them in what seems up till now to be a fruitless discussion in which the terrible symptoms of the crisis of development overshadow the real causes."

As the national Catholic paper

Tablet pointed out, "a prerequisite in this sort of situation is a sensitivity and ability to communicate first of all in the spirit of sharing... This means starting from the point of man himself and working towards God and the Church, rather than starting from the authority of the Church. This opens up the question of whether Catholics in New Zealand have really seriously begun to consider what is required in the ecumenical climate that exists."

It was unanimously decided by this conference that another Combined Conference be held at the same time 1968-1969 where the process of dialogue and exploration, now begun, could continue.

Copies of the address delivered at the Conference will be published in book form at the cost of \$1, and may be ordered from P.O. Box 2253, Wellington.

## PRICE RISE

Auckland students have been had! Over the last four years they have been the victims of a massive price rise, unprecedented in the history of profit making. In 1964 the price of the University Calendar was 2.6. This year the price was \$1.00, an inflationary rise of 300 per cent in four years, or 75 per cent a year! It is difficult to understand why a book with a certain, and increasing, number of sales each year, should be subject to such an increase, when the national rate of inflation is about 5 per cent a year. It is suggested that the matter be referred to the Trade Practices and Prices Commission before the unsuspecting student of 1972 is forced to pay \$2 for his calendar.

John Anderson.

## LIBRARY

I noted with interest John Gaudin's article on library seating, in Cracuum 1. I would like to point out, however, that the Biological Sciences Library has not been quite the relief that was expected of it in another way. This library was originally designed as a research library, where research students and staff members could consult reference literature. Consequently, a number of important journals have been put in the "not to be borrowed" category. But research students are finding at present that they are unable to get seating in the library to read these restricted journals, because the desks are taken by undergraduates writing up lecture notes or taking notes from textbooks. I realise that it is difficult for undergrads, to find a place to study, but we are annoyed by the number of users of the library who are not using books off the shelves. I would suggest that they try to find a vacant lecture theatre or a study room and work in that, rather than prevent senior students from using the library for its intended purpose.

Ellen M. Faed,  
Cell Biology Dept.

## 1968 TAX REFUNDS

Students who have had a part-time job or worked during vacations will soon be filling in tax returns for the 1968 tax year, to see if they are entitled to a refund.

Here are some hints to help speed up your tax refund.

- Fill in one form only and show details of all your income for the year—the 1968 tax year covered the period 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1968.
- Attach all your copies of tax deduction certificates—your refund will be delayed if some of your certificates are missing.
- Sign the declaration on the front of the form.

The staff at the nearest tax office will be pleased to—

- Check your return before you put it in, or
- Help you fill in your return.

—Inland Revenue Dept

## ACTIVITIES

## THE RIGHT IN NEW ZEALAND

The University National Club in conjunction with the Students' Association has organised an invasion by Cabinet Ministers this term. Tom Shand is scheduled to launch the first assault on the 27th March, to be followed by Dr Alan Robinson of Victoria University with a lecture on "National Themes", on the 3rd April. Deputy P.M. John Marshall will continue on the 10th April, and "Piggy" Muldoon will finish on the 24th.

The series is to be chaired by Professor Robert Champman, National Club President. Mac Price said "We hope the series will arouse interest and stimulate criticism".

## UNDER SIR GEORGE

Under Sir George in the Park—that's where you'll find A.U. Tramping Club. They meet there every lunchtime at 1 p.m. But really, they say, their home is in the Waitakere Ranges, where they have their own hut Ongoraukuku, about half an hour's tramping—club—pace walk from the Anawhata Road. There are regular tramping club trips in the Waitakeres planned for this year, as well as expeditions to other places like Coromandel at Easter, Te Aroha in May, and National Park, Egmont, Kaimanawa, Raukumaras and Tararua at Mid-term break and in August. Watch the tramping club notice board for details of these trips.

## DANCE MARS GERMAN EVENING

While German students gathered in the Graduates' Lounge of the new Student Union building for an Orientation Beisammensein, the Clevedonaires and a few "Top-twentyish" freshers held a dance in the cafe below. The German students, according to a spokesman for the club, had their own music on a very good tape-recorder but "the bods downstairs were making



Albert van den Heuvel

such a hell of a din that it couldn't be heard at all." The German students were forced to have their supper early and adjourn to the Women's Common Room. The function doesn't seem to have been a complete flop, however—most of the German Department and a visiting Australian lecturer were enticed by various lubricated students to sing some German songs.

## SOCIAL CREDIT

A.U. Social Credit formed only last year, seems to

have a fairly impressive programme mapped out for 1968. On Wednesday, April 3, they begin a series of four lectures given by Mr Tom Weal, Social Credit candidate for Mt Albert, on the principles of Social Credit. On April 29, Mr O'Brien, Social Credit candidate for Palmerston North will give a lunchtime lecture.

For purely non-political enjoyment they're planning a wine and cheese evening during the fourth week of term, and a dance some time later in the year. Secretary of AUSCC, Michael Towsey stresses that membership of the club does not automatically make you a member of the Social Credit Political League—the AUSCC is affiliated solely to A.U. Students' Association.

## THEATRE COMPANY

After its success with "The Taming of the Shrew", AU Theatre Club hopes that 1968 will provide a strong year for University drama. They intend to run several workshops on such facets of theatre work as makeup, mime and movement, followed by a first term production which will probably consist of two one-act plays designed to involve as many people as possible in acting and in backstage work. It seems likely that the second term production will be Arden's "Armstrong's Last Good-night", produced by Professor Musgrove.

There is room in Theatre Company for people interested in all sides of drama — stage hands, property managers, prompts, actors.

Smith & Caughey  
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