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NO SINGLE SHOT

Again the American violence — the reaching for a gun which now characterises American reality as much as the make-believe of its vast entertainment industry — has struck down the Nobel Peace Prize winner, Martin Luther King.

Again we are given one more reason for seriously questioning the assumption of American moral leadership in what its image-makers call the "Free World." No single shot — the murder of the pacifist civil rights leader — kills our belief. It is the whole context of that shot.

Of a society with such a persistent racist ideology and motivated by a personalised materialism which pervades its industry with espionage, its commerce with sex and gimmickry, and its human relationships with superficiality and lack of compassion, we begin to have doubts.

In spite of its immense wealth it has immense human blight. In spite of constitutional rhetoric and the perennial promises of Presidents it manifestly cannot guarantee life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to so many of its people.

Of this sick society we must increasingly ask: "Is this the leader-nation, is there no alternative? Are there no other values, no other guides?"

A.G.M. CHAOS

Engineers Dominate Meeting

Whilst extolling their prowess in demolishing 40 beers, the engineers upheld "one of the few traditions this 'niversity has" and added the Students' Association Annual General Meeting to their demolition heap. Armed with broadsheets outlining their take-over procedure and instructed from the front by win/lose signs, they set out to show up the student apathy which will allow a meeting to be controlled by a vociferous minority group. Motions were withdrawn and students walked out as the meeting developed into a "near riot."

The engineers arrived in a mass delegation fortified by itemised private agendas and an earlier assembly at the pub. Equalling the other students in numbers and outdoing them in organisation, they had and used the power to dominate the meeting. Unwelcomed discussions were silenced by "hoo-

hah's!" stamping of feet, "God Save the Queen," the haka and interminable verses of the engineers' song. Order was maintained or lost according to the engineers' cheer signs "clap," "win," "silence," "lose," "may I leave the room please." Not only did they railroad their own motions through in this way, but also even serious business could not be discussed without their approval.

Motions passed by these tactics were:—

- That all female students of this university should wear only a figleaf. Samples of the BSFL (British Standard Fig Leaf) whose precise dimensions were arrived at by tortuous mathematical processes were distributed, and colours were suggested to distinguish members of different faculties. The motion was seconded by a panegyric on its aesthetic merits. Mr Bruce Caldwell proposed a vote of thanks to the engineers for their foresight and pioneering spirit in this field.
- That the engineers are the most active, booziest, sexually most attractive and academically most talented members of the university.

By this time a majority of the students was alienated both by the engineers' tactics, and by the chairman's obvious acquiescence. It was apparent that the chairman, Mr John Prebble, had allotted the engineers time in which they might take over the meeting, in order to keep overall control. Mr Dick Wood, a former president, said, "the engineers are making a fool of

students' association and the chairman is helping them to do it."

Justification of their behaviour was stated in the engineers' final motion, censuring all absent members of the student body for their apathy in allowing their annual general meeting to be controlled by a minority group.

Their business concluded, the engineers made a general exodus, without heeding Mr Prebble's protests that the meeting had not finished.

The engineers' organisation cannot but arouse a certain admiration just as their scrupulous use of the technicalities of meeting procedure to dress women students in fig leaves cannot but amuse. But while their exercise effectively showed up the pitfalls of "apathetic democracy," the method of doing so was still more damaging to the interests they were allegedly trying to protect.

It is a pity that they should have chosen an annual general meeting — the principal means open to the general student body to regulate its affairs and voice its opinions — for their demonstration. For with what kind of seriousness and respect can a motion of censure against Mr Muldoon for withholding Reserve Bank funds be treated when it is passed by the same meeting that legislates that all women students shall wear nothing but fig leaves?

It is still more unfortunate that the chairman should have openly accepted the engineers' behaviour, thereby giving his implicit consent to the reduction of the meeting to the level of a capping stunt.



BEST MOTIONS LOST

Despite the engineers' interruptions during the A.G.M. the original agenda for the meeting was followed with only two exceptions. A wide range of motions was presented which the 150 students who remained after the engineers' thirsty exodus discussed and voted on. The meeting was still characterised by bickering even after the engineers' exit, this time among members of the outgoing executive and their supporters in the audience. One motion was withdrawn and two were ruled out of order.

The financial report for the previous year was presented and indicated that the stringent financial policy of the 1967-68 executive had turned their inherited deficit into a \$2200 profit.

The discussion of future financial policy for the association was prompted by a constitutional amendment proposed by Mr Salyanand. This proposed that \$1 from the total \$16 student membership fee be put toward the establishment of a proportional system of grants to clubs and societies. This appropriation would yield a total allowance of about \$7000. Two thirds of this money would be allotted in the following fixed proportions: Four parts to sports clubs, two parts to faculty clubs, three parts to all other clubs and societies, one part to publications (excluding Craccum and broadsheets).

The remaining third would be reserved for six months to be distributed elsewhere if special circumstances arose. Yet under normal conditions it would also, after this initial period of time, be allotted to clubs and societies in the same proportions.

The motion was therefore held over until the half-yearly AGM.

The meeting then discussed the following motions:

- The Fig-leaf Ruling and other engineers' motions.

● A motion proposed by Mr Richard Northey, asking that students support an N.Z.-U.S.A. proposal to press for legalisation of homosexuality between consenting males over 16 years of age.

A motion was put forward amending the age limit in the original proposal to 21 years but both this and the original motion were narrowly defeated.

A subsequent amendment by Mr Chris Maguire, that students should support moves to change the present prison sentence for homosexual offences to an obligatory term of psychiatric treatment was carried.

● A motion proposed by Mr Richard Wood to the effect that the Graduates Club be removed from the Student Union Building on the grounds that it was not a truly representative student body, was ruled out of order on a technicality, since it was claimed that the club premises are not legally a part of the Student Union Building, although the Students' Association, by devious means, collects rent from them.

Mr Wood, who had left the meeting as a protest against the

engineers' "farfical behaviour" was not present to defend his motion.

- The Rudman Affair.

● Two motions concerning the Peace, Power and Politics conference. In the first, Mr Michael Law proposed that students should support delegates to the conference as an expression of student sympathy with the aims of the organisers. This motion was carried.

The second, arising from discussion of the previous motion, called for student censure of Mr Muldoon's action in refusing Reserve Bank Funds to the organisers of the conference for bringing overseas speakers to New Zealand. This motion was also carried.

● A motion of censure against the behaviour of the engineers who had "illustrated at length the dubious art of 'furling.'" Despite vociferous protests from engineers who had not already left for the pub, the motion was carried by acclamation.

● The traditional motion of thanks to the outgoing executive was proposed by the new president, Ross McCormick, who spoke of their "sterling services" to the Auckland University Students' Association during their period of office. This motion was carried.



UNIVERSITY REFORM—

Should Students force Council to act?

—George de Bres

For years now, people have been criticising the present university system in New Zealand. All sorts of criticisms have been made about the way in which examinations determine one's degree passes, complaints have been voiced about the standard of lectures and the failure of tutorials. Mumbblings and grumblings among students and staff have been rife at Auckland University. But no one as yet has made a concerted effort to force the university authorities to implement urgently needed reforms. Why don't we, as members of the Auckland University Students' Association, go ahead and compel them to act?

How can we do this? First of all, the students' association should appoint a committee of senior students (similar to the one which did such a thorough job on the NZUSA question last year) to examine the problems of the present university system and to draw up a set of specific proposals. These should then be presented to a Special General Meeting of the students' association for discussion, alteration and ratification. A delegation should then be sent to the authorities

to discuss the proposals and if action is not taken immediately students should use all the means within their power to see that their suggestions (or better ones) are implemented.

This may sound like student arrogance, but after all, the university authorities deserve to be strongly reproached for letting the situation drift on and on without definite and constructive action. Since they have done too little, it is up to us to bully them into giving us a fairer deal. If they refuse to act of their own accord, nothing remains but for us to act in our interest and theirs by forcing their hand.

People may throw up their hands and say as they have in the past, "But what is there we can do?" The trouble is that we have never bothered to find out. It seems to me that there are many simple things which we can do to make the university a better and more effective place of learning and criticism. Here are a few examples:

1. Everybody knows that the standard of lecturing at Auckland University is appalling. Here and there we find a man or a woman who is a "natural," but no provision

is made for any training in lecturing techniques. It is blatant that half the staff, however brilliant, just doesn't have what it takes to lecture to a class of three or four hundred students, and there is no reason why they should be subjected to this agony (or bore) if they are not going to achieve anything by it. The university should train people to lecture properly and anyone who is going to be lecturing students should be required to pass a tough course before being allowed to do so. There is a crying need for the teaching and research functions of university staff to be distinguished. A person may be a brilliant researcher but be totally incapable of passing his knowledge on in lecture form — why can't he then give the "gen" to someone else who has been trained to present material forcefully and convincingly and leave it to him to pass it on to the students?

2. Occasionally enterprising students pluck up the courage to tell the staff what they think is wrong with their syllabuses or departmental policy, but many students' complaints remain unheard and often the staff may only hear one per-

son's complaints and in the absence of other students' opinions jump at the suggestions of the one person who has dared to venture an opinion—perhaps to the detriment of other students in the department. What we need (and this has been said many times) is closer staff-student liaison. The university just cannot allow the present haphazard system to continue. Each department ought to function properly as a department and both student and lecturers should have a say in the policy of the department for they are all part of it. Departmental committees should be set up comprising students and staff. At the beginning of each year the department could meet as a whole and elect members of this committee, which would then decide all matters of policy in the department. One student (or perhaps two, following the old principle of the Roman consular office) from each stage should be elected from a number of candidates who stand for the positions and all members of the staff should be members *ex officio*. The students elected would then themselves be an integral part of the university administrative staff, and should be paid for the work they do, even if only with a token sum. By this means students would have a fair say in deciding departmental policy and it would not be left for the present academic staff to make decisions in the vague hope that they are acting in the best interests of their students.

3. The examination system, too, has been under fire for

years and admittedly some departments (e.g. the English department) have made some efforts to relativise the importance of exams in a student's career. But it is not sufficient for these efforts to be made at the discretion of individual departments. They should be enforced by the university as a whole, so that students in one department do not have advantages over students in another simply because they have a professor who has a little bit of reforming zeal.

These are a few suggestions as to the sort of lines on which a Students' Association committee could work. Once their suggestions have been put to a special general meeting of the association and various concrete proposals have been adopted by the association as a whole we should do our utmost to see that they are implemented. And there are plenty of ways in which we could do this. If nothing is done about lectures we can refuse to attend. If nothing is planned about examinations we can refuse to sit (and believe me, that would cause them a few problems—if they failed everybody they would have incredibly huge classes next year). If nothing is done about departmental reform we can refuse to do any essay work. The possibilities are endless as long as we have the courage to act. The university authorities have failed in their responsibilities and it is now up to us to see that something is done. Students, as a large and integral part of the university, have every right to a say in the way the university is run.

POOH!

It was in some ways a very confusing evening. One might well have thought with Ee-Aw "why," "wherefore" and "inasmuch as." Dr Pat Hohepa delivered a searching critique of the Pooh tradition and demonstrated conclusively that the Pooh sagas were the result of a transference of Maori tradition, imagery and feeling into a Pooh setting.

The "The more snows tiddly pom" song was shown irrefutably to be derived from an ancient Maori war chant. Pooh, a figure in Maori mythology, was simply a transcendental mystic who "forgot to do his homework." Thus when he came to sing his war chant, he got it a little wrong. The result was transferred into English (a comparison of English and Maori phonemics shows just how the transfer was effected), and is now the charming little song mentioned above. To perpetuate the Maori claim on Pooh, Dr Hohepa presented a carved Maori Pooh-figure to be given to the best reader of a Pooh story.

The confusion arose when the urbane scholarship of Professor M.

K. Joseph produced a quite different, but equally well-authenticated, account of the Pooh origins. The professor proved beyond a doubt that Pooh was originally a Latin work, subsequently translated by a hack writer who called himself A. A. Milne. The audience was entranced by the incomparable grace and beauty of quoted portions from the Latin original, which, despite textual corruptions, displayed "melancholy Virgilian overtones" in the ending of the Heffalump story.

Excellent readings of four stories from the Pooh canon were given by Professor Joseph, Athol Coates and Bruce Montague from the Mercury Theatre, Keith Bracey and Wayne Bell, who, with a performance owing something in execution to our friends Pete and Dud, proudly carried off the genuine Maori-carved Pooh figure. The evening, which benefitted the Mercury Theatre by about \$60, was organised by G.E., who tried to put across, if not exactly a new image, then one which at least had more to it than an alcoholic haze.

McCormick looks back on 1967

The AGM last Thursday saw the retirement of AUSA's president, John Prebble and his executive. This group of people came on to the executive at one of the most difficult times in the association's history. Fourteen thousand dollars in the red, a new building to be completed and moved into, together with trying to run student services and facilities in our old conditions was not a pleasant task to confront any executive and president.

These very problems, of course, did put a sense of purpose into the executive, and it was this sense of purpose which caused all their aims to be fulfilled.

Not that it was a completely untroubled year, with the difficulties they faced it was inevitable that disagreements in policy and method should ensue, but in most cases general student welfare was, as it should be, the first consideration. So congratulations to John and his team and best wishes to them all in the future, and I trust that the aims of your new executive will be fulfilled as successfully as these major aims of the old.

We must accept transplants

Mr Campbell MacLaurin, a surgeon at Auckland Hospital, spoke recently to a meeting organized by S. C. M. on the ethical implications of transplantation. As a member of the team of surgeons working on kidney transplants, he spoke with particular knowledge of one type of transplant, and on problems which apply to all types, present and future.

He first outlined the main ethical problems of transplanting an organ from a living person. Firstly the donor himself, in most cases a healthy person between twenty and fifty years old, suffers the permanent loss of an organ. Paired organs, the kidneys for example, are the only ones possible for live transplants. For the donor, this means the loss of nature's "spare." He may also have dependents, in which case the donor must decide even more carefully whether the risk is justified. Secondly the possibility of moral blackmail arises, if it becomes known to family or friends that one person,

for example, an identical twin, is the ideal donor. Moral pressure may then be put on him, even quite unconsciously, when, for various reasons, he may not want to give an organ. His rights on the matter must be clearly recognised. Thirdly there is the question of donation of organs from minors — under what conditions should this be allowed if at all? Mr MacLaurin cited a case in the United States of twelve-year-old identical twins. A kidney from one was transplanted into the other, on the grounds that the twins were inseparable and that one would have suffered a grave psychological trauma if the other had died. This decision was upheld by the court.

In transplants from dead donors, time is a paramount factor. A kidney, for example, deteriorates rapidly without a blood supply and it is essential that the transfer be made as soon as possible after the patient is dead. This raises the problem of deciding exactly when a person is dead. There is no actual moment of death, because different tissues in the body die at different

rates. The urgent need to remove the organ as soon as possible after death means that such a decision can only be made by a person of highest scruples, who is not involved with the transplantation. The permission of relatives is also required before or at death, before the operation can take place. Again, pressure of time may give relatives insufficient chance to reflect.

Other problems brought up in discussion after the talk, included that of having to choose between possible candidates for a transplant if there were not enough organs available. How would you make such a choice? Are we justified in spending large amounts of money on transplant operations, when this money could be of more benefit to other people in other ways?

In conclusion, Mr MacLaurin emphasised that we cannot turn the clock back. Transplantation is a fact which society must accept. The problems involved must be defined by medicine, and ultimately by law. But it is society which must, in the end, find the answers.

Election Results

Women's Vice President:
Sue Wootton, 770. Mary Sharp, 453.
Sports Rep:
G. Ruzio-Saban, 682. P. J. Recordon, 425.
Business Manager:
Terry Quinn, 751. N. Metcalfe, 322.
House Committee Chairman:
A. Liddell, 683. P. Mullins, 390.
Public Relations Officer:
M. Law, 879. A. C. Bettley, 297.

CRACCUM

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MACLAURIN CHAPEL

Holy Week Activities 1.10 p.m. each day.

Monday, April 8 Choral preludes and Cantata (Bach).
Two songs for Tenor and continuo (Purcell).
Solo Violin Sonata (Ysaye).
Philip Todd — Tenor
Michael Wieck — Violin
Maurice Quinn — Flute
Jack Body — Organ

Tuesday, April 9 Dramatic Reading of the Townley (Wakefield).
PLAY OF THE CRUCIFIXION
University Theatre Company

Wednesday, April 10 Organ and Choral Music.
The Dorian Singers
Ronald Dellow — Organ

Thursday, April 11 Selections and readings from Prose and Poetry.

University Prayers every morning at 8.45 a.m.

CONFERENCE—

LANDMARK IN N.Z. FOREIGN POLICY?

A report
from Wellington
by Bill Holt

To begin the appraisal of any event by saying that it is difficult is perhaps to invite a charge of journalistic cowardice. Yet the "Peace, Power and Politics in Asia" Conference that took place last weekend in Wellington does offer special problems when viewed as a whole. To describe what happened is relatively easy—to define what was achieved less so. Conference organisers, especially if they are politicians have a somewhat endearing habit of unilaterally declaring their function an unqualified success, and the increasing prevalence of this tactic leads one to suspect that perhaps the conference as an event is becoming for publicity purposes at least, merely the necessary preamble to the inevitable final pronouncement of self-congratulation. The holding of almost the entire SEATO conference in secret session would seem to bear this out.

If for nothing else however, the organisers of the PPPA Conference should be warmly congratulated on the sheer organisational feat of getting such a wide variety of distinguished speakers to New Zealand with such slender resources. The late withdrawal of several principal speakers and the difficulties with Mr Muldoon and the Reserve Bank were but a few of the more visible problems that faced the Committee in holding a conference to which the government was hostile and the press largely unsympathetic.

It is doubtful whether Mr Muldoon or any of his colleagues will study the deliberations of the conference in detail. This is ironical, because if they did they would discover that the charges of "one-sidedness" with which they were so liberal were in fact not borne out. Beneath the general enthusiasm of the conference audiences there remained fundamental differences of outlook between many of the speakers. Thus while Felix Greene and Willis Airey for example, declared support for the North Vietnamese and the NLF, James Flynn explicitly rejected any suggestion that his opposition to US policy implied any ideological sympathy with the government of Ho Chi Minh.

While the views of the speakers quite understandably conflicted on many issues a less healthy aspect of the conference was the apparent confusion of issues in the mind of some delegates. Thus when Professor Flynn was quite rightly applauded for rejecting the 'domino theory'—the doctrine that holds that if one state is taken by the NLF the next will follow—many saw no contradiction in applauding Felix Greene's assertion that the victory of the NLF will inspire and assist similar movements in neighbouring countries. Similarly the delegates accorded stony applause to a moving appeal by a Christian Pacifist speaker

calling for an end to all killing on both sides—but some also saw fit to cheer at the sight of a crashing US plane during Felix Greene's film.

The other aspect of the conference which was unsatisfactory was the floor discussion which was generally banal, frequently irrelevant and occasionally ludicrous. The last category was happily fairly rare, though one could not help feeling that Marx must have turned in his grave at some of the theories propounded in his name. More distressing was the frequency with which a fine address by a distinguished speaker was followed by a series of comments in no way related to the subject of his address. At the best this could be considered merely a waste of time, at worst an indirect insult to the speaker.

Can any realistic generalisations be made about a conference embodying such a wide variety of view? The principal immediate achievement of the conference was naturally a fortifying of the general morale of the peace movement. The impressive numbers in attendance, over 1200 delegates, the attention of government spokesmen, whose denigrator comments and obstructive actions were, as one clergyman pointed out, the acts of men afraid: above all the appearance of so many famous names in the flesh; all gave tremendous boost to people who have become accustomed to prolonged assaults on their integrity and patriotism. However, this general unity of spirit should not be overemphasized. The conference also revealed that there were deep ideological rifts amongst those attending, rifts which if anything became wider though they were never openly exposed during the sessions. The polarisation views between those who wish to remain opposed to US intervention while not necessarily supporting the North Vietnamese and the NLF, and those who feel that this is unworthy compromise was definitely felt by many delegates.

On the broader scene the newspaper coverage, which if sparse in some dailies usually emphasized the more positive aspects of the conference, gives rise to the hope that a few more converts may be won to the cause. Much of the potential impact was naturally lost when President Johnson stole the headlines and it may be that the peace movement will have to mark time until the real scope and intention of the latest US moves is determined. Nonetheless the conference has set a precedent and will hopefully be seen one day as a major landmark in the search for a new New Zealand foreign policy.

GREENE: Critical phase coming

The largest audience of the conference was attracted by Felix Greene, a British journalist who has written several books on Asian affairs. In a wide-ranging discussion of the situation in Asia he suggested that the developments of the last few years were entering a critical phase. Many Americans were feeling "angrily impotent," unable to effect any change in their country's foreign policy despite the fact that its political leadership was at its lowest ebb. In view of this situation Mr Greene urged the rejection of the demand for a "balanced" conference. It is time to tell the allied governments that ordinary people would no longer support unjustifiable policies.

Speaking about his two trips to North Vietnam Mr Greene stated that he was now convinced that American bombing attacks on populations were deliberate. Like the mass raids of the Second World War they represent an attempt to undermine the morale of the civilian population by causing the disintegration of the social and administrative structure of North Vietnam. The basic reasons why the North Vietnamese had so far refused to negotiate was that they had no faith in the sincerity of American offers, that they felt they were the victims of injustice and finally that they saw the war simply as an extension of that against the French.

Turning to the position of Communist China Mr Greene said that the Chinese saw the war as a vindication of Mao's dictum that the US is a "paper tiger." This is not to say that they underestimate US military potential but rather that the war shows the ineffective-

ness of conventional western military tactics under Asian conditions. Mr Greene envisaged only three situations under which the Chinese would enter the war. First if the US attempted to destroy Chinese atomic installations; second if there was a large-scale invasion of North Vietnam; or if such massive escalation took place that the North Vietnamese felt called upon to ask for assistance.

US involvement in the war, Mr Greene asserted, is not just the result of a diplomatic or political blunder. It represents the determination of the US to defend a part of the world-wide network of military and economic power that it has established in the years since 1945. The key to US foreign policy is, in his view, economic motivation, not any militaristic ambitions.

A solution to the Vietnam War lies in the will of the US to find a peaceful settlement. Until now, Mr Greene asserted, the US has not displayed such a will. The present situation is such that little less than an unconditional withdrawal will lead to a viable settlement. Such a withdrawal is not impossible for a great power—Britain withdrew from Suez in 1956 and the USSR from Cuba in 1962. Moreover, rather than lose face the US would probably gain the respect of the world for having the magnanimity to carry out such an action.

Looking beyond the Vietnam war Mr Greene concluded that to avoid such conflicts in the future it will be necessary for the US and the Western world in general to come to terms with the new forces rising among the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

O'BRIEN: Don't read too much into Johnson's statement

The last major speaker at the conference, Mr Conor Cruise O'Brien dispensed with the text he had prepared on the United States and the United Nations in order to comment on the situation that had just arisen—the announced decision of President Johnson not to seek a further term of office. It is important, Dr O'Brien said, not to read too much into the events as they appeared. It took President de Gaulle over two years to establish peace in Algeria after his announcement of his willingness to negotiate with the FLN in 1960.

However, it does seem plausible to conclude that a turning point has been reached. The President's announcement is an admission that the present policy of gradual escalation has been a failure in bringing either victory or negotiation any nearer. It also places the Seato allies, including New Zealand, in a highly embarrassing position. "What does one do," Dr O'Brien asked, "when having pledged unwavering allegiance to a leader, that leader swerves?"

Despite the apparent agonised re-appraisal of present policy, however, Dr O'Brien noted that there is as yet no indication that the basic theories that took the United States and its allies into Vietnam is being re-examined; and it is these basic assumptions behind the relations of the advanced Western world to the under-developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America that will provide key to future prospects for peaceful development and the avoidance of world crises.

It is generally agreed that peaceful development is desirable. There are few people who would defend violent revolution as a virtue in itself. Experience has shown however that in practice peaceful development in underdeveloped nations has tended to become little more than gradual economic stagnation under a privileged social and economic elite. Taking the example of Greece, Dr O'Brien pointed out how a powerful military and administrative structure can exist alongside a democratic political structure that was largely symbolic. When the prospect of significant social change by political means briefly became a reality the army stepped in and dismantled the political mechanism.

Spokesman for Western Powers say they are in favour of social revolution, and possibly even political revolution, provided that Communism is not involved. In underdeveloped countries this situation is almost impossible to achieve because Marxism has special appeals for people in such societies: it recognises the urgency of improving conditions; its revolutionary tone and language appeal to the underprivileged; it legitimises violence, and its dogma gives an assurance of ultimate victory through the logic of history.

Thus Dr O'Brien concluded that unless the Western world can become more flexible in its attitude toward and response to the demand for social change in underdeveloped countries and to cease thinking in outdated and simplistic stereotypes the repetition of such situations as that now existing in Vietnam is only too probable.

FLYNN: Formula for starting negotiations

The failings of present US policy in Vietnam, Prof. Flynn told the conference is attributable to a number of factors. In part it is due to the survival of the Wilsonian idealism of the early twentieth century that saw it as America's task to bring democracy to the backward nations of the world. It is also due to what Senator Fulbright has referred to as "the arrogance of power"—the tendency of any powerful nation to regard issues and events that are within its power as its own vital interests. Thus because Vietnam is within the reach of US military and political power it is regarded as of vital concern to the USA. A further cause is the misuse of historical analogies. Dean Rusk, said Prof. Flynn, sees the Vietnam War as a confrontation between the USA and China comparable to the Cuban crisis between the USA and the USSR in 1962. This view sees the basic cause of the war in Chinese imperialistic ambitions in South-East Asia, which must be halted by military action. It has been the combination of these trends that has put the US in its present dilemma.

The greatest danger of the present situation, Prof. Flynn suggested, was that pressure is building up on the US to take some drastic action to end the war within the near future. To continue the present level of hostilities will involve increasing pressure on the dollar, the gold reserves and the economy as a whole. The alterna-

tive policy of an immediate and massive escalation however is politically unacceptable in an election year in that it would involve the call-up of reservists and the placing of the country on a war footing. Thus the US is caught in a cleft stick of its own making.

Prof. Flynn then offered the following formula as a possible basis for starting negotiations:

1. The US must detail specifically what it requires from North Vietnam in return for an end to the bombing. Until now it has been uncertain as to whether they demand an end to infiltration altogether or simply maintenance of infiltration "at normal levels."
2. The US must recognise the NLF as a legitimate party to the negotiations.
3. The US must break the present impasse decisively. The repeated demand for assurances that the North Vietnamese will not take advantage of the bombing halt is irrelevant and academic. If either side takes advantage of the de-escalation or cease-fire the talks will collapse anyway.

Assuming that such talks could be started it is unlikely that the US could hope for anything more than a face-saving defeat, and for this reason Prof. Flynn conceded that the above policy is unlikely to be tried. Even if it were its chances of success would be slim. This however would be better than the present policy which can lead only to disaster.

FITZGERALD—China has no imperialist intentions

Recent Western attitudes toward China, said Professor Fitzgerald, have suffered from the adherence to a "reverse Domino Theory"—that behind every Communist there stands a bigger Communist," and that Communist China is the *deus ex machina* that is promoting and directing Communist expansion throughout South-east Asia. Speaking in the Wellington Town Hall, he referred to the general assumption by many people that Ho Chi Minh owes the establishment and maintenance of his state to Chinese power. It is in fact an irony of history that Ho was placed in power with the approval of Chiang Kai-shek, whose armies were in occupation of North Vietnam in 1945. Since that time Chinese aid has amounted to little more than some arms and economic assistance. Professor Fitzgerald then

attacked the theory that China has wide-ranging imperialistic ambitions in South-east Asia. If the Chinese had such ambitions it seems difficult to explain the continued independence of such states as North Korea, North Vietnam, Cambodia and Burma, all of which lack formal United States protection, being regarded by the Americans as either "hostile" (Communist) or "unworthy" (neutral). The Chinese army withdrew from Korea and proved unable to help the Indonesian Communists in 1965. Its basic posture since the Korean War has in fact been defensive. Contrary to popular belief the Chinese army is only lightly armed and is smaller in numbers than both the Soviet and United States forces. Their airforce is largely obsolete, their navy could provide transport for only two battalions of troops and

guarantee "neither their survival nor their arrival."

Given this information, which is well known to all Western military and political leaders, Professor Fitzgerald offered several broad reasons for the continued appearance of the "Chinese Bogey": First is the fact that Communist China is very big and that it is there to stay. Maritime empires, such as that of the Japanese, last only as long as their naval supremacy. They can be destroyed in a single battle. But the sheer size of the Chinese Republic is something that is unalterable and that Western nations must adjust their thinking to accept. The present pin-pricking policy of continual diplomatic and military harassment will only create a threat where it is doubtful that one existed. A second suggested reason is that there still exists a feeling of

guilt in the Western world for past colonial policies toward China.

Professor Fitzgerald's most interesting point, however, was his explanation of United States' involvement in South-east Asia. The United States' presence, he asserted, is due principally to an historical accident—most of the countries now receiving United States military and economic aid are those from which it drove the Japanese in 1944 and 1945. The United States is in fact engaged in defending the "ghost of the Japanese Empire," a grouping of states that have no collective political viability beyond a common colonial past.

In conclusion Professor Fitzgerald called for a change in outlook that can see the rise of new forces in Asia as a victory for the Asians rather than a defeat for the West.



John McGrath,
President NZUSA.

Following the expressions of concern by some executive members of local university students associations I have decided to outline the arguments considered by the New Zealand University Students' Association in coming to its decision to adopt the present NZUSA Insurance Scheme and the scheme itself.

The scheme provides insurance (particularly life insurance) for university students and staff at especially favourable rates and conditions. These include reduced premium rates, automatic acceptance irrespective of health (up to certain financial limits), guaranteed surrender values after the policy has been in force only six months and life-long membership of the scheme if a policy is taken out while a student or staff member qualifies.

Although various refinements are available the basic types of life insurance are whole of life insurance, whereby proceeds are payable only on death and premiums are paid through life or until a predetermined age, and endowment assurance, which will provide for the proceeds of the policy to be payable either at a specified age or on death if that occurs first. Although premiums are dearer than the whole life policy this latter type is more popular as the policy holder knows that if he dies his dependants are provided for

and if he survives the term then he will enjoy the proceeds himself. All types of general insurance and travel insurance are also available under the scheme.

The most common argument advanced against student insurance is that it is not ethical for a students' association to back a scheme designed at securing a profit for company from students.

This ignores the fact that without NZUSA coming to such an arrangement private enterprise as a whole would be reaping a far higher profit from students in this and in any other fields where the national student body can secure concessions through negotiating its asset of 25,000 members.

A further fallacy is that a concession insurance scheme does not provide personal insurance but insurance geared to a group. However through operating through an independent firm of brokers NZUSA can ensure that each student is individually advised of which of four companies can provide the policy best suited to his individual needs. This range is wider than that offered by most insurance salesmen who are tied to one company.

A similar criticism is that students could be "taken for suckers" by the NZUSA Scheme and that it is accordingly unethical for the national student body to push it. Against this the scheme has been designed so that the individual student must always make the first approach once he has learned of the scheme. It is not a plan based on pestering students but one pointing out advantages of taking out insurance at a younger age through the NZUSA Scheme. If students are to be over-committing themselves they are far more likely to do it under other schemes where they could conceivably be taking out insurance they don't need or want. One big New Zealand company has complained that New Zealand students should stick to New Zealand companies rather than the

big overseas concerns that participate in the NZUSA Scheme. I consider this argument fine but only where the rates of New Zealand insurance companies for students are competitive. We cannot be expected to "Buy New Zealand" where a better service is made available to students at a cheaper cost by overseas companies.

There has also been criticism of the fact that NZUSA takes a commission from insurance sold under the scheme. This goes to cover the cost of the negotiations which lasted over a two-year period and also to finance other NZUSA activities. The commission is small—one-third of that received by the brokers who undergo the entire administrative costs. It totals 68c per \$100 insured. However this income would otherwise go to the insurance broker. In no circumstances could it be remitted to the student in the form of premium deductions. Accordingly NZUSA is tapping the profit of its brokers and not decreasing the deductions it has obtained for students.

Again it has been suggested that the NZUSA Schemes service might be inadequate in the future. This view does not stand up to scrutiny. The individual student will have his local and national student bodies to safeguard his interests—surely he must be in a stronger position than the individual policy holder who alone must confront a big company.

NZUSA has also ensured that an impartial advisory service will be available free throughout life to its policy holders.

What all students should realise is that NZUSA has marketed its

valuable asset—25,000 members—and has secured in return the best service possible. This view has been supported by independent actuarial advice.

The scheme is providing a competition with current private enterprise to secure the best possible deal for students. If the companies that are not participating reduce their rates to counter the scheme students will be the winners.

A knowledge of the scheme will also make students more aware of the complexities of life insurance.

I feel it is NZUSA's duty to use its large membership's commercial possibilities to secure the best possible advantages for students. Insurance for students, particularly life insurance is an important aspect of this duty as most students take on commitments soon after graduation and all in any case should consider the cheapness of this facility now and its importance for the future.

This scheme is one that the national student body is keen to develop and feels will soon be recognised as one of the most important services it provides for New Zealand university students.

LARGE PROFIT FROM SCHEME

Over \$1000 "unbudgetted profit" has been earned by NZUSA from the controversial Student Insurance Scheme.

Sixty-two policies have been taken out by students since the adoption of the scheme at a stormy session of Winter Council last August, resulting in a brokerage fee of \$3165, of which one third comprises commission for NZUSA.

Of the 62 policies in the new life insurance plan as at February 30, 1968, 32 were taken out by students at Canterbury where Professor Carrington of the Accountancy Department investigated the scheme and found it to be the best deal available to students.

The insurance plan met with difficulty in Auckland where the local executive refused to adopt it, but the Auckland Students' Association distributed NZUSA publicity pamphlets with the result that 6 policies have been taken out by Auckland students.

NZUSA President John McGrath said that he hoped that income from insurance commission might eventually total \$3500 annually.

CHRISTCHURCH LIMITS NUMBER OF STUDENTS

While enrolment in nearly all departments of this university is open to all students, in the present academic year a number of students are to be prevented from pursuing the course of study of their wish.

This year, for the first time since its inception in 1882, the School of Fine Art has been forced to limit the numbers entering the school to work toward a diploma of fine art.

According to Mr E. J. Doudney, dean of the faculty of fine arts and music, the University Council has granted permission to the School of Art to limit enrolment in 1968 to 160 students.

This restriction has been brought about by the acute lack of space in the art school, where even the corridors have been partitioned in order to provide study space for staff members, a move which has deprived students of both locker space and an area in which to hang works.

Mr Doudney said that this restriction would probably affect "a dozen at the most" intending diploma students, although a considerable number of non-diploma students (those studying part time and not sitting examinations) would, in all likelihood, not find a place this year.

The restriction applies only to those who are taking the first professional course. The minimum requirements for admission is fine arts preliminary, a requirement qualified by space restrictions, which necessitate the limitation of the first-year classes to only 60 students.

There seems little chance of this restriction being lifted before the building of the new art school some time within the foreseeable future and, even then, it would seem doubtful.

At the present rate of student roll increase, it seems likely that by about 1970 there will be some 200 students desiring admission into the School of Art.

At present, the Government has fixed no date for the building of the new school, but has rejected outright an application for the provision of tuition space for 250 students, while a revised estimate for 180 has been under consideration for the past 12 months.

While it is logical that limited space at present should limit numbers, the problem will be accentuated, perhaps to the point of embarrassment, when the new school is opened and the numbers wishing to enrol are well in excess of those catered for.

Baxter—Tells Students to Resist Conscription

The intervention of British and American troops in Asian revolutions in the past fifty years had only served to guarantee the paranoic hostility of both Russia, and Communist China, poet James K. Baxter told a seminar on Vietnam at Otago.

"Any war in which New Zealand is involved will be broadly speaking anti-Communist in motive," he said.

"Western powers may point out that this is a policy war in Vietnam, but in my view it is 'bloody unintelligent policy'," he said, "when there are reasonable hopes that peaceful co-existence with communist countries can be successful."

New Zealand's geographical position in Asia and close proximity to Vietnam could mean a good deal, if the Government and people were to pursue a policy of neutrality — "it would be a strong moral position," he said.

In advising young men to resist conscription if it was brought in, Mr Baxter said such advice was still

quite open for rejection. It was a matter for the individual.

Conscientious objectors had been at times given impartial treatment during the time of the last war. However, nowadays there was perhaps a better chance of an appeal being fairly heard and less likelihood of differentiation of dissenting groups and less prejudice.

"It is not, will not be and never was 'eccentric' to deny the right of the individual to resist the State's demand of going to war to kill, against the conscience of the individual," he emphasised.

Neither was it morally right to toe the country line without thought and say that war crimes were a mistake afterwards, in justification. Mr Baxter's own position was clear to him, he said, and he would not allow the State to decide whether he killed, or not.

"If you are a conscientious objector, go to jail having protested that you are in favour of life, and not death, and good on you."

International Club Dance

A huge dance, attended by about 300 people, began the year for the Students' International Club on Saturday, March 9. The programme included brackets of various national dancing and singing items including contributions by Thai, Samoan, Maori and Israeli students. A delicious Oriental supper was served in the course of the evening.

The function amply illustrated the sort of contribution that Students' International is making to Auckland University life. The variety of students present was astounding; there were people of many nationalities, of all ages and from many university faculties.

Students' International has a potential for the enrichment of student life at Auckland which many other clubs could envy, and during the year they plan to make the most of this. On the programme for 1968 are a number of social evenings such as the one held on March 9, with exotic food and entertainment, as well as informal coffee evenings in student flats and a ski trip to Ruapehu in August. If their first function for the year is any indication, then Students' International promises to be one of the most active and successful clubs in the university this year.

Jazz Concert

Jazz club concert (Wednesday 8.00 Union) promises to be varied and interesting, to say the least. Groups featured will be the Mad Dog Jug Jook and Washboard Band; the New Sun Blues Group (based on the music of John Mayall & Co.); the professional sound of one of Auckland's rising tenor saxmen, Colin Hemmingsen and his group; and a band formed exclusively for varsity punitions, the University Group. Bring a cushion as, owing to the sad lack of stage facilities in the new union, the bands will be on ground level and consequently you, gentle reader, will be seated on the floor.

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GOVORKO:

—Have that change ready!

If you, like one of our editors, are fed up with having to wait at least a quarter of an hour to get your lunch in the new cafeteria, then you should be told that Mr Govorko, manager of the catering block, feels that the solution is mainly in your hands. "A lot of time would be saved," he said, "if students would have the right amount of money ready for the girl on the cash register." He said it would not be quite so bad if students tendered excess amounts requiring only 10 or 20 cents change, but the real hold-up occurs when the cashier has to hand out large amounts of change, including notes, to a number of successive customers.

Mr Govorko also asks students to use both entrances to the cafeteria, the one on the right solely for hot meals and the one on the left for cold food. The formation of two separate double queues, as is intended, should reduce congestion considerably.

When the suggestion was made that the food could be preplated in an effort to save time, Mr Govorko expressed doubts about the system. He felt that it could result in wastage and he emphasised that it would do little toward speeding up the service as the major hold-up occurs at the cash register. On the suggestion of the introduction of a system of meal tickets, Mr Govorko was equally doubtful. He felt that while "99 per cent of the students are probably quite honest," there would always be a few unscrupulous enough to take advantage of the system. However he gave the impression that he might give further consideration to the two suggestions.

When questioned on the subject of crowding in the cafeteria itself, Mr Govorko said there was little he could do about it. He said that those students who bring their own lunches should eat in the snack bar rather than the cafeteria, but he was not in a position to enforce such a rule. He also remarked that the common rooms, rather than the cafeteria, were the places for students wanting to relax. In answer to a question concerning long queues in the snack bar, Mr Govorko said that the main cause of this was the demand for milkshakes. Due to the lack of power points, he is unable to run any more milkshake machines without cutting out the use of another appliance, such as the orange dispenser. However, a dairy-milkbar to be situated beside the university bookshop should reduce the pressure on the snack bar. When asked when this will be opened, Mr Govorko just shrugged.

—P. I. P. Evans

McGrath Reports from NUAUS

President of the New Zealand University Students' Association, John McGrath, is urging the development of National Students Faculty Associations.

In his report from the annual meeting of the Australian National Union of Students (NUAUS) last month, he said, "This area is one in which NZUSA has always acted in a haphazard fashion." He suggests NZUSA could play a similar role in developing National Faculty Associations as do constituent associations with their local clubs.

He said NUAUS has fostered national associations in Agriculture, Arts, Asian Studies, Classics, Dentistry, Economics, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Psychology, Science, Social Work and Veterinary Science. He said NUAUS allocated \$1725 to projects of the National Faculty Associations.

On student travel he says NUAUS is taking steps to ensure conning by Australian students visiting New Zealand does not occur again. "NZUSA has always organised accommodation in New Zealand for the Australian students' first nights. Unfortunately some students have chosen to 'beat the system' by telling the hostels concerned that they had paid for accommodation in Australia and that NZUSA or NUAUS would be reimbursing them."

NZUSA had always paid these bills and sought reimbursement, from NUAUS. "However until I was able to go over and put our case in Melbourne, we were receiving no satisfaction from Australia."

"Those schemes run by the NUAUS Student Travel Service this year in which we will be able

to participate include: India (incorporating a home stay scheme and a possible work camp in Ceylon); Japan (incorporating a home stay scheme if desired); Indonesia (similarly a home stay scheme if desired); Singapore and Malaysia, China, Russia and Israel."

NUAUS is also planning a multi-country scheme including a five to six weeks stay in Indonesia-Singapore-Malaysia-Thailand and a nine to ten week journey through Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, India, Thailand, Hongkong, and the Philippines.

On Education he says he "was very impressed by the realistic effort by NUAUS to shed light on several important problems facing students in the only practicable manner — by sponsoring research by the most qualified people available. NZUSA should be involved in research into aspects of university operations affecting students so that it can present informed attitudes and valuable knowledge on these topics."

NUAUS Council makes Education Research Grants to graduates for research in particular fields of concern to students. Under this programme research is being currently conducted into the use and calibre of student opinion on the appraisal of university teaching, the value of tutorials in relation to teaching of specific subjects as seen by lecturers, tutors and students, and factors affecting performance of students in examinations.

He says NUAUS co-operates with the universities in these spheres and the universities put up at least as much money as NUAUS for these projects.

"Man has no spiritual needs," says Vic chaplain

Man has no spiritual needs, says the Victoria University chaplain.

"The Church cannot administer to man's 'spiritual' needs," the Rev. Peter Jennings said in his first sermon at St Andrew's Church, after being commissioned National Council of Churches chaplain to the university.

"I doubt if he has any spiritual needs," Mr Jennings said.

"We can't be cut up into parts. We are all parts together or we are nothing."

"The Church must be in all of university life—or in nothing."

"We—you and I—are not an outpost of the Church but an integral part of the university."

"We are not here with only a spiritual concern, nor to listen primarily to people with problems."

"If people have problems, their solution is essential to wisdom."

"I, and all Church members must help however we can."

"But you do not need the Church only when trouble strikes."

"Come to me when you are in trouble—but look to me even more when all is well."

"We need each other if we are to gain wisdom," he said.

Membership of the university helped in growth toward this wisdom, he said.

"It's difficult to pinpoint what makes a man wise."

It was certainly not knowledge alone, though it was difficult to see how it was possible to be wise without some knowledge.

True wisdom had a practical outcome. It could not be gained in isolation.

Revelation in the Bible came through community experience.

"When the Church is together, then the Spirit guides us," Mr Jennings said.

He expected people could agree that the words "God," "Spirit" or "revelation" if they at least meant that wisdom grew through interaction with others, were true.

There was also a moral aspect to wisdom.

Discipline was necessary, as was a setting of values.

The undisciplined did not become wise.

Yet this discipline did not deny freedom—it was the way to greater freedom. Freedom of enquiry was necessary for wisdom.

Still going to bed with teddy?

We wouldn't ask you to part with him, but if you have any other relics of bygone years (in reasonable condition) which you could bear to part with, then THE STUDENT AND STAFF NURSERY SOCIETY INCORPORATED needs a selection of toys, particularly durable things like wooden or plastic trains, building blocks, puzzles, pastry-boards and rolling pins, rocking horses, table and chairs, stools, easels, dolly's cots. No trikes please, we haven't got room — yet. If anyone feels adventurous

enough to make us some large-type rag dollies, humpty-dumpties, etc., we shall welcome them with open arms.

We also require books, pictures, towels, nursery pin-nies or smocks, pedal-bins, plastic buckets, plastic mugs and money.

Our annual sub. is only \$1. Members entitled to free bottle at our opening ceremony. All welcome, not only parents.

CONTACT M. HOOD, phone 544-743, with your cheques, contributions and suggestions.

Commonwealth Scholar

To most students the words "Commonwealth Scholarship" convey the idea of a prestige award obtained by top N.Z. scholars enabling them to pursue specialised post-graduate research overseas—usually in Britain or Canada. This is, however, only half the picture. As the name suggests, the scholarship system operates throughout the Commonwealth and in many cases the awards are for undergraduate work.

N.Z. each year offers 10 or 12 scholarships which may be applied for by students from any Commonwealth country—Nigeria, West Indies, Mauritius and India as well as Australia, Canada and Britain. The final selection of applicants is made by a Commonwealth Scholarships Committee of the country in which they apply to study; in N.Z. the choice is governed by a policy of having the scholars represent as wide a social and cultural range as possible. At Auckland this year we have scholars from Britain, India, Mauritius and the West Indies studying medicine, engineering, arts, science and commerce.

One of the scholars is Mr Robert Jackaman who has come from King's College, Cambridge to study in the English Department. At Cambridge Mr Jackaman took a Bachelor's Degree in English Literature and he is now doing research for a Doctorate under the supervision of Dr C. Stead. His thesis topic is "Dream and Surrealism in Contemporary Poetry": he hopes to be able to show that this is not a new element in poetic literature, but that it stems from a definable tradition.

Mr Jackaman's degree has been made up entirely of papers in English and related European literature except for two papers in French translation. The intensive study for this degree is done largely on an individual basis with students

presenting an essay per week to a small tutorial group. Mr Jackaman felt that after three years of this system and the highly individualistic atmosphere of Cambridge he needed a change. For some time he had been interested in the prospect of coming to N.Z. but when he applied for the scholarship last March he believed that his chances of being awarded it were small. The notification did not come through until October 13, by which time he had been accepted for postgraduate work at East Anglia and Cambridge, and he declined these in favour of the N.Z. award.

Mr Jackaman writes some poetry himself and is also interested in folk-singing. This year he is living, together with some of the other Commonwealth scholars, in the partially completed International House.

—M.A. James



Robert Jackaman

Bid for Council Reps

The new Canterbury University Executive will be making efforts to gain student representatives on the University Council this year.

Last year's executive wrote the council a letter. This executive intends a full report.

As well, they will try to find a suitable recent graduate to stand for election to the council by the Court of Convocation.

President Peter Nathan remarked during discussion that one student representative on council would be as much use as none.

Other universities in New Zealand all have student representation on their councils. Canterbury students lost theirs in 1962, and there have been sporadic efforts to gain restoration.

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In recent months student unrest has been evident in many parts of the world. Almost everywhere students have staged enormous riots, demanded a greater say in their own and their countries' affairs and backed up their demands by force. We hope that the reports of student activity on these two pages will serve as a comment on our own situation in New Zealand.

LEFTIST STUDENT VIOLENCE IN JAPAN

Stringent Government Action

Japan's recent leftist student-led riots have provoked authorities to adopt increasingly stringent countermeasures. The latest, precedent-breaking directive became known on February 13. It was issued to all police station chiefs in Tokyo and declared that university campuses are not "sanctuaries." From now on, a police chief can send his men into a university campus at his "own discretion" if he is led to believe that a crime is being or is about to be committed. This means that he can act without a prior request for police help from the university administration, a practice in effect for the last 20 years.

Immediately, some Tokyo deans charge that the directive threatened university autonomy. Replies by the authorities have usually taken the line enunciated by Prime Minister Eisaku Sato in a December policy speech. During two Tokyo airport riots incited by student leftists who had first gathered their forces — and sticks, rocks and protective helmets — within the grounds of various Tokyo universities, one student died and nearly 2000 persons were injured. Sato then declared: "Recent cases of mass violence committed by a certain group of students have caused concern for the peaceful livelihood of our citizens and disrupted social order. I cannot let this pass. The fact especially that such acts of violence have been committed by students is a deviation from their duty as students and a destruction of academic autonomy at the hands of the students themselves."

Subsequently, further violence erupted in the port city of Sasebo during the visit of the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, Enterprise. Again leftist students were the main force behind the disturbances and again they had organized themselves beforehand on various university campuses.

In January, the Japan Scholarship Association suspended the scholarships of 60 students arrested during the 1967 riots. Of the 60, some 15 were deprived of their scholarships entirely because they were under indictment. The rest will have their scholarships suspended for one year. According to the Association, the punitive action was taken because the students "violated the provisions" of their scholarships. There is also considerable pressure from many quarters to have the country's Public Security Organization declare the Sampa Rengo (Three Faction Alliance) — the group most openly involved in all of the recent rioting — a subversive organization and outlaw it under Japan's Antisubversive Activities Act.

The Sampa Rengo is a splinter of the once powerful Zengakuren, the All-Japan Federation of Student Autonomies. During the last decade, Zengakuren has split into numerous weak and unrepresentative factions. But over the last two years, the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) has managed to reorganize and unite some of the factions and today the resulting Communist youth organization is the largest of several calling themselves Zengakuren. Both the Communists and the Socialists of Japan have denounced the Sampa Rengo in terms almost as strong as those of the Government.

VIETNAM CONGRESS — HELD IN BERLIN

The International Vietnam Congress in West Berlin 1968 was held in the Main Hall of the Technical University of Berlin on February 17. It was prepared and staged by the "Socialist German Student Federation" (SDS) and several other left-wing groups and was attended by about 3000 participants including many foreign delegates. Messages of greetings were received from the philosophers Ernst Bloch and Bertrand Russell. Absentees from the congress included Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir.

At the beginning, SDS Chairman Wolff made an appeal "to cease mere protests against genocide and imperialist war" by the USA and "to go over to resistance." Verbal actions no longer sufficed. It was time "to shake the power of the imperialist military machine." The main task of the congress was, he said, to co-ordinate all actions for Western Europe. Other speakers, including a representative of the West Berlin (FDJ) (communist youth), were unanimous in condemning "United States aggression." After a Vietcong telegram—received via East Berlin—had been read out, an incident took place: A Berlin lawyer forced his way to the microphone and shouted: "We Berliners protest against this conference!" He was immediately pulled away and removed from the hall by ushers after a short scuffle. Later, however, he was allowed brief speaking-time.

The writer, Peter Weiss, formulated the aims: To shake the established oligarchies, to expose their machinations and thus to participate in the international struggle for liberation. "Wherever possible, actions must become sabotage."

There was a dramatic climax when the organizers of the congress insisted on carrying out a protest demonstration on February 18, despite a police ban. However, the expected violent confrontation was successfully avoided: At the last moment the Stand-by Chamber of the Berlin Administrative Court declared the anti-American Vietnam demonstration to be legal. The demonstration was ordered to keep away from the American residential quarter. It was organized by the SDS, the Social Democratic University Federation, the Liberal Student Federation, the Protestant Student Community, the Trade Union Student Group and the Republican Club and—according to police reports—went off "in an essentially disciplined manner and without serious incidents." Carrying pictures of Lenin, Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, Che Guevara and Ho Chi Minh, about 12,000 people proceeded along the Kurfurstendamm to the German Opera where the concluding rally was held. There were one or two clashes with counter-demonstrators. Speakers at the rally demanded inter alia intensified material aid for the Vietcong, the setting up of a documentation centre in Berlin "on the abuse of science for the purpose of war" a campaign for the smashing of NATO and strikes in armaments factories.

POLISH STUDENTS RIOT

Demonstrations Suppressed by Police

Widespread and intense encounters between the regime and students and intellectuals continue in Poland, following Communist Party censorship of the theatre. Demonstrations—some of them violent—occurred in many cities; there have been mass arrests and injuries have been reported both among the students and the police. In retaliation, the regime has mounted a massive counter-attack blaming "Zionists" for the unrest.

On March 8, over 4000 chanting students marched within the grounds of Warsaw University demanding the reinstatement of two colleagues who were expelled after demonstrating last January against the party ban on further performances of a new version of the classic Polish drama, "Dziady" (Forefathers' Eve) by the 19th century romantic Polish poet, Adam Mickiewicz. Scuffles were reported as 500 plain clothes men invaded the university grounds to break up the demonstration.

Ban Lifted

Earlier, on February 29, an extraordinary meeting of the Warsaw section of the Polish Writers' Union had passed a resolution demanding that the ban on the play be lifted, that the regime ease literary censorship in general and that writers and intellectuals be allowed a greater role in the formulation of national cultural policy. The official reason for the ban was that the new version of the play was "too controversial and equivocal in its philosophy and political meaning." On March 9, student meetings at Warsaw University and Warsaw Polytechnic denounced the previous day's violation by police of the traditional extraterritoriality of university grounds in Poland and solidarity was expressed with the Writers' Union. Then, as demonstrations began to spill out of the grounds of the university and the polytechnic and into the streets of the Polish capital, full-scale rioting broke out. At one point nearly 3000 students, led by a student carrying the red and white national flag, began marching to the offices of Zycie Warszawy, a Government-controlled newspaper that had referred to them as "scum." Among the slogans the students shouted were "More Democracy!" "Down with Censorship!" "Gestapo!" "Down with the Lying Press!" and "Down with Moczar!" General Mieczyslaw Moczar is the Interior Minister and chief of the secret police. Eventually, police used rubber truncheons to beat and disperse the students.

All-in Fighting

On March 11, adults and teenagers joined the students and fought for almost eight hours with police, militiamen and civilian auxiliaries in various parts of Warsaw. The demonstrators threw paving stones and bricks; the police replied with tear gas grenades and water guns. While the fighting was going on, thousands of students met at the university and drew up a resolution which demanded the reinstatement of the expelled students, the freeing of all others arrested during the demonstrations and the punishment of those responsible for allowing the police to enter the grounds of the university. A pamphlet distributed near the university said the student demands were part of the "fight against attempts to stifle freedom in our country."

In rapid retribution, on March 12, the party dismissed three high Government officials whose children had been charged with leading the demonstrators. One high party official declared that the demonstrations had been organised "by a group of young people fascinated by the West who, because of the position of their parents, were in a good financial situation and were drawing abundantly and without any scruples upon the benefits of a variety of facilities," the last apparently a reference to the printing facilities used for the produc-



tion of the pamphlet. In addition, the party blamed the demonstrations on "the actions of the reactionary, Zionist elements in the political, economic, cultural and social life of the whole country."

But on the 13th—despite repeated threats of severe punishment by the party—student demonstrations spread across the country. In Krakow police dispersed 3000 students near Jagiellonian University shouting "Warsaw students are not alone" and burning copies of newspapers which had accused their colleagues of hooliganism and efforts to overthrow the regime. Similar manifestations were reported in other large cities including Poznan, Lublin, Gliwice, Gdansk, Lodz, Szczecin and Wroclaw.

New Resolutions

In Warsaw itself, 8000 students crowded into the main auditorium of the polytechnic and adopted a resolution which, in addition to points made by the students previously, included the following new ones: respect for the constitution, especially for its guarantees of freedom of speech and assembly; guarantees that the professors and staff who sympathised with the students would not be persecuted, and that "secret police now among us" within the auditorium leave immediately. The resolution also demanded that the students be exonerated of charges that they were either anti-Soviet, anti-Semitic or Zionist. Further, they rejected all accusations that students wish to overthrow the present regime or that there were elements among them who had personal political ambitions. In conclusion, the resolution made assurances to "our professors and all Poland that we wish to study and to build socialism."

Silence Broken

On March 19, Communist Party leader, Wladyslaw Gomulka, broke the silence he had maintained since the start of the disturbances in a two-hour speech to 3000 party members. He indicated that he held liberal Jewish intellectuals largely responsible for the "spiritual instigation" of the unrest (Out of a total population of nearly 35 million today, Poland's Jewish population numbers only 30,000—all that is left of the Polish Jewish community of three million slaughtered by the Nazis during the Second World War.)

Gomulka revealed that since the beginning of the demonstrations, 1208 persons—367 of them students—had been arrested, but that 687 had been released. However, 207 persons, including 67 students, had been jailed or fined. Although he claimed that 146 policemen had been injured, he failed to note the number of students injured.

Rumours circulating among the Polish public say that one girl student was killed, another had an eye poked out, a third suffered a miscarriage and hundreds more young people were injured as a result of the encounters with the police.

"Slanderous" Accounts

Turning to the student demands, Gomulka said that "it is impossible to take a stand from this rostrum in the name of party leadership about the detailed postulates contained in the various resolutions adopted at rallies all over the country; but we cannot and will not dismiss them." He promised that "under conditions of re-established order we will take a stand on the student resolutions adopted at legal meetings."

This did not satisfy the students. On March 20, the day after Gomulka's speech, Krakow students went into their sixth day of class boycotts and Warsaw students voted to begin a sit-in unless the regime corrected the "slanderous" press accounts of their actions. They also demanded to be allowed to discuss their problems on the state-owned radio and television. Boycotts and sit-ins have also been noted in Wroclaw where, reportedly, students have received messages of support from local factory workers.

—I.I.Y.A. News Features

Bloody Clashes in South Carolina

Bloody clashes occurred early in February at the South Carolina State College in Orangeburg. Three coloured students were killed by the police and a further 50 injured. This violence was triggered off during an attempt by the students to make a bowling alley in the "white" quarter of the town open to coloured people too. The students accused the owner of racial discrimination and demonstrated on several consecutive days in front of the bowling alley until the police intervened. The National Guard, which was called in later, surrounded the campus of the university where mainly coloured students are enrolled. All lectures at the university were stopped. Student representatives spoke of a "rebellion against a hard-boiled champion of racial segregation whose views stemmed from the time of the civil war." Ran Brown, chairman of the "Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee" (SNCC), stated after the incidents that the lesson learned from these events was obvious. If they tried to exercise their rights by peaceful and legal means, they would be shot or murdered, he added. —International Herald Tribune, S.M.

MOBUTU—CONGOLESE STUDENTS SUBVERSIVE

An emergency conference of education officials was convened in Kinshasa from January 26 to February 5 in order to examine urgent problems affecting higher education in the Congo. A communique published during the conference noted "with bitterness" that students in "certain universities and institutions of higher learning" were giving higher priority to "political and subversive activities" than to the pursuit of their studies. The communique ended with a warning that "severe disciplinary measures would be established concerning unruly students." That warning was particularly aimed at the General Union of Congolese Students (UGEC) whose leaders abruptly ended in early January two years of peaceful coexistence with the Mobutu regime.

The first incident in the series occurred on January 4 when 150 students interrupted the arrival of visiting United States Vice President Humphrey with cries of "Down with American Imperialism!" This was followed by a deluge of anti-Government tracts and pamphlets distributed at Lovanium University, near Kinshasa, to mark the seventh anniversary of the death of Patrice Lumumba. Then, on January 9, armed paratroopers were called in to quell student disturbances at the National School of Administration (ENA), after which leaders of the ENA section of UGEC were suspended from the school. On January 17, President Mobutu summoned the head of the Congolese Press Agency in an attempt to put an end to increasing student agitation with a warning about its consequences: "If the academic authorities do not bring this situation to an end, I shall take matters in hand myself." Describing Lovanium University as a "nest of subversion from which authorities



INTERNATIONAL STUDENT NEWS BRIEFS

HANOI

Forty professors and students in France staged a donation project at the beginning of January with the aim of sending academic material and books to the University of Hanoi. Supported by 13 Nobel prize-winners, this scheme has been running since March 1967 and has already enabled 2000 books to be sent to Hanoi University.—*Le Monde*—S.M.

FLORENCE

On January 31, the rector of Florence University, Professor Giacomo Devoto, handed in his resignation after police entered the university grounds the night before to stop a protest march, and detained two students. Three thousand students took part in the march, which was held to protest what was described as tightening of discipline by magistrates against students demanding university reforms.—*International Herald Tribune*—S.M.

OHIO

A "Berlin Wall," complete with mock Communist guards, was erected on the Ohio State University campus on January 25. The wall was put up to block off a Russian education exhibit at the university. The wall was removed about 15 minutes after it was put up on orders from a university official. There were no incidents. The symbolic protest wall was erected by the Young Americans for Freedom, a campus group.—*International Herald Tribune*—S.M.

LOS ANGELES

A Los Angeles firm is employing a computer to make it easier for future students to select one of the United States' 1079 universities. This electronic advisory service costs \$10. For this sum, students finding it difficult to select their alma mater are given a list of six universities which correspond best to their individual interests and abilities. The details required by the computer are supplied by an intricate, twelve-page questionnaire.—*Student Mirror*.

GREECE

Fifty-six professors at Greek universities and colleges were dismissed by the Greek Minister of Education at the end of January. They are professors from Athens and Salonica, known for their democratic attitudes. In addition, the Police President in Salonica addressed a circular letter to the deans of the faculties informing them that from then on it was forbidden for members of the teaching staff to leave Greece without special permission.—*Le Monde*—S.M.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS

There is a higher percentage of working class students in British Universities than in any European country outside the Eastern bloc and Russia. Comparative figures are quoted in a working paper prepared for the conference of European Ministers of Education which took place in Vienna. About 25 per cent of British university students are the children of skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers. This compares with 20 per cent in Norway and 14 per cent in Sweden. Other figures for Western Europe include 5 per cent in France and West Germany, 8 per cent in the Netherlands, 11 per cent in Belgium and 13 per cent in Italy. Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia quote figures of between 30 and 40 per cent, while the Yugoslav percentage is given as 56.

—*The Observer*, London/S.M.

CANADIAN STUDENTS GAIN SEATS

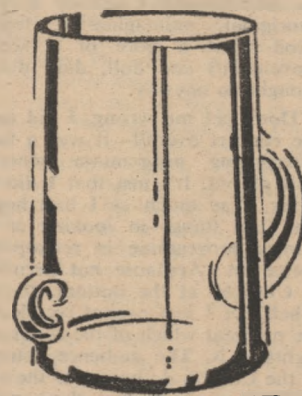
Students at Sir George Williams University in Montreal have been given four seats on a senate of 22 faculty heads and administrators. This is the most significant senate representation yet achieved in any Canadian university. In addition the senate approved recommendations allowing for two students on each faculty council. All student representatives are to have full voting rights, and duties and responsibilities equal to all other members. Their recommendations were drawn up by a joint committee of students, faculty and administration, which began sittings a year ago. Students staged a one-day boycott of classes one day before the announcement was made, but this was in no way connected to this announcement which had been expected for some time. The boycott of classes was in protest against high book prices at the university bookstore and the allocation of a 90,000 dollar bookstore profit to the athletic programme of the university.

—C.U.P., Ottawa/S.M.

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WISEMANS

FESTIVAL MUSIC

—by Jack Body

So far I have been to three festival concerts and have come away a little disappointed from each of them. I would like to comment on one. I am now convinced that it is wise not to await a concert with too much of this eager anticipation stuff—it is far better to be treated to a pleasant surprise rather than a sad let-down. However, I am not complaining that the concerts in question were badly performed, or that the programmes were altogether weak, but just that each concert had, for me anyway, a few dull movements which spoilt my evening's enjoyment. A musical programme should itself be rather like a piece of music. It should have contrasts but it should also flow. But in each concert there were moments when I lost this "flow" and in these moments I became bored. But perhaps this was my fault!

I was amazed to see St Mary's Cathedral packed out for Gillian Weir playing with the Symphonia—I understand they were turning people away! It must have been quite a shock for the old building since it is generally so empty. It set me wondering why a concert such as this should be so crowded. The programme was hardly what one would call popular. Could it be that some people have associations with churches, organs and organists which makes a concert such as this very acceptable, socially speaking? Or was Miss Weir's publicity campaign a bit more effective than the usual? Or could it be the romantic figure of Mr Peter Godfrey whose mane, it seems, has come to be regarded by some as public property? What ever the reason it was a full house on a rather warm evening.

Listening to the Symphonia it seemed apparent that they were more at home with romantic music than with baroque. The rhythmic precision demanded by baroque music is not always easy to achieve in ensemble playing and there were a few moments of stress particularly in the contest with the soloist in the deceptively simple Haydn concerto. But the playing of the Elgar serenade on the other hand was very eloquent and one quite easily drifted away into the world of a Constable watercolour—that's if you like that sort of thing! The Arensky also was beautifully played although there were times when a few more strings would have given the music the sonority it needed. But I have one real complaint about the Symphonia strings. In virtually

every work there was at least one embarrassing moment when someone, here a cello, there a viola or violin, played badly out of tune. In a small group of strings as this was, wrong notes became sore thumbs, and such carelessness on the part of one player can mar terribly what is otherwise a fine performance. Perhaps it was the weather . . . ?

Gillian Weir is certainly a classy organist—the finale of the Vivaldi-Bach concerto was breathtaking. But even this now famous lady is capable of playing a wrong note or two, but somehow it was acceptable when she did it—they came out a bit like grace notes, where as the strings occasional out of tune playing was just plain ugly. It was regrettable that we could not provide her with a baroque style organ in a more acoustically suitable building. St Mary's is certainly far from ideal.

Miss Weir's playing of the Petit concerto was no doubt very accomplished, but the work itself was a hideous bore. It was probably chosen because it was readily playable and involved small forces, but although I am a fan for contemporary music I would have much preferred a couple of Handel or Mozart concertos in the place of this little monster. I suspect that the performance was a bit tentative from the orchestra's point of view, but I could not understand how anyone listening could not but be bored stiff by it all. It was stylistically inconsistent: one moment it was second rate Poulenc, the next third rate Hindemith. And what's the bet the percussion was added as an afterthought! Certainly a work unoriginal, unimaginative, tedious (God what a bore of a second movement!) and dull, dull, dull. I thought so anyway.

Don't get me wrong, I did enjoy the concert overall—it was a fairly enterprising programme generally well played. It's just that I did not enjoy it as much as I had hoped. One last thing—in looking at the printed programme in retrospect I notice an "Applause not permitted in Church" at the bottom. It rings a bell but I just cannot recollect at the moment which of the commandments it is. The audience listening to the Cathedral choir over the road in the new Cathedral three nights later was a bit forgetful and actually applauded, rather tentatively admittedly, but actually applauded at the end of each half. God forgive them.

FESTIVAL DRAMA

—by Mitzi Nairn

For a longish evening last week I sat in a Spanish world, as the Spain of Cervantes limped before me in the Rosinante Grafton Theatre production of *The Royal Hunt of the Sun*. It is hard to decide whether the selection of this play for festival production and performance under such conditions be merely quixotic or downright wicked. About the play itself, I am left uncertain. Perhaps a couple of acres of stage and a real rubies budget might provide a spectacle capable of balancing the tendency toward long-winded non-gripping utterances. Does the joylessness of the contending powers spill over into the play itself, or was that merely a by-product of this production where the gravel-voiced antifeeling submerged the awfulness of the situation/event.

Yet given the decision to tackle the play under the conditions obtaining, surely more could have been made of it. Inca and Peru are still words to conjure with, and most of the resources of total theatre are at hand to involve an audience in theatrical experience and excitement.

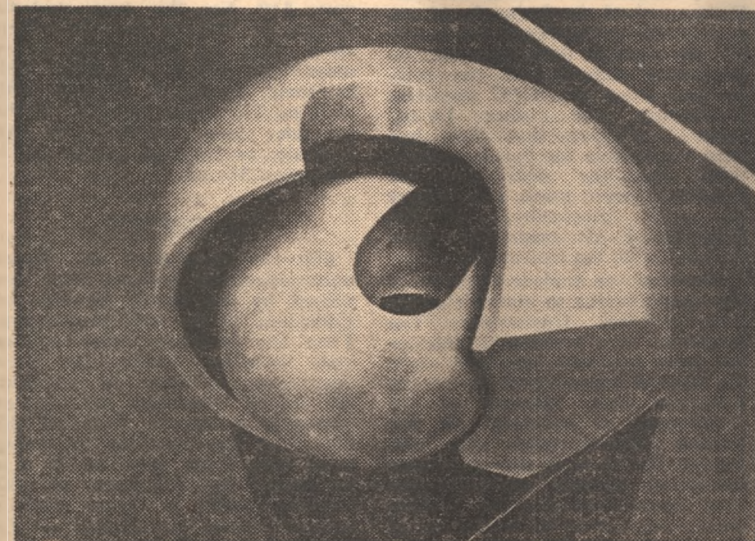
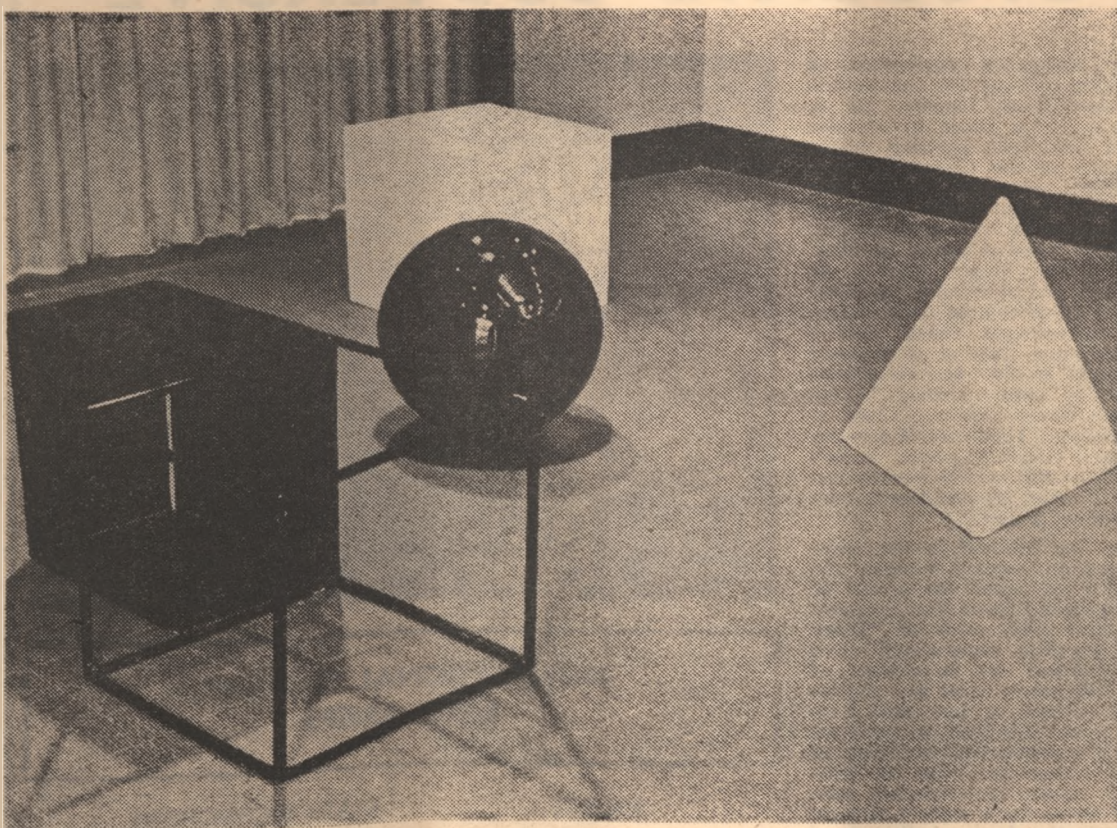
The costuming and properties were, within the limits, well-designed and made, particularly the Inca mourning masks: they should certainly have been more than adequate, if only our imaginations had ever been reached. The dancing

had possibilities too, despite its necessarily elbows-in nature, but the effect of dance and costumes disappointingly failed to stir. I am afraid that the mime scene of the Spaniards scaling the Andes was dreadful; unconvincing, and consequently seeming far too drawn out. It seemed a desperate attempt at a difficult scene that came nowhere near coming off, so that one was fatally filled with pity for the performers qua performers and emotionally cut off from the event portrayed. The music was terribly ethnic and seemed to go on rather: it had a quality of interminability which was possibly very authentic, but theatrically disastrous.

It is pointless to single out particular actors for either praise or blame, for ultimately, I am sure, this was a producer's failure. The elements were there, but were never brought together adequately so that the whole was slightly less than the sum of its parts. A move away from realism frees the producer from the need to convince by verisimilitude, but requires his production to be very much more persuasive: and this *The Royal Hunt of the Sun* never was.

One came away feeling that one had spent the evening in rather tawdry surroundings listening to bad theology—and heaven knows one can do that any time without spending a dollar.

AUCKLAND ST



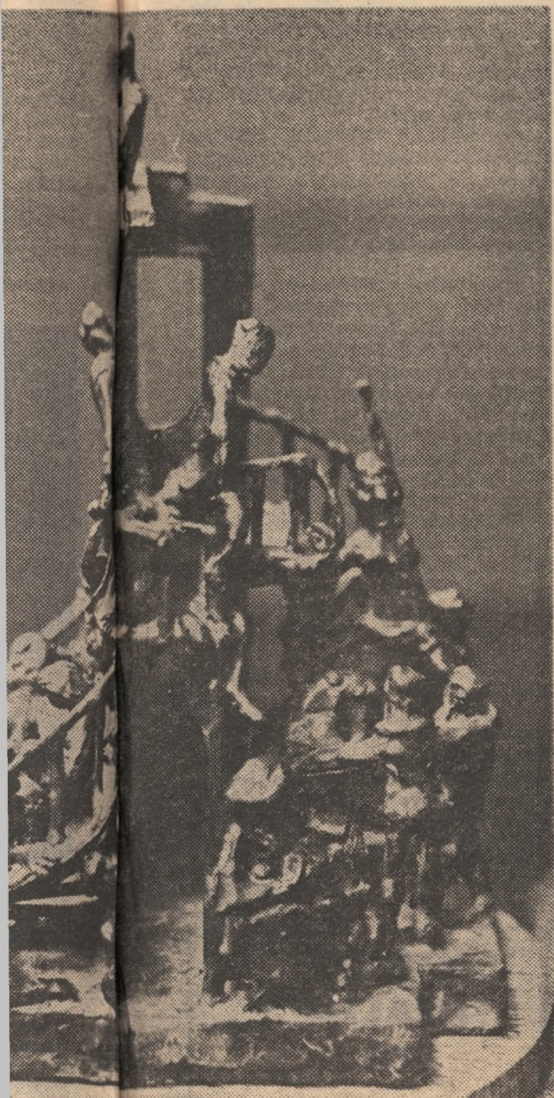
Photographs
by
NIGEL CHARTERS

FESTIVAL FILMS

—Peter Boyes

RECENT NEW ZEALAND SCULPTURE

Works by (1) Darcy Lange, (2) Graeme Brett, (3) Paul Beadle, (4) Alison Duff, (5) Paul Beadle, (6) Betty Cutcher (7) Marte Szirmay, (8) Greer Twiss, (9) Arnold Wilson.



6



9

As usual, the selection of films presented in the Auckland Festival was a mixture of excellent fare, not likely to be seen otherwise, and disappointingly routine films like "The Taming of the Shrew," "Half a Sixpence" and "Oh, Dad, Poor Dad." I would like to look at the four most interesting films among the new releases: Bergman's "Persona," "Marat Sade," "The War Game" and Losey's "Accident."

Persona

"Persona" represents a further development in Bergman's growing mastery of the film, and is undoubtedly his finest production to date. I wonder what the adulators of his earlier work make of the last three Bergman films shown in New Zealand? For with these works ("Through a Glass Darkly," "The Silence" and "Persona"), Bergman leaves behind his pretentious adolescent ponderings on the problems of religion and the mystery of life, and has begun to deal with real problems concerning people's relations with each other.

In doing this, he has pared down the elements of his films to a great degree: in "The Silence," there were virtually two characters, and in "Persona," only one of the two women speaks. He has also discarded the trite symbolism of the early films, relying more on skilled lighting and an exceptional use of dialogue, thus gaining in effectiveness.

As in "The Silence," the central issue of "Persona" is human communication. Whereas the characters of "The Silence" were marooned in a foreign land whose language was strange to them, the actress in this film refuses to speak to anyone. The effect of this silence on her nurse forms the core of the film, which can be viewed in one light as "the education of Alma," who is seen in most ways to be a less stable person than her "patient." Yet it is part of Bergman's achievement that we are able, through a monologue, to discover a great deal about the other protagonist.

The film works in moods, and particular interactions, rather than through a definable plot, and I agree with critics who claim that emphasising the plot leads to a distorted view of "Persona." This is certainly one of the finest films of our age, and it is a pity it won't be seen by many people in this country.

Accident

By contrast, the latest film by Joseph Losey proved a great disappointment. From the maker of "The Concrete Jungle," "The Damned" and "The Servant," one expects more than a banal sordid little tale artlessly told. But unfortunately, "Accident" is precisely this.

The combined talents of Losey, Pinter, Bogarde and Baker were not enough to prevent the poor material of "Accident" looking trite and mediocre on the screen. Filming it in colour may allay the pain a little, but it doesn't disguise the emptiness.

One gathers that the effect of the film is intended to be that of a wry tragedy, but the result is a pastiche. All the players are fine — Bogarde and Baker as university lecturers, Vivien Merchant as Bogarde's wife, and Jacqueline Sassard as his student — but they are given nothing of moment to do. They drift through this dull tale of adultery and intrigue, no doubt as uncomfortable as the audience. Pinter's dialogue is a self-parody, which never equals the penetrating wit of "The Servant" or "The Pumpkin Eater."

Marat-sade

Peter Brook's amazing film of "Marat-Sade" was the most impressive Festival offering. In every way, this is a brilliant and devastating film. Its form, of a play within a play, is subtly used to make us the audience directly witnessing the performance in the asylum: thereby making its address straight to us. By drastically over-shooting (about 100,000 feet of film), Brook was able to select only the finest shots for retention in the finished product; thus the photography,

much of it handheld, has a wonderful sense of movement and light.

It is all the more impressive that the film is so packed with visual interest, considering the very confined space of the set. Brook managed never to go outside this set, even in such a scene as "Marat's nightmare," where perhaps it would have been permissible. His use of the big lighted window, and his sparing use of bright colours, make the film most attractive to watch.

There is a conscious attempt not to load the argument between Marat and de Sade either way. Whenever we may be growing sympathetic to one side, there is something to counterbalance and alienate our sympathy. "Marat-Sade" is not a propaganda piece, but an effort to provoke thought. The bizarre framework somehow facilitates the examination of a serious political question — when is a revolution justified, and how can one prevent the corruption of its aims?

So fine is the text, we are always gripped, even in scenes involving long speeches with no movement of the camera (like the memorable speech by Marat). The playing by the Royal Shakespeare Company is of a superb standard, and the sum effect is a rewarding, if sometimes exhausting cinematic experience.

The War Game

The achievement of Peter Watkins' TV film, "The War Game" is in dramatising the most significant social event of the twentieth century — the possibility of nuclear war — basing his documentary on factual evidence from Hiroshima, Germany in the Second World War, and American and other tests. He has included not only the physical consequences of such a war, in terms of death, radiation sickness, burning and blinding; but also the possible human changes, such as hunger riots, irreversible shock and neuroses, and the consequences of a drastic lack of adequate medical facilities.

All this, seen on the film or TV screen, is all too real, and has a chilling effect on the viewer. One comes out of "The War Game" benumbed and disturbed, having had an unpleasant possible reality brought into consciousness, after successfully repressing it for so long.

Despite a few irrelevancies (Mr Watkins seems to have a particular grudge against religion), and the occasional glimpse of the sledgehammer technique which ruined "Privilege," "The War Game" comes over as a painful and effective cry of protest at the lunatic policies which have brought Britain to the edge of disaster should a nuclear attack occur.

His intercutting of interviews and comments from many spheres is a fine idea, and it works well. One cannot help feeling that it would have worked even better on TV, and it's a pity we couldn't see it in that form — but then, we must be grateful for small mercies.

The "Taming of the Shrew"

The "Taming of the Shrew" is the most enjoyable Shakespearean adaptation I have seen. The use of purely cinematic resources is all on the credit side. The sets, decor and costumes are fine; put together, they give the same effect as banquet scenes by all the Venetian painters you can think of. The colour, with concentration on a combination of gold, reds and browns, manages (mostly) to avoid looking dusty and does succeed in conveying the desired impression of richness and earthiness.

On the whole, the general impression of the film is visual, with the camera dwelling lovingly on the flashing eyes of Elizabeth and the flashing smile of Burton. Which is probably just as well, since Miss Taylor's Shakespearean recitation struck me as being strictly primary school. Apart from that, both the principals delivered excellent performances, though I suspect that the roles called for sheer robustness and energy rather than dramatic depth.

—SF

THEATRE WORKSHOP:

New vitality in theatre

—by Russell Haley

In a previous article I bemoaned the lack of vitality here in Auckland of theatre in general, and Workshop Theatre in particular. Recent developments have considerably mollified my fears.

The Mercury Studio has announced that its workshop projects are to get underway in mid April. A membership fee of \$1 will allow the enthusiast to participate actively in projects related to the main stage ventures. Brecht's *Caucasian Chalk Circle*, Ionesco's *Rhinoceros*, and a "Living Newspaper" will be the major workshop events in the Mercury Studio till the end of this season. There is an opportunity here for students and staff to become actively engaged in a large undertaking — in fact Sebastian Black of the English Department will be providing drive and direction for the Brecht project.

The terrified fascination which we have in observing Beckett's involved swoop towards silence will be admirably evoked in the University Theatre Workshop's presentation on April 26 of Beckett's *Act without Words II* and the same author's *Come and Go*. Riemke Ensing, also of the English Department, will produce *Come and Go* and Tony Mitchell is to produce both the Beckett mime and Rene de Obaldia's *Edward and Agrippina*. The latter play, a pataphysical tour de farce reminiscent of Ionesco's *The Lesson* will provide an amusing counterweight to the sparse intensity of *Come and Go*.

The University Theatre Workshop will round out their evening

(in the Main Hall) with readings from Ferlinghetti's poetry. Student support of this venture is vital if a reputation for iconoclastic theatre activity is to be established on campus. This same group is also scheduled to present a dramatised version of Kafka's *In the Penal Settlement* in a miniature festival later in the year.

Central Theatre at Remuera will open their season of Sunday night experimental projects on May 26 with a rehearsed reading of *The All Night Bicycle Shop* by Russell Haley. It is hoped to mount a full production of this play during the "Young Aucklanders in the Arts 1967-68" Festival mentioned above.

This Arts Festival 1967-68 is being sponsored by the ASCM and should provide a nice study in artistic contrasts — the ASCM programme will include recent compositions by four young composers — Jack Body, Noel Sanders, David Shead, and Robin Maconie. Four poets will be reading their works and the festival will also include an exhibition of paintings.

This brief survey of workshop activities will, I hope, quell any doubts as to the vitality of live theatre and the arts here in Auckland.

Further information on these activities can be obtained from: Jack Body ("Arts 1967-68," ISCM), phone 43-200.

Riemke Ensing (University Theatre Workshop), phone 48-850, extn 15. Mercury Studio, phone 48-224. Central Theatre, phone 52-392.

CLUB NEWS

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

"The Naughty Elizabethans" doesn't really sound like annual general meeting fare, but this was the title of a talk given by Mr M. A. R. Graves, a senior lecturer of the history department at the recent Historical Society annual general meeting. He described an age where excessiveness—in mode of dress, in spending habits, and in amorous pursuits—was the sign of a gentleman and social acceptability.

Primary school concepts of the Elizabethan era as a period of chivalry were somewhat undermined by the tale of a gentleman who bit off a large proportion of his antagonist's nose—and calmly walked off with it in his purse. The position of the puritans in the period was examined. Some emphasis was placed on such things as their horrified reaction to the theatre, and the more petty aspects of these men's beliefs and attitudes were brought out—an already shaky relationship with the Queen was not much helped by their insistently scolding her for swearing. In spite of the generally exuberant tone of the talk, the importance and value of the Puritan influence was stressed.

Historical Society is by no means confined to budding historians—nonhistory students would have gained as much interest and enjoyment from this talk as the keenest history student.

CHESS CLUB

A.U. Chess Club seems to be a thriving institution this year. It meets every Tuesday night at 7 p.m., when chess tuition is given to novices, and rounds are held for the club championship.

An interesting new activity this year will be the game "Go." Chess club's Chris Evans explains this game—"This is the oldest surviving game in history. Invented in 2255 BC by the Chinese Emperor Shun, it was originally known as Wei-Chi or I-Go, but in AD 754 it was introduced into Japan where it became Go as we know now it. A game closely resembling war, Go is played on a board comprising 19 horizontal and 19 vertical lines. The men are placed at the intersections of these lines, the idea being to surround territory and capture men. Outflanking manoeuvres of great depth take place and the game abounds in subtle traps."

Sounds like it could be quite challenging.

CANOE CLUB

"8.30" the notice said, so we turned up at 9. The action was rolling like a slow-motion movie, however, so we joined the line of sea-gazers hunched along the wall and started waiting. Mild hubbub eventually included us all, the canoes were in the water, and those who knew what to do slid off with smooth rhythm leaving us raw beginners to labour after them.

Brown's Island reflects the colour of its name. It has a landscape of dead grass, hardy trees and rocky bays. There's no fresh water, no permission to camp, and if you want to be private, well, there are plenty of hardy trees.

Canoe club members have perfected the art of standing around. Give them a cross-word puzzle drawn in the sand, a box of apples, or a campfire and immediately there they are, all standing. That lark having worn a bit thin, the enthusiasts manned the canoes and took off to Motiue, leaving the battered stragglers to soak up the sun in among all the gear.

Tea was a long process. The scarcity of billies in proportion to food meant a first course of pea and pud with polonies following at a

later date . . . the ambitious idea of dessert being abandoned as darkness fell over the land.

Tents were put up rather surreptitiously and we all lounged cosily around the campfire with limited supplies of wine and women (but plenty of song) . . . the surplus of males vying for preference from a few exultant females.

Breakfast the next day was thick porridge and whatever one could find to embellish it with. Most settled for dried milk-powder and treacle . . . stirred vigorously and downed without analysis. Some of the more scientific bods took the opportunity to use breakfast provisions for elaborate experiments on the eating habits of local gulls.

The island was duly explored by those who preferred to stagger up cliffs rather than circumnavigate the canoe club way; but other than a herd of stampeding steers, an aggressive wild turkey and smuggler-type fishermen there was none of the allure of a Robinson Crusoe hideaway . . .

I can only conclude by saying that this freshers' trip was a hit with all who came. Those who did not fulfil their obligations by turning up or even bothering to say so . . . although dampening the original spirit of excitement did not succeed in ruining a terrific weekend. In fact we and the gulls plus other wild creatures fared well on the extra provisions thus available.

For the information of those interested in furthering contact with Canoe club the new president is Selwyn Roper (ph. 576-856), and the committee: Graham Body, Anne Pilcher and Keith.

PARLEZ-VOUS?

The Modern Languages Council has decided that the time is ripe for the formation of a French Club in its own right. A committee has been formed with Robin Coop as chairman and a programme has been worked out. A poll of interests has shown that informal evenings where students can talk in French or about French are popular — these will be organised. Workshop plays and a play for Arts Festival later this year are also planned. On Bastille Day the club hopes to put on a big fun evening of entertainment, refreshments, and dancing on the lines of these done by the German, Spanish and Italian clubs last year.

These things, along with music evenings and anything else that the committee can think of are intended to give extra interest and enjoyment to the study of French. The club hopes that their programme will be of interest to students who do not take French as well as to the — how shall we say — elite.

FOLK SOCIETY

This year Folk Society looks like being one of the largest clubs on campus. During orientation fortnight two excellent concerts were held, and a wide variety of musical talent was shown.

Folk Society has produced some good artists from within the university; it also invites other local artists, many of whom are patriots of the Wynyard Tavern Folk Club. Two of the most popular artists to appear have been Roger Giles and John Sutherland. Roger Giles sings unaccompanied in a broad "north country" accent, giving a warm rendering of traditional British folk songs such as "Begger Man," while John Sutherland shows his talent in such guitar pieces as "Angie." The highlight of the second concert was the "Mad Dog, Jug, Juke and Washboard Band" who created a sensation with wild renderings of "Jug Band Music," using such instruments as jugs, horns and a tea chest bass.

The next folk hootenanny is on April 9, in the physics lecture theatre. For those wanting folk

instruction there are regular Wednesday night workshops.

The major folk event of the year is the "Banjo Pickers' Convention" to be held in Hamilton at Easter—a large emigration of Auckland University Folk Society seems likely to occur at this time.

SKI CLUB

This season Ski club should be operating from its new lodge in the Ruapehu alpine village. The lodge is being built almost entirely by members and now that varsity has started, construction is in full swing with parties of a dozen or so going to the mountain every weekend. The shell of the building is virtually complete, and from now on all work will be inside.

When the lodge is finished it will be one of the more luxurious on the mountain, and it will certainly be one of the most eye-catching. Strongly designed in natural cedar by a student architect, it looms above you as you drive up the Bruce road.

This year the club will be running twice as many trips as in past years, because they are no longer sharing accommodation with Vic. Ski club. Combine this with the spectacular improvements in the mountain facilities since last year, and all that is needed for a swinging season is some snow!

RADIO CLUB

The A.U. Radio Club is swinging into action this year after many years of near stagnation. The commencement last year of an ambitious satellite tracking project has fired much enthusiasm among the members and with willing help, the project is starting to gain momentum and the club has been building equipment for use out at Ardmore where rooms have been provided by Radio Research.

An OSCAR (Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio) package is due for launching in a month or so, and it is hoped to monitor telemetry from this satellite as it passes over New Zealand on its path.

Many other activities are planned for 1968, perhaps culminating in an all out effort to snatch first place in the N.Z.A.R.T. national field day to be held in early 1969. The club is at the moment, searching for new, and they hope, sumptuous club rooms within the radius of the University, as their present rooms are due to be turned into a parking lot within a week or two.

If enough interested persons and members of the club make their wishes known, the club is willing to run visits to places of interest as far as electronics is concerned, and run film evenings showing what electronics films they can locate. This can only be done if there is sufficient support.

The club has a strong team of leaders who keep in close touch with the Physics and Radio Physics departments. The committee is hoping, this year, for significant improvements in the strength and activities of the club, so perhaps we will hear more of the A.U. Radio Club in 1968, and in the following years.

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COSMONAUTICAL VIEW OF THE COSMOPOLIS

*cybernation of a city
Vacuum splattered on the landscape
the city's printed circuits;
subroutined commercial functions
nucleated in highrise office blocks,
coteries of intercommunicating
networks in centralised clusters
with a functional redundancy
determined by urban development
and the industrial/commercial
feedback, maintain essential
services.*

*A population;
individuals,
a sexual dichotomy
of binary digits
in an arbitrarily
stratified
social continuum
domiciled in suburbs
commutes daily.*

*Pulsed in random sequence
along the conducting networks
of an interlocking transit system,
free flow traffic patterns
modulated to avoid congestion
and ensure a programmed
residential/occupational
population interchange.*

*Summated
the random choices
of individuals
involved
in transient
human activities,
evolving
a structural form
entailing
spatial entity
construed
as the URBAN COMPLEX.*

—L. S. W. Duncan

Craccum Special Supplement

compiled by
RAY NAIRN
photographs by
MAX OETTLI

THE CITY

"The physical form of a city has a sensuous impact that profoundly conditions the lives of its people."

—Kevin Lynch

Whether you have lived in Auckland or have only come here to study, you are at present benefitting from the development of a city. The Auckland University did not come about just because Auckland developed; but it is generally true that universities have required the existence of a city to support such a "literate elite." Since this is so we ought to know more about cities in general and our own in particular.

Cities apparently started to arise out of the rural communities about 5500 years ago, this development was intimately related to that of technology; better cropping meant more food, this meant more people, meaning more specialisation, and this meant more likelihood of further developments. Writing and commerce are vital links in this process, but it was not until the Industrial Revolution produced the massive demand for labour that the large aggregations really began. In last year's Winter Lectures Professor Bogle pointed out the fact that in a twelve year period toward the end of last century the technology required for a modern city was developed; telephone, skyscraper, incandescent lamp, electric tram, underground railway, motorcar, and electric lift. These and their

successors are why some writers talk of the city as a modern phenomenon.

A modern city is more easily decried than accurately described; various models have been tried; an organism, a kaleidoscope, a machine, but none do full justice to the variety of a city. This variety is the most important thing a city has to offer, living here we have a much greater choice; entertainment, education, employment, friends and acquaintances. We can be, within fairly wide limits, as lazy or industrious, as social or retiring as we wish; in a city far more than any smaller town you are who you want to be. However this is not without its drawbacks, people can be lonelier, less educated, and more debased in a city but it depends on the society which is most likely to occur. The greater freedom is, as they say in patriotic services, only maintained by a responsible people.

The purpose of this supplement is not to solve problems, nor even to state them, but to try to give expression to the multifaceted character of the city. The future city will be neither the malignant man-corrupter of the Victorian imagery nor the City of God, it will be just what we make it or let become.

—R. G. Nairn

Let two images drawn from the physical setting of technopolis suggest the elements of its social shape . . . The first is the switchboard, the key to communication in the city. . . The next is the highway cloverleaf, the image of simultaneous mobility in many different directions.

—Harvey Cox, "The Secular City".

. . . both anonymity and mobility contribute to the sustenance of human life in the city rather than detracting from it, . . . they are indispensable modes of existence in the urban setting.

—Harvey Cox, "The Secular City".



new freedom...

Detractors of the city and urban life often focus their attacks on two features especially — anonymity and mobility. They depict urban man as faceless in the crowd, rushing hither and thither, or drifting aimlessly to and fro on an impersonal tide. But anonymity and mobility are not necessarily evils; within urban culture they are both necessary and advantageous; though, as with any increase of freedom, they bring increased possibilities for misuse and new requirements in responsible choice.

In a small town or village environment, it is not only possible, but inevitable, that a man will be known by the other members of his society, and know them. His friends and acquaintances are provided by availability and proximity, and he must himself fit into the socio/ecological niche which the environment makes available to him. But let him move to the city and the whole pattern of life is necessarily changed. To begin with, the number of people involved is comparatively enormous, and the number of contacts which he may make in a single day is potentially far greater than in the same small-town day. The number of possible friends provided by availability and prox-

imity is large enough not only to give, but to require choice. The friendships which he chooses need a protection here; for depth of relationship and intimacy of friendship require time and attention, time and attention which can easily be dissipated among a host of trivial and superficial acquaintances. The protection for his chosen friendships is anonymity. His other contacts are maintained on a level of functional relationship. In the village, roles tended to overlap, for example the roles of grocer and friend might mean that a visit to the general store meant also half an hour's gossip. In the city, the grocer's role is simply that, and a visit to him means a trip to buy groceries, with perhaps a courteous exchange over the counter in the course of business — for there is no need to confuse anonymity with coldness. Urban man must preserve anonymity in his public life in order to protect his private life. His anonymity also frees him by making him more mobile, for instance in the matter of jobs. In the small town, he is known and placed partly by his, and his father's jobs. In the city, he can undertake whatever he chooses, without preconceptions about him;

and only his ability to perform the job is in question.

Mobility is another of the great urban freedoms, both mobility of jobs and status, and simple physical mobility. Because large aggregations of people are able to sustain public transport, a city dweller has far greater choice in many areas. He has choice in relating where he lives to where he works, in making friends who live in other suburbs, selecting from a wide range of cinemas and restaurants, and so on. Once the initial move has been made, people tend to remain mobile, for they have a more portable way of life. This means that urban man is far readier to change jobs and move house as the opportunity arises than his small-town counterpart. Modern technology and industry is largely dependent on this mobility. Developments render jobs obsolescent, so that men need to accept re-training, job shift and so on; and most promotion systems are based on movements within larger organisations. For the majority, these moves mean socio-economic improvement. The man who is well off where he is, is unlikely to welcome change, but for the less suited, mobility represents opportunity.

—Mitzi Nairn

... new bondage

It is not alone a problem of age, as increasingly world wide the pressures of urban society — its competitiveness and human remoteness — are contributing to the condition of family breakdown, and the earlier emergence of the same continuing patterns. It is possible in Auckland to see something of this beginning to manifest itself at the teen stage, while there are many in their twenties and thirties for whom, because of the factors present in their history and personality, the possibility of future sustained employment and a belonging in society are remote. In a simpler society and in many of this country's smaller populations these potential casualties could be contained. The emergence of a crowded and impersonal urban society forces them to the place where they become too easily its forgotten members.

It can be affirmed that this condition is inevitable in the growth of population, and that it is reasonable to anticipate a larger emergence of transients and isolates because of the greater number with inherent deficiencies in personality structure. It remains, however, clear that with urbanisation comes depersonalising and an insensitivity to the need of those who for various reasons remain outside the stream of a city's life. Lewis Mumford points to the inescapable when he writes that undergirding a city's growth — its essential is its people, whose needs require to be understood and met intelligently in each area of its life.

—Written for Craccum by an Auckland Social Worker



Along with the rapid development of a metropolis, there must be the recognition that rapidity of economic and social change is accompanied by other factors which impinge strongly on human resources and growth. Urban growth is accompanied by social casualties, and these must be recognised, understood and confronted in a developing urban society. The lack of identification and belonging which emerges more clearly for many people with the growth of the city creates an area within which it is made difficult for a section of its population to function effectively and they become disjoined from the mainstream of its life. Frequently a contributing factor lies in the earlier breakdown of family and the consequent emergence of forms of emotional deprivation, aspects of maladjustment and mental retardation. These earlier limitations, which in many cases can be held in an acceptable group, tend in a more competitive and impersonal urban setting to become accentuated and lead to forms of isolation and breakdown. Frequently these people are found in rooms in the central deteriorating areas of cities, where the cheaper rentals and poorer living conditions enable them to exist precariously. In Auckland, as in any city of comparable or larger size, their existence is clearly evident by a quick look in the streets bordering the centre of the city. In many of them a marginal employment is maintained in prosperous conditions, yet they remain often the marginally employable, with a rapid mobility from one job to another. As a group they are the first casualties in a time of unemployment and when this situation does arise there are invariably no

MIGRANT COMMUNITIES IN AUCKLAND

By KAMALA JACKSON

The statistics concerning Polynesian migration in Auckland are startling:

1. *Within the boundaries of urban Auckland is the greatest concentration of Polynesians in the world.* The Department of Maori and Island Affairs estimated in 1966 that there were 80,000 Maori settlers in Auckland. The City Council estimates that there are now 22,000 Pacific Islanders here. There is a total therefore of 100,000 Polynesians in Auckland, just under a fifth of its urban population.

Compare this figure with the following:

All of Samoa has a total population of 116,000 Samoans. There are only 48,000 Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians.

There are fewer than 64,000 Polynesians in French Polynesia. Over 50 per cent of the Maori population live in cities, and Auckland has by far the largest percentage of these.

2. *This influx of Polynesians into Auckland city is recent.* The Maori migration dates from the Second World War, when a large number of Maoris were directed to the cities to work in essential industries to help the war effort. 1950 would be a fair date to mark the upsurge of migrants from the Pacific Islands, the bulk of them having arrived here in the last 10 years.

3. *Twenty Polynesian languages are spoken in Auckland, and hence there are 20 Polynesian groups.* Linguists have isolated 33 separate languages for Polynesians, some of these being as wide apart as English is from French.

4. *New Zealand is the last frontier for Polynesians.* Any other migration must be back to their own islands or across to more densely settled countries such as the U.S.

Seen in this statistical perspective, the size and some of the potency of this immigration is clearly evident.

The newer wave of Pacific Island migrants appears to be following the same patterns and generating the same reactions as were seen and felt in the earlier Maori migration. This being so, it will be instructive to review the first urban shift.

The influx of Maoris to Auckland was deplored as a problem: urban leaders, civic personalities, Maori elders, pakehas, letters to the editor, all expressed concern about poor housing conditions, beer parties, absenteeism, marital instability, crime and delinquency. Conferences, leaders, letters to the editor, editorials, discussed ways of stopping this drift to the cities. To some the solution was to "send them back to their communities." It was generally felt however that the problem of Maori migrants could be solved by cultural assimilation, that is, an assimilation with urban life synonymous with pakeha life and pakeha values and pakeha type organisations.

With hindsight, with some twenty years or more of urbanisation, these premises have been shown to be false for Maori people. It was found that those Maoris who lived for a long time in the urban community, or who were born and bred there, were not in fact alienated from Maori rural society. To quote from Dr Joan Merge's doctoral dissertation, "On



the contrary, they maintained effective social relations with its members, continuing to share certain climactic aspects of their social life and a philosophy of life that was fundamentally the same, they utilised forms of organisation and ceremonial based on those found in the country but adapted to suit their circumstances, and they were explicitly aware of belonging to a wider Maori group."

The Pacific Islanders in their turn are up against the same problems experienced by other migrant groups: housing, employment, education, health, high crime rates. And the host community is showing a similar lack of knowledge in its suggested solutions to the problems.

In order to avoid the more irrational tensions, one needs to be aware of the following points:

1. *Migration is, of course, a world-wide phenomenon and needs to be viewed in this perspective.* People need time to adjust to one another's ways, and time may have to be measured in terms of one or two generations. For example, it took over two generations for Polish, Irish, etc., immigrants to be accepted as "Americans" by the U.S. peoples.

2. *Cultural diversity goes together with the linguistic differences of the Polynesian peoples.* For example, the authority structure among Tongans starts with the notion of a paramount ruler and a hierarchy of

royalty, village heads, political machinery, etc. Niueans are organised solely into extended family units with no authority above family heads, apart from Church leaders and New Zealand Government appointees. There is no justification therefore of treating "Islanders" as a group. To do that is on a par with viewing the French, Italians, British, Irish, Scottish, Danish, White Russians, Latvians, etc., as being one unit . . . and legislating for them as one unit . . . and viewing the actions of a few members of this unit as being typical of all members.

3. *The new migration from a simple society to a complex urban environment with its array of commerce,*

business, transportation, money economy, adjacent housing, different groups-races-social classes, is a frightening experience for any individual or group. Two tendencies operate: both affect the individual and the group. One tendency is to seek out people of one's own group for protection, advice, fellowship, emotional outlets, etc. The other tendency is to try and fit into the wider community for livelihood, money, housing, pleasure, extra companionship. Both tendencies, if they operate in different directions, will create problems for the individual and the group.

(i) A change in the traditional authority structure may result. Leadership will no longer operate in precisely the same manner as in the islands.

(ii) There will be individuals attempts to kick over the traces and break the rules and mores of both worlds.

(iii) The conflicts of living in two worlds will cause nervous breakdown among certain individuals but the majority will cope and be better citizens because they can adjust to two worlds.

4. *The culture of the host community is not in fact superior or better than any other.* Migrants therefore should be allowed to choose the extent to which they will be assimilated. Most Chinese and Indians prefer their ways, their familial organisation, their dietary and cultural ways to those of New Zealand. This cultural diversity can exist alongside a common economic and residential system.

What specific steps can be taken to help the migrant communities to adjust to urban life?

1. Responsible individuals of the various groups could be incorporated into New Zealand institutions and organisations, such as, police, welfare, vocational guidance. Then they would have a stake in the system and not consider it alien.

2. Use should be made of all real and potential leaders by putting them in positions where their influence can be productively employed to help their people and for the good of the whole community.

3. The migrants should be educated much more fully into the ways, laws, customs and mores of New Zealand.

4. The same educational opportunities should be allowed the talented Polynesian as they are the talented Pakeha. At this time a boy with u.e. cannot qualify for a university bursary awarded by the New Zealand Government if he was born in Tonga. This is a peculiar discrepancy considering the generous bursary granted by the government to Malaysian and other students under the Colombo Plan. What is needed is another Colombo Plan for the Pacific.

In conclusion, it seems that with a clearer understanding of each other's ways of life, a deeper insight into the problems of mutual adjustment, and a tactful, sensible handling of these problems, there should be no reason why Auckland in a generation or two, should not be a diverse and harmonious multiracial community.

REVIEW

Cities: a Scientific American book

● "CITIES," a Pelican Original, comprising papers from "Scientific American," September, 1965.

In September, 1965, an issue of the Scientific American was devoted to the city. The 12 articles written for that issue sought to delineate this phenomenon, which is both 5500 years old and as recent as the industrial revolution. In the articles the city as a topic of study is given a history, some specific manifestations and the dimensions of its main problems are described. The reasoning behind this venture can be suggested by the following quotation from the introductions.

"Imagine that the growth of

population and the evolution of technology have urbanised the entire globe — that a single world city covers the usable surface of the earth . . . What could we do to make it more human?"

The original issue of the journal has been reproduced as a book and offers a much wider group of readers the possibility of being at least minimally informed about the city.

The only defect of the book is that the majority of articles are

written from the experience of the American cities. In as much as the problems discussed are applicable to cities in general this does not invalidate their relevance to New Zealand conditions, but it does emphasise that the USA is well ahead, at least in descriptive study, of this important phenomenon.

Such a book cannot answer all the questions but it does provide a very worthwhile introduction to a field about which more people should be well informed.

The modern metropolis provides unprecedented opportunities for education and entertainment. For millions of people it offers new ways of life that seem far more attractive to them than the old ones from which they are breaking away. Nonetheless, the metropolis has begotten problems that are monumental and notorious.

—Kevin Lynch, "Cities" Pelican Original.

SOCIOLOGISTS AND THE CITY

By the year 2000, two-thirds of the world's population will live in cities; the majority of them in very large cities. A concern with the problems of life in the cities then, is inevitable. It is in particular the concern of the sociologist to examine city life and to see how people might best adapt to the particular way of life it requires.

"The city," says Professor D. W. G. Timms, head of the sociology department at A.U., "as it was viewed by mid-19th century writers, was seen as an evil place which gobbled up all that was moral and good in human society; it was seen as the cause of much promiscuity and vice. In the period between 1910-20, however, there grew up a group of empirically-minded sociologists who put a different emphasis upon the city. The Chicago School of Sociology, unlike the 19th century writers saw the city not so much as the generator of social problems as the place in which these problems became most apparent."

It is this latter school which has had the greatest influence on present-day sociology.

"It would be misleading to assume," says Professor Timms, "that the city can be seen as a homogeneous unit. Not only do cities differ greatly between themselves, they also differ considerably within themselves, so although people talk about the problems of 'the city,' it is more meaningful to refer to problems of particular cities or particular areas of the city."

One of the ways in which a sociologist can look at the city is to see how it affects relationships between people. Very generally the discussion can be ordered by dividing the city into three main zones: the zone in transition, the zone of "working men's homes" and suburbia. Professor Timms examined the different ways in which these particular parts of the city affect relationships between individuals.

"The transition zone, an area where there is a high proportion of 'shifting population,' flat dwellers, people with 'rooms,' immigrants, as well as the remnants of the old population, has a number of characteristics and problems peculiar to its

particular structure. These are areas where there is a high rate of serious crime, suicide, mental illness, and a high incidence of TB and communicable diseases of all kinds. The old remnant population has a sense of disorientation and a loss of knowing what to do with life. Many withdraw completely from society," he says.

One of the "institutions" of the transition zone is the rooming house, a large old town house transformed into sets of rooms inhabited by people who know little or nothing about each other. The indifference and unawareness of one's neighbours characteristic of this area could be seen, Professor Timms suggests as a sort of defence mechanism against "close living." There are some advantages in this anonymity—one can choose one's friends, one is not obliged to be on an intimate level of friendship with one's neighbours, one's actions are not limited by "village opinion" and so on. But there are great dangers in this sort of life for some people. People need reference points. Man spends most of his time comparing his ideas and his actions with those of other people and if he cuts himself off from others, then he may easily become disorientated.

While the zone in transition is characterised by a shifting population and anonymity, the "zone of workingmen's homes" tends to be more stable, its main structure being the family unit. It tends therefore to have different problems. It is an area in which the extended family—mother, father, children, grandparents, uncles, cousins, etc.—is particularly important. It is an area in which, for example, the responsibility for the care of children is shared between the children's mother and their grandmother. It is essentially a matriarchal society in which the father may, in the extreme case, be seen as a mere appendage to the family. The problem of this man whose wife doesn't want him around the house becomes particularly acute at about the age of retirement when he has literally nothing to do.

On the surface it would seem that the extended family has advantages—the presence of grandparents older and wiser may be thought

to be beneficial. Occasionally, however, these extended families may be tied not by bonds of love, but by bonds of hatred and of anything-but-healthy dependence. The appeal which the extended family frequently appears to possess for the social worker and the reformer may be little more than a romantic nostalgia for something thought somehow to be typical of the utopian rural society.

Suburbia is an area of the city which since the 1950's has been attacked with some vehemence. There have been outraged pamphlets about the shallowness of life in suburbia and it has been seen as the cause of various neuroses. Professor Timms, commenting on the idea of "suburban neurosis" said that in so far as it exists it is more a general female problem rather than a particular characteristic of the suburb or the housing estate.

It occurs, he says, at two stages in a woman's life. Firstly women

with young children suffer from isolation, they relate to other women not as people but as childminders and bearers. The second main problem time is when the children leave home. There is the feeling that the woman's role in life has been finalised. There is a loss of identity and a sense of worthlessness which comes about at this time. It is among women in these particular circumstances that the most dangerous drug problem exists—those involving the multitude of tranquillizers.

Although "housewife's neurosis" cannot then, be seen as a result of suburbia, there are some ways in which the structures of suburban life causes social relationships in this area to differ from the "close-knit" attitude of the small town and the slum, and the indifference of the zone of transition.

"The suburbs," says Professor Timms, "allow for the existence of a type of relationship which is not

possible in either of these other areas. In the slum area, relationships tend to be primary, intimate; in the transition zone relationships are secondary, as between, say, a customer and a store assistant. The suburb, however, offers the opportunity for the development of a quasi-primary relationship, where there is a generally friendly atmosphere between neighbours, where they can call on each other for help when this is necessary without feeling an obligation to be completely involved in one another's lives all the time. This quasi-primary relationship is in a sense a more efficient sort of relationship for urban man. It seems to be a functional adaptation to life in the city, and not one to be decried by people who assume that small-town, stable-kinship patterns should be transposed to city life."

Report of talk given by Professor Timms, Dept. of Sociology.
—Diane Morcom



THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY the planner and the city

What is this "City?" As an object of study the city is fairly recent; and planners are divided between two theories of its development, one of its naturalistic and unconscious development, and the other stressing more conscious determinants. This

division and uncertainty denies to planning at present a theoretical base to which it can appeal at the more difficult points in the decision-making process. Yet if the city is merely the product of entirely unconscious forces, all

planners can hope to do is to make the environment as pleasant as possible; obviously the mainstream of Town Planning has not accepted this analysis, but makes the attempt to determine these forces and observe the nature of their effects

Within these cities as they developed there were only limited attempts at planning, and the fact that their development was not too disastrous gave rise to the concept of economic and social markets. These markets controlled excesses; if economic development required things that were to the social disadvantage of the people they would resist or otherwise modify it. Such an idea lies behind much of the laissez-faire ideas of planning that are extant in democracies, and even finds a place in some modern planning, but the judgment of history definitely appears to be that a purely economic market is inadequate in its control of those who wish to develop their resources to the detriment of the society as a whole. Such a concept as the market is part of the increasing knowledge of the city as a complex of inter-relations.

Much planning is based on what appear to be sound ideas, until they are put to the test. The type of town planning based on zoning is one example: here the underlying idea is that the important elements in a city are those that we can distinguish as residential, commercial, industrial, etc. It also assumes that by regulating the location of these, and prescribing definite standards for them, that various ills of the city can be prevented or ameliorated.

A similar type of planning was seen in the early attempts to improve what was recognised as the difficulty of new housing developments: the difference between these areas and the older parts of the city was the existence of a centre, the whole constituting a "neighbourhood." The obvious solution was to provide the centre: shops, hotels

and churches were placed in close proximity — and very little happened. It is experiences like this, and the surveys of the consequences of zoning and similar procedures that are demonstrating the very real complexity of the city. The obvious deficiencies have been in the understanding of the social basis much that is visible in the city, and in the consequences of what seemed to be straightforward decisions.

For a planner to be able to advise and plan in a satisfactory manner, he requires two things that are at present lacking. The first is a calculus of economic and social values that he can compare; for example, the value of a park compared with a new road. The other is a deep knowledge of the interactions between people, their economic, physical and social environment.

However, the development of new towns, not all of which fail to produce a satisfactory environment even if they don't resemble these that developed under "market" influences, does indicate that planning of a sort is possible. If this is so, then there is no reason to prevent the planned development of the established cities if the residents actually want such planning.

Town planning in New Zealand, as in several other countries, suffers for its past, in that it is seen as either a restrictive and unrealistic nuisance, or a menacing power seeking to redevelop areas in which people are living happily. These images probably derive from the application of inadequate types of planning, and it is necessary to give some description of these to

continued next page



appreciate the changes that have occurred in town planning recently.

Blueprint planning, both as a minutely detailed specification of physical development, and as an overarching urban development plan that details the utopia and the means to reach it have been largely found inadequate. This type of planning has been criticised for being too simple for the complexity of the city, and because knowledge is not available to enable detailed planning of the path to any goal; to say nothing of the lack of a common goal. It is doubtful that such a complete knowledge will ever be achieved that planners can produce a plan of which they can say with complete certainty that this will produce this required end. Whether it is habit or public demand that causes the continuation of this form of planning, is not known; but it can be considered as an exercise in futility in as much as the planner knows that the plan will only be considered, but not executed. Perhaps it represents a less costly means for the public to absolve themselves from doing anything about the problems the plan is meant to solve in that they can consider the matter to be "in hand."

Prettyping up cities does not warrant the title of town planning, although this does come close to some concepts of its function. Such palliatives as hiding physical faults behind out of place trees does not solve anything, and may heighten the confusion of the city. Planning land use or zoning as described before is very familiar in New Zealand and we have reaped some of the ills of trying to plan development by controlling the physical aspects of the environment, even with the highest



economic and social motives. The social and economic consequences are probably worse than the problem that the zoning was meant to solve.

"Slums" provided another excellent example of further planning by control of the physical environment. They are in fact a social and economic phenomenon, and can

really only be cured by making some effort to ameliorate their causes. However, the usual procedure once an area has been defined as a slum, i.e. as housing below the minimum standards accepted by the society, is that the authority declares it a redevelopment area, the dwellers are moved out, and better structures built, and

because of prices, inhabited by different people. The city then experiences the economic devaluation of another area, and the continuing ill of a slum. While in New Zealand this has not been very marked because there has been less interest in such redevelopment, the experience of America shows that it is not an exaggeration, and it is a very real example of the way in which mere physical control is unable to solve the problems.

What is town planning going to be if it is not a blueprint or a zoning ordinance? The newer views of town planning can perhaps be most easily described if we take a three dimensional maze built into a

Between 1945 and 1963 the proportion of New Zealand's population classed as urban—that is, the ratio between urban and rural residents—changed hardly at all (from 61.3 per cent to 63.6 per cent) but the urban population increased by 50 per cent.

—Kingsley Davis, "Cities" Pelican Original.

many-storeyed building. Given that such a maze has a goal, the ideal city, as defined and periodically redefined by the common consent of the residents, then the planners are those who as they wander around write the marks on walls and doors that enable people to have some chance of finding the goal without returning to "Go" too often. In this light the past failures are not wholly to be deprecated, for they have shown what does not work, they have indicated the importance of variables that had not been considered. They can be regarded as expensive and rather haphazard experiments in social structuring, and without them we would be badly off in terms of what we know about the city and its people. This model of town planning is working on a "feedback" from its past efforts, ideally the amount of feedback from each person increases as the knowledge of the underlying variables is increased by experience, sociology, and economics. It also requires a greater readiness for citizens to express themselves about the adequacies or inadequacies that exist, for this is a major source of information for the planner. It is such planning that is becoming the major force in city shaping — A report of a talk given by Mr M. B. Pritchard, lecturer in town planning.

R. G. Hair



AMERICAN CITIES

One of the most striking features of American development since the 19th century has been the mushrooming of its cities. At the turn of the century the population of New York was one million—today it is nine million; similarly Chicago has grown from a population of 4000 in 1860 to 3.8 million in 1968. In fact virtually all American cities have exhibited a spectacular growth rate and all have accordingly been faced with acute problems in providing adequate social and economic conditions.

Moreover the problems are made more difficult to solve by the character of the early development of American cities. Nearly all have grown up around ports, and in the early days of their development they acted mainly as funnels through which new immigrants passed, living there for a few years at the bottom rung of the social ladder before acquiring the means to move out west. For this reason the cities have lacked a solid core of permanent inhabitants, and the legacy of this may be seen today in the haphazard growth of the cities, with large numbers of tenement houses and little evidence of proper planning.

A change occurred by the turn of the century, when the frontier was virtually closed. Accordingly new immigrants no longer moved out as soon as they could, but tended to

remain in the cities, which grew rapidly from this time.

From the First World War a new factor entered, when Negroes first began to immigrate to the cities on a large scale, assisted by various federal schemes. This tended to tail off in the post-war years but became pronounced again during the depression. Today in New York there are 1.5 million Negroes concentrated in and around the Harlem area—that is, there are more Negroes in New York city than in any single southern state. In Chicago, too, there are over a million Negroes.

Yet another complication is caused by the continuing immigration of Puerto Ricans to cities—today there are even more Puerto Ricans than Negroes in New York, crammed mainly into the area south and west of Harlem, and together with Negroes, Puerto Ricans comprise one third of the total population of New York. Since these tend to be low-income groups, this reduces the taxable population of the city and has contributed to the deterioration of inner city services and public utilities, especially schools.

The Negro population of Washington DC comprises 70 per cent of the total, in Detroit 35.40 per cent, and in Newark 58 per cent, and it is in cities such as these that the physical decline is most marked.

There is overcrowding in homes on account of the population density, and in the Negro ghettos the unemployment rate for able-bodied Negro males is between 8 per cent and 14 per cent. Even those in employment are generally in unskilled and poorly paid jobs, usually unionised. As yet there are no signs that the wage gap between Negroes and whites is decreasing—in fact the general trend is for it to be widening.

All these are factors contributing to the breakdown of family life in the ghettos. Nearly one quarter of all Negro women in the cities are divorced or separated and the illegitimacy rate is high. Since it is often easier for women to get jobs in the city than men, the pressure on the man is great and they find it difficult to maintain respect in the family if they are unemployed. Thus the woman tends to be the focal point of the home, while the father may easily feel peripheral, and if unemployed, a plain drag on the family. The pressures imposed on the mother, too, are liable to produce alcoholism and other symptoms of nervous strain.

Even the schools are grossly overcrowded and becoming increasingly chaotic. Schools which formerly had high prestige—such as Dunbar High School in Washington—have shown a drastic decline in academic standards, compounded of

The only elegant solutions to urbanisation so far are those of the ants and the bees. Their solutions are possible because the creatures are so simple.

Professor Bogle, Winter Lectures 1967.

For perhaps the first time in history we have the means of producing an enjoyable environment for everyone. It need not be saved for vacations but can be achieved in the world into which we wake every day.

—Kevin Lynch, "Cities" Pelican Original

all the problems of the city area. So from birth children are trapped in a vicious circle, in which they easily pick up habits of petty theft and truancy, leave school early, obtain unskilled jobs, marry early, and thus perpetuate the whole system.

Having outlined the problems, it is now necessary to examine what is being done to solve them. In America the whole problem of the ghettos has recently attracted attention as a byproduct of civil rights, and the poverty programme begun three years ago has had some success. In Washington a scheme known as Operation Headstart has tried to cope with problems of pre-school children from broken homes or homes where mothers work. The results have been extremely good, but the whole thing collapses when after the age of six the children enter school and slip back once more. Daycare Centres started in Washington have had similar success.

However the whole programme is hamstrung by lack of funds. At present 2.5 billion dollars is the annual grant from the federal government, but it is estimated that 12-15 billion dollars would be

Urbanisation means a structure of common life in which diversity and the disintegration of tradition are paramount. It means a type of impersonality in which functional relationships multiply. It means that a degree of tolerance and anonymity replace traditional moral sanctions and long-term acquaintanceships.

—Harvey Cox, "The Secular City".

needed to mount a blitz attack on the problem. With the drain on national funds caused by the Vietnam war, there is no possibility of this amount being granted. The only alternative would be a staggering increase in taxes, and it is hard to see how this would be passed as it runs counter to the ingrained American ideal of "help yourself." An example of the reluctance of the federal government to intervene was the Rat Control Bill introduced last year. Although the problem is acute (there are more rats in Harlem than people in USA), the bill was laughed out of the house and eventually only a severely emasculated version was passed.

So an immediate solution to the problem of American cities does not seem in sight, and consequently it is to be expected that disturbances will continue. In fact, the conditions at present in places such as the southern side of Chicago suggest that flare-ups may occur "which will make Detroit look like a Sunday school picnic."

Report of a talk given by Dr M. Bassett, Senior Lecturer in History, J.P.

COMMENT

STUDENT UNION

While many important people are still saying a lot of important things in praise of our new student union building, I should like to hop in and have the dubious honour of being first in with some light criticism.

Probably the most worrisome aspect of the whole complex is the new student graduate club — a misnomer if ever there was one. There are approximately 7000 students at A.U. Of these we learn that only those who are graduates or over 21 can even seek entry. Of those who qualify for entrance there will be some whose financial resources won't permit the \$10 or \$20 membership fee. We also hear that membership will be limited to something around 1000 (the exact figure escapes me). So we see that of the students, actually at the varsity this year, only a small proportion will be able to use the club — and this after paying \$16 in S.A. fees. Considering that the club occupies approximately 1/3 of the total space in the cafeteria building itself the actual number of students permitted up there seems very disproportionate indeed to the space allocated.

Arguments for are numerous. Phrases like "a closer relationship twist students and public," "a meeting place for graduates and friends," pop up everywhere. If graduates and friends must get

together to better relationships between the business world and university body then why do they need 1/3 of the cafeteria space to do so? Why not get all the affluent business men together and build a club for this purpose somewhere else? May I suggest that this so-called club doesn't reflect student interest at all — but graduate interest. Membership will give one more rung up the ladder of social success which all fresh varsity graduates starting out in businesses, etc., are looking for.

R. B. Backhouse.

SCIENTISTS CREATE LIFE IN A TEST-TUBE?

This was a headline in many newspapers last December without the question mark, but it is not in fact what the two scientists, Kornberg and Goulian, actually claimed to have done. What they did achieve was to synthesise a biologically active copy of the DNA (deoxy-ribonucleic acid) or genetic material of a bacterial virus. (A virus consists of a core of genetic material, surrounded by a protein sheath. In viruses infecting animals and bacteria the genetic material is DNA; in plant viruses it is ribonucleic acid [RNA]. All higher organisms have DNA as their genetic material).

In performing this synthesis Goulian and Kornberg had to use two substances found only in living cells. DNA polymerase—the enzyme catalysing the synthesis of DNA—and DNA itself, to provide a template for copying.

Earlier attempts by scientists to make new DNA artificially had always given rise to an inactive product, because the polymerase enzyme had always been contaminated with the enzymes which cause breakage in DNA molecules. Kornberg and Goulian were able to produce biologically active DNA. The fact that their product was a normal viral DNA was shown by injecting bacterial cells with it. This

production of active DNA artificially is an important achievement, but it is not the creation of life.
—Ellen M. Faed
Cell Biology

BOOK PRICES

This year I specified four books for two of my classes because first, they were the best books for the material that I desired to cover and second, from my knowledge of the U.S. published price it did not seem as if they would be inordinately expensive for the information contained. I am absolutely staggered and appalled at the price that the student bookstore is demanding for these volumes. Let me give you a comparison of the respective prices in N.Z. dollars.

Book	U.S. Retail Price	Student Bookstore
a	\$9.40	\$13.85
b	\$9.80	\$15.00
c	\$12.45	\$17.95
d	\$13.20	\$19.20

The customs department has informed me that there is no duty or sales tax on text books and I am reliably informed that bookstores obtain approximately 1/3 off when purchasing from the publisher. If we make the generous allowance of 50 cents postage it is a simple matter to figure that the bookstore is adding greater than 100 per cent on cost. Or looking at it another way, the Auckland student is being asked to pay 50 per cent more for books than his American counterpart. For a business which has 7000 assured clients and sole knowledge of the required textbooks and class number estimates I am inclined to think this is displaying a rather grasping attitude. However, I am not going to cavil at the Students' Association exploiting the students; what is upsetting is that I do not feel that I can honestly require my students to purchase the best available books when I know they will be taken to the cleaners when they purchase them.

One further point I feel is worth mentioning. If we assume that the



Students' Association President was accurately reported in stating that he was satisfied the bookstore was losing money on certain volumes post devaluation then we can infer from the above cost comparison that the bookstore is not being run as efficiently as it may.

BIO LIBRARY

I do not know from what source Ellen Faed obtained her incorrect and misleading information about the designed function of the Biological Sciences Library. As the one primarily responsible for securing approval for the biology library and as chairman of the biology block building committee, and as a former member of the university library committee, I can assure everyone that the Biological Sciences Library was not designed as a research library solely for the use of research students. It was designed as an integral part of the main library to meet the needs of all biology students, especially those

from stage II onward. The seating accommodation was designed as much for undergraduate useage as for graduate, and biology research students cannot claim any special priorities not available to research students in other faculties using the main library.

In practice biology research students do have a privilege not enjoyed in the main library, namely access by key after 5 p.m. when the library has been officially closed and undergraduates are excluded.

Cell biology research students have enjoyed for the past five years what has been effectively a research library. Now that the department has come in to rub shoulders with large teaching departments, the research students will of necessity have to reorientate their ideas and thinking about library useage.

I hope that stage II and III biology students will not stop using the library as a result of Miss Faed's letter.

V. J. Chapman
Professor of Botany.

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UNI. CLUB

The restrictions imposed by the Licensing Commission on the university club are such that I am left wondering whether it has any valid claim to space in the new Student Union.

Consider these points:—

1. Membership is restricted to 1500 — 1100 members have been accepted. The club has 300 applications for membership. Since the commission is unlikely to review the membership portion for three years, about 33 of the 250, usually graduation students, will be accepted, and this only for three years. Only a substantial mortality rate will change this.
2. The club will become as exclusive as any in the world. But whereas, overseas, money for building such exclusive clubs comes from the membership, the money for our "elites" club comes mostly from the students and the Government. (It must be accepted that some members of the club have contributed to the new union.) The vast majority of past students who have contributed to the union will not be allowed to enter the club: virtually no present and future students can join.
3. For 77 years past students have either not wanted to form a club or have not had the initiative to do so. Having been presented with a premises, the inspiration to take an interest in the university club has quickly evolved. The students' body should now urge the new club to find its own premises close to the university, where a wall of restriction keeping students out will not be a space-wasting anachronism in the centre of the union building.

I support the concept of a university club. But because the Licensing Commission has restricted it and made it exclusive, I think it has forfeited its right to a space in our building.

If the club is unable, it should rise to the challenge and find new rooms. If it is not, it should not exist.

—Dick Wood.

RHODESIA

While Britain may justifiably attack the present regime in Rhodesia on humanitarian grounds, any attack on legal grounds is misguided. The Government of Rhodesia is as legally constituted as that in Britain.

In 1689 in Britain a revolution took place against James I. While the King was overseas, Parliament having been officially disbanded so that legally it couldn't be re-assembled without the presence and consent of the King, a nondescript group of high-ranking officials formed themselves into a rebel Parliament. Declaring the throne vacant, they offered without any legal right to do so, the throne to William of Orange and his wife. On their acceptance, the rebel Government constitutionally entrenched itself. The Courts then and since have acquiesced to the revolution. Today it is argued that this acquiescence established the legality of the British Parliament.

Clearly, the Rhodesian revolution of 1965 is no more illegal than that in Britain in 1689. The Rhodesian Courts have acquiesced to the rebel Government — and if acquiescence by the Courts was sufficient to establish the legality of the British Parliament, so must it establish the legality of the Rhodesian Government.

If the revolution in Rhodesia is said to have been illegal, then so was that in Britain. In which case the New Zealand Parliament is illegally constituted and the Holy-oake administration is an extension of a revolutionary Government. Further, if the revolution in Britain was illegal, then the revolution in Rhodesia was not a revolution for Mr Smith was only overthrowing a rebel Government.

If Britain's Government is legal but Rhodesia's illegal, then by the same token, the United States is also a rebel regime as a result of the United States revolution against Britain in the War for Independence in 1776.

Obviously, the Rhodesian question cannot be argued on legal grounds which results in the aforementioned absurdities, but must be argued on humanitarian principles.

—A. J. Witten-Hannah