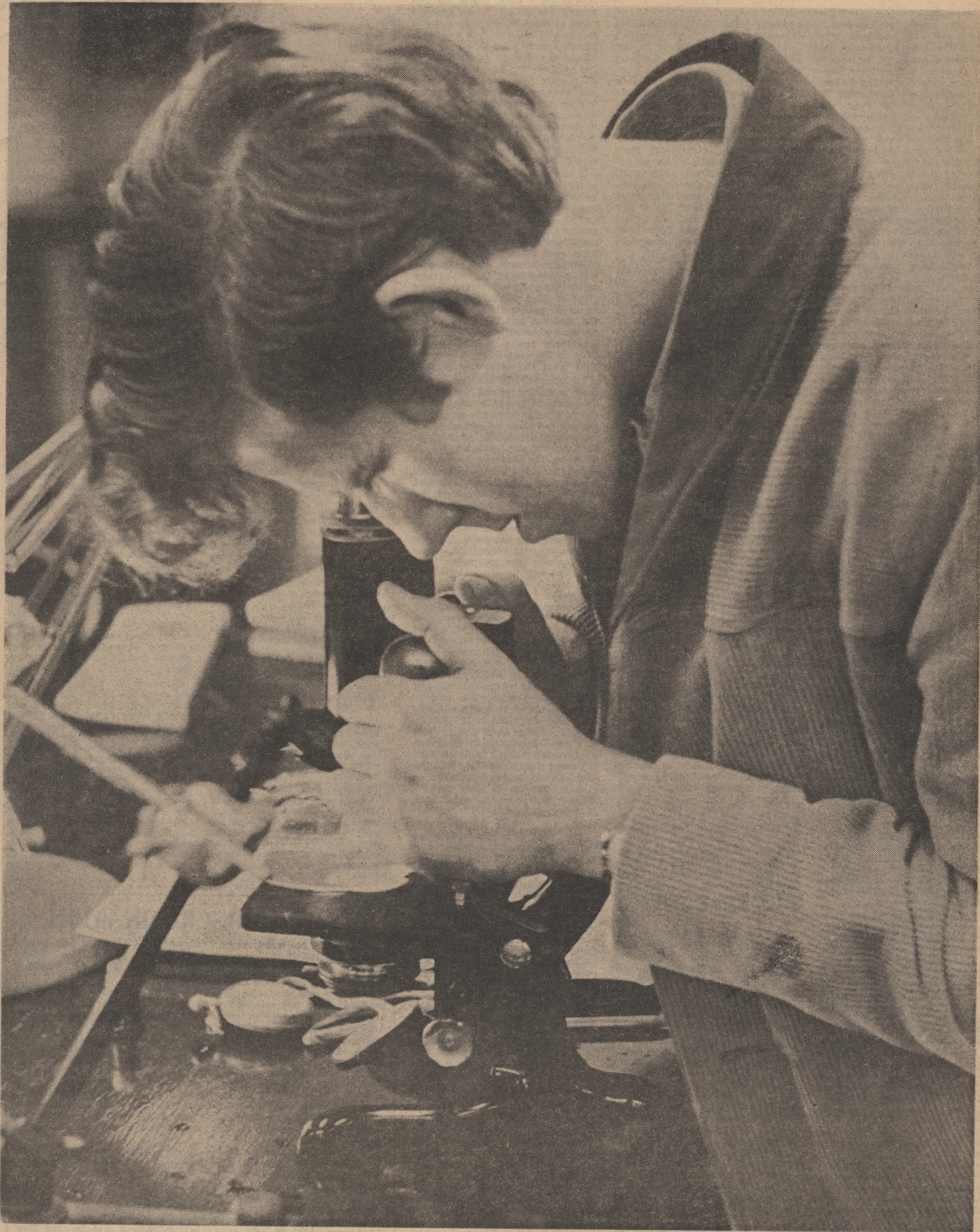


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Research in the University — page 11

REPRESENTATION ?

Students, Senate and Council

Recently seven professors of the University of Auckland protested in the daily press over the undemocratic action of the minister of finance in effectively banning some speakers to the Peace, Power and Politics Conference in Wellington. Regularly over the last few years various professors have protested against some aspect of Vietnam but whatever their political view has been, their moral view has been that some freedom or democratic right has been abused or is being abused.

Their actions are rather ironical when we realise that these great moral pronouncements are prepared in an institution so feudal and so undemocratic that Hitler or the feudal lords of the Middle Ages would have been proud to belong to it.

Under the general regulations of the university "every student attending lectures at the University of Auckland shall sign the following declaration and no enrolment shall be deemed complete until this declaration has been signed: 'I hereby solemnly promise that I will faithfully obey the rules and regulations of the University of Auckland and be bound by the same.'" On signing this declaration every student signs away his democratic rights as an individual, for under the provision of the University of Auckland Act, 1961, the senate has, subject to a right of appeal to the council, the power to deal with all questions relating to the discipline of students. This involves the power to fine or suspend any student for misconduct, either within or without the university precincts.

It also allows any professor or lecturer to impose a fine not exceeding \$20 on any student guilty of any breach of university discipline again whether inside or outside the university. These fines are enforced by withholding terms in default of payment.

And this bastion of free speech has the following rules:

No student shall act (whether within or without the university) in a manner

- contrary to the good government of the university or to the accomplishment of the purposes for which it is established; or
- having the effect of bringing the university or any member of the university into disrepute;
- likely (IN THE REASONABLE OPINION OF THE SENATE) to impede or disturb the normal teaching activities of the university; or
- prejudicial to the maintenance of discipline amongst the students of the university.

After listing a few obvious rules such as quiet in the library, etc., the regulations state that "nothing in these regulations shall in any way limit or restrict the power conferred on the senate by s.34 (3) of the Act to deal with all matters relating to the maintenance of discipline amongst the students of the university."

There is thus a body that has the power to make any reasonable (in its own opinion) rules, the power to police these rules, the power to accuse, judge and pass sentence on these (their own) rules and finally the power to hear appeals against its own decisions.

Surely such a travesty of justice, such as this, is what the professors of this university, in all their moral splendour, are protesting against in Vietnam and other places.

I have documented this example of "democracy" within the university fully, for it is blatant and affects us all. All aspects of university life however are pervaded by this "democratic" attitude. Let us look at some of the institutions of the university.

THE PROFESSOR: This

supreme being (it is not without reason that most departments call their head of department "God" behind his back), has supreme power over all activities of his department. He may hold meetings of staff, there may be appointments committees of the senate, but in fact he has ultimate say in the appointment of staff, the content of courses, the spending of departmental monies, etc. Apart from these direct controls there are many more indirect. Any staff member applying for an appointment at another institution must have a reference from his or her head of department, a good enough system if you have been in agreement with your professor.

THE DEAN: Each faculty has one and his function apparently is to approve alterations of courses during enrolment. He no doubt also attends deans committee meetings which can be delegated disciplinary powers. Although such faculties as engineering, law and commerce, all close-knit bodies, may have some use for a dean, one other close-knit body, the architectural faculty, seem quite able to do without. In such large faculties with greatly divergent interests such as science and arts such a person can have little use, for many professors in these faculties have no intention of liaising with other departments and are in fact against such tainting.

THE SENATE: This is in fact the disciplinary and governing body of the university. On this democratic body are the vice-chancellor, the librarian, the professors and two lecturers elected by the lecturers. The senate has the duty of furthering and co-ordinating the work of faculties and departments and of encouraging scholarship and research, and it has the power to deal with all matters relating to the discipline of students. Thus apart from two lecturers no one but the professors has any say in the academic policy and the "judicial" decisions of the university. The idea that the senate can further the co-operation and co-ordination of various departments is a good one but completely unattainable for it seems that most professors are chosen because of their dislike and disinterest in any other department in the university.

THE COUNCIL: This is the governing body of the university. On this the student body have an appointee, NOT a representative, and the nonprofessorial staff one member from the senate. The active body of the university therefore below the professorial level have no direct representation on the governing body of the university.

THE COURT OF CONVOCATION: This is merely a list of all the graduates of the university of Auckland. It has the right to elect six members to the council and also may make representations to the council on any matter concerning the interests of the university. In fact there is no such thing as a "court." This body has never met and there is no machinery available for it to do so. On one occasion during the Godfrey Spy Incident the vice-chancellor was asked what the procedure was to call the court together and he said that there was none and that it had never been called. Here was an incident in which this court could have played an active and important role but it just did not exist. When vacancies in the council exist a list of nominees and what they do is circulated among graduates and they are entitled to vote. They know nothing of the candidates and have no way of finding out.

THE CHANCELLOR: He is the ceremonial head of the university and chairs council meetings. It is his duty to remain dignified

and uncontroversial and to confer degrees. He is elected by members of the council. Again the university has no say in the appointment of their head whether he be ceremonial or not. The post becomes vacant later this year and two of the leading contenders for the post are Dr McElroy and Mr H. Cooper. The council therefore can choose between a company lawyer who because of political leanings is Mayor of Auckland or a secondary school headmaster. Surely the university should have more say in who its "leader" should be.

If we concede that the council is the governing body of the university and that the chancellor its head we must decide whether in fact it fulfils its function. Many students and staff will readily say no. There seems to be a general agreement among members of the university council that when a matter concerning the university arises they must immediately think of what will the public want us to do rather than as to what the students and the staff of the university would want them to do. Their motto appears to be "Let us do what the public wants NOT what the university needs."

The council is nothing more than a rubber stamp for senate decisions. In recent months every course change has been passed by council on the recommendation of senate with little or no discussion. On one occasion Mr J. Strevens, the students' association appointee voted against one such matter simply on the grounds that it had not been discussed by council. The only exception to this lack of deliberation was on a course of business administration. The discussion occurred because the majority of council members are business men and presumably know something of business administration. We as students are controlled on the theory of "in loco parentis;" that the university acts in place of the parent. Our substitute parent is a bad one. It is a very ancient and wrong method of parentage to do nothing until the child does wrong. It is certainly wrong that the "parent" feels he must punish and control and yet feel no need to communicate or to lead those who have been entrusted in his charge.

At the end of June the position of student appointee on the council becomes vacant. This position is that of a palliative. It gives the student body no representation on council (for he is only an appointee) but gives the appearance of doing so.

With the present feeling of the student body leaning toward more student representation throughout the university, it is the executives duty to refuse to appoint a new member of council and instead ask this body to institute a change in the University Act so that the students' association has true representation at this level. Until such a change could be effected there are three positions on council appointed by the council. The executive should ask the council that when one of these positions becomes vacant a student representative is appointed in the interim.

This is not a cry to riot. Arriving at university as a fresher I believed that the university was a community. I was soon disillusioned. It is the duty of every member of the university, whether staff, student or professor to endeavour to ensure that university is not a hierarchy but a community. I and most students respect the academic ability and academic integrity of both staff and professors but the same cannot be said for their ability to organise and understand that major section of this community, the student body. Our duty is not to destroy the university but to ask for its rebuilding. We are part of the university as are the professors, we should and they should realise that we are not a community but should be.

—W. B. RUDMAN

EXEC FOR

The articles on these two pages arise from a report on student representation made by Mr W. B. Rudman, Mr Richard Wood and Mr Richard Northey. The first offers an explanation of the present situation of the sub-professional staff and the students in the administration of the university and suggests a general solution. The second is the abridged text of a report presented to Exec last Wednesday offering a more detailed policy for Studass in the future. It begins with a discussion of the present system as outlined in the first article and then offers a series of recommendations. These were adopted unanimously by Exec with the exception of several amendments which are reprinted in bold type.

The system of government of the university as outlined, could in theory provide the opportunity for representation within the university. However, the system as used at present does not for the following reasons fulfil what is required of it:—

1. The council is not, on most issues, the governing body of the university.
2. The senate is in practice the governing body of the university.
3. The sub-professorial staff have virtually no representation on either senate or council.
4. The student body have, factually, no representation on either senate or council.
5. The council appointees of the Governor-General have little knowledge of the university.
6. The members of the Court of Convocation have no knowledge of the qualities or the aims of their "representatives" to council and have in fact no machinery in which to find out.
7. Very few members of council have any knowledge of the activities of the university or of the thoughts and opinions of either staff members or students.
8. Departmental staff meetings and faculty meetings are of little use because in many departments staff members are well aware that the head of department is omnipotent in his department and that senate, not faculty, make the decisions.

The council cannot function effectively as the governing body of the university for the great majority of its members lack any direct knowledge of the university. Of its 20 members, only six (the vice chancellor and five senate members) are part of the university. With two exceptions the rest are prominent in business. As senate members alone know anything of the matters under discussion, they control the discussion.

The council has a number of committees which meet monthly the main ones being:—

Policy.
Education.
Public relations and finance.
Student accommodation.
Building.

(Note also the student union management committee which is an example of co-operation between student and university administration.)

Members of these committees are appointed by the chancellor in July each year, appointment usually being on the basis of long service rather than on the basis of aptitude or ability. Thus the senior committee, the policy committee, usually consists of council members who know least of the university; the graduate's representatives and the Governor-General's appointees. At present the student appointee is on the building committee and the public relations and finance committee, and the student president is on the student accommodation and welfare committee.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Articles contributed to Craccum over the last few weeks have revealed that there is a high degree of racial consciousness, if not actual discrimination in New Zealand. The following item provides an example.

"Have you any coloured friends?" was one of the questions a landlord asked two prospective girl tenants, "If you have we don't want you bringing them round here." Rochester? Brooklyn? No, Auckland City is the setting for this shameful story of racial bigotry and intolerance. The two girls actually did have an African friend who called at their flat once or twice, and not unreasonably they packed and left when their landlord bitched about this.

"We told the girls that this was how we wanted it, and if they didn't choose to comply they were perfectly free to move out. We just don't happen to want our house full of coloured people," the landlord subsequently told Craccum. "If they don't want the flat, there are plenty of decent people who will, and they can get any number of flats that don't have this distinction. Ponsonby's full of them."

Asked whether he thought that such a blanket distinction on the grounds of race was fair, he merely replied that it was entirely up to him to allow or refuse entry of people into his house on any grounds. Craccum had been told that one of this landlord's flats in a house adjacent to his was inhabited by six Japanese men. "Oh, that's an entirely different matter. One of them is the New Zealand representative of (a well known Japanese firm) controlling 56,000 men. Anyway they aren't in the house I live in, and they are reputable men . . ."

What sort of rent "reputable men" pay, regardless of skin colour, the landlord did not say. The name and address of this landlord may be obtained at the CRACCUM office.

ACCEPTS PLAN REPRESENTATION

In council, decisions are made on the recommendations of senate. Council seldom debates any matter, serious or not, for more than half an hour, and then usually in the secrecy of committee. On a recent important issue Mr J. Strevens voted against a motion simply because he felt that a half-hour discussion was not enough for such a serious matter. The matter cannot be mentioned for council was in committee.

The senate therefore, the governing body of the university, usually meets in committee and represents only the professorial staff of the university. It is frightening that such a body had such total power over the running of the university. One disturbing feature of this undemocratic body is its disciplinary powers.

C. SOME EXAMPLES.

We have studied the opinions and complaints of numerous students and some junior staff members and feel that the few examples we cite below show not only that there is a lack of student communication with the governing body of the university but that student representation would be desirable.

1. Faculty meetings regularly discuss major course changes, disciplinary charges, course requirements, accommodation, etc. The topics of discussion and the discussion itself are not available to the student body. We feel that student views would be of great value in these deliberations. Excerpts from the minutes of a science faculty meeting and an Arts faculty meeting are found in Appendix (A).

2. Godfrey Incident: The following regulations have recently been added to the disciplinary regulations of the university.

15. (a) No member of the security service enrolled as a student at the university shall carry out any inquiries into security matters within the precincts of the university.

(b) The proposed attendance of a member of the security service at the university shall be discussed between the security service and the university authorities before his enrolment.

16. After the dissensions contemplated in the preceding subclause 15 (b) have been held, the senate shall determine each year what special conditions (if any) as to attendance at classes shall apply to students who are members of the security service in order to maintain discipline among the students of the university by preventing any possible disturbance to the carrying out of normal teaching activities.

Because of the complete lack of communication between the student body, the staff, the senate and the administration, the Godfrey affair became a "national affair" and caused untold harm to the university public relations. If the student body and the administration had had means of communication other than the daily press, this matter could have been dealt with, without the acrimony and misunderstanding that occurred.

3. Language unit for BA degree. The committee was told of cases of two students obviously capable in other subjects who because of the language requirement are unable to complete their degrees. One has failed to obtain exemption because he has twice failed to sit the final exams. He is under the impression that if one sits and fails the exam, at least

twice, one will obtain an exemption. He feels that he is quite capable of deciding whether he is able to pass an exam or not without participating in the present procedure which is wasteful both to him and the department involved. In both cases the students feel that they have no means of communication and little hope of completing their degrees.

4. Many students complained of:
 - (a) Poor lecturing.
 - (b) Poor and irrelevant textbooks being prescribed and recommended.
 - (c) Difficulty in understanding terms requirements.
 - (d) No contact with staff.
 - (e) Little consideration by staff of student needs.
 - (f) Emphasis at stage 1 and stage 2 towards students advancing to stage 3 and Masters' degrees.
 - (g) Unfair enforcement of disciplinary regulations.
 - (h) Belief that appeal against disciplinary charges is futile.

4. (i) Every student shall on enrolling at the university sign a declaration in the following form or to the like effect: "I hereby solemnly promise that I will faithfully obey the rules and regulations of the university and be bound by the same."

(ii) The senate shall have power to impose conditions on the attendance at classes of any student and to obtain his undertaking to observe those conditions either at his enrolment or in the course of his attendance at the university in all cases where in the reasonable opinion of the senate it is necessary so to do in order to prevent any possible disturbance to the carrying out of normal teaching activities at the university or otherwise to maintain order and discipline.

5. No student shall act (whether within or without the precincts of the university) in a manner

(a) contrary to the good government of the university or to the accomplishment of the purposes for which it is established; or

(b) having the effect of bringing the university or any member of the university into disrepute; or

(c) likely to impede or disturb the normal teaching activities of the university; or

(d) prejudicial to the maintenance of discipline among the students of the university.

6. (i) The senate shall have power:

(a) to impose on any student who does not observe the provisions of these regulations:

(i) a fine not exceeding \$40.

(ii) a suspension from attendance at the university or any of its classes for such period as it thinks fit.

(iii) expulsion from the university.

(iv) a limitation or prohibition on his attendance at any class or classes at the university or his use or enjoyment of any of the facilities of the university.

(b) to withhold the granting of terms to any student who is in default with any payment due by him to the university.

It is unnecessary to state that a student's right to appeal to council is ineffective for the decisions of staff and senate must be upheld by council. Further student representation on these bodies would make it easier for the student body to feel that there was a possibility that justice might be done.

D. PROPOSED REPRESENTATION

As can be seen from section C the majority of student grievances are based on the lack of direct representation and communication. The Godfrey Incident showed that student grievances can be met and understood by the administration once they are informed. We feel that increased student representation on all bodies of the university would help to achieve the ideal stated in the University Act, "that the university shall be a body corporate" both in law and in fact.

The following plan is therefore proposed:

Council:

The student body should have two representatives to be elected by the student body and to hold office for two years. So that there would be an overlap in experience, of the first two representatives, one would hold office for one year, the other for two. To be eligible for election, a representative would be a graduate and each nomination would have to be approved by the executive.

Senate:

One-third of the total membership of senate would consist of sub-professional staff and student representatives. One half of this third would be students, the other half would be staff.

To be eligible a student would be a member of a faculty committee (see below). One half of these representatives would be elected by the executive, and one half by the student representative council (or in lieu of this body by the faculty representatives).

Faculty:

On each faculty meeting there would be one student representative from each department.

To be eligible for election to the faculty a student should be a student representative on a departmental committee (see following) and be elected at the same time as departmental representatives.

In the special cases where faculties consist of one department, e.g. law, architecture, special representation to meet these special requirements could be negotiated. (See Appendix B.)

Departmental Committees: (Staff Meeting)

One quarter of the total membership of these committees would be students. Of these students at least half of their number would be graduate or stage 3 students. In the special cases of law, architecture and engineering, where courses are not in stages, special requirements would be needed. (See Appendix B.)

Student representatives on departmental committees would be elected by students studying in each department.

E. EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED SCHEME

1. Council Representatives

We feel that a graduate qualification is necessary to

(a) ensure the standard of representative

(b) to ensure that the representative has had sufficient experience within the university.

Because

(a) these representatives are elected by the student body, and because

(b) there is undergraduate representation at all other levels, and because

(c) these representatives are approved by the executive.

There is little likelihood of their

not representing student opinion, while at the same time their graduate qualification would tend to enhance our representation.

We feel that election should be by the whole student body so that the candidates can state their views and ideas publicly. The candidates should be approved by the executive so as to ensure that the executive have some control over frivolous or obvious unsuitable candidates.

2. Senate Representation

Although staff representation is seldom mentioned in this report we feel that such representation is as urgently required as student representation. To this end we have shown what is considered a balance between professors, staff and students. Our aim is not student power but student participation.

The representatives at this level should have knowledge of faculty and department affairs and it is suggested that they be members of a faculty committee.

The method of appointment, half by the executive and half by the SRC, is not intended to show that the executive is isolated from the student body but rather to give the student body the feeling that they are directly represented and not abdicating their rights each year to the executive

Faculty Committee:

As can be seen in appendix (C) the system will give a student/staff ratio of between 1:8 and 1:10. It is obvious from this again that it is not student control we require but student voice. We feel that one student from each department can adequately state the feelings of students within his department. It is obvious that faculty representation must be on a departmental committee. As the method of appointment is the same as that of a departmental rep., this will be discussed under that heading.

Departmental Committee:

Because of the great range in size of departments it was felt necessary to designate some ratio of staff to student. In most departments there would seldom be more than two or three students on the committee. This number, however, would allow both undergraduate and graduate students to be represented.

F. GENERAL

It can be seen that in this plan, students at all levels have direct and indirect representation. They would also have as members of the students' association the right of representation through their executive on any question of student interest.

It is, however, reasonable to assume, and in fact we have been told by some staff members, that the staff would be unlikely to agree to students being involved in discussions below council level on such matters as

(a) Appointments to staff.

(b) Individual staff salaries.

(c) Staff leave.

(d) Staff travel grants.

(e) Examination questions.

This is understandable and objection could be answered by special sub-committees without student representation to deal with such matters

G. IMPLEMENTATION

To quote a statement prepared by the students' association of Victoria University of Wellington. "It is our earnest desire to avoid at all costs the kind of breakdown in communications which has apparently occurred in some overseas universities."

Although we agree with the above sentiments we feel they

were based on a complete lack of understanding of the situation in those universities. To talk of a breakdown in communications is to suggest that at some stage there was some means of communication. It is certain that in Europe there was never any means of communication whatsoever.

On studying the Godfrey Incident it is also evident that at University of Auckland the means of communication are very limited and are usually restricted to the personal level. This is not the level at which active and real decisions can be made.

It is not enough to say that in Department X there is a happy relationship between professor, staff and students and no new structure is required. For it is a common principle of both democracy and Christianity that the weakest must be protected and have the means to redress their grievances. Thus a system must not be based on righting the little needed to be righted in good departments but be based on righting the grievances of those in departments led by less liberal minds.

It is our desire to join, we are not wanting student power but student participation, we wish the university to be a community not a hierarchy.

We recommend:

1. That the executive refuse to nominate a successor to Mr J. Strevens position as student appointee on council for the following reasons:

(a) The student appointee is not a student representative.

(b) If this position is filled it can be said in opposition to our claims, that we in fact have a voice on council.

(c) If we appoint a successor, council would desire to work through this medium rather than directly through the students' association.

2. That the council be asked to consider the requests embodied in this report and ask that the University of Auckland Act, 1961, be amended accordingly. And that when agreement is reached and before the Act is changed we recommend:

3. That the council be asked to use its powers to appoint a member to its ranks (Section 6 (2) (g) University of Auckland Act, 1961). This member to be recommended by the students' association after election as a student representative by the student body, on condition that the appointee retires (as in 4) on the amendment of the Act.

4. That the students' association agree to fill the position of students' appointee when agreement on student representation has been reached on the condition that the student appointee retires on the amendment of the Act, and is elected (as in 3).

5. That the executive appoint representatives both from the executive and from outside this body to negotiate directly with a similar delegation from the council. We feel that there should be no chairman at these initial discussions.

6. The student body should be kept fully informed of all decisions made through Craccum or general meeting.

8. This report should be widely publicised and enough copies available so that every member of the student body and staff who wish to study this report has the means to do this. We would suggest that Craccum could be used for this purpose.

German Students Discuss Departmental Reform

Staff Receptive to Criticism

For the first time, major discussions between students and staff have taken place in the German Department.

At the German Students Club Camp, held at Knock-na-gree, Glen Eden, over Queen's Birthday weekend, students and staff met together to discuss all aspects of work in the department.

The camp was organised to provide an opportunity for German students to meet each other informally and to practise speaking German outside the artificial atmosphere of the oral class. The whole camp was conducted in German, the programme including a number of lectures and talks concerning German life today.

Attendances at the camp never fell below 30, and sometimes rose to as high as 60. It was the first camp of its kind to be organised by German students in Auckland and was felt by all participating to have been an overwhelming success.

On the Monday morning, with the entire staff of the German department present, the camp reverted to English to discuss the German department. In a free-for-all atmosphere students voiced their grievances under the whole-hearted encouragement of the staff.

An amazing amount of unanimity was reached on a wide-ranging number of topics. In a discussion lasting for over four hours, the following points were more or less agreed upon:

That the Stage One course was far too simple and should be altered by abandoning the superficial sweep survey of German literature at present included and by introducing a more thorough course of literary criticism with reference

to a small number of particular authors.

That a larger amount of written work should be demanded — at least four essays a year.

That oral classes were failing miserably in many ways, and that they should be abandoned in favour of oral tutorials at less frequent intervals but comprising no more than, say, three people.

That language laboratories were unsatisfactory and should not contain grammar exercises, but rather, short interesting tapes on background material and a few pronunciation exercises.

That the Stage Two course should be reorganised to exclude Middle High German until a later stage, leaving more room for new High German literature.

That literary tutorials in Stage Two and Three were not fulfilling their function successfully and should be abandoned in favour of individual tutorials following essays.

Dr K. Smits, lecturer in the German department who was present throughout the camp, was asked to comment on the discussions. "I was thrilled by the frankness of it all," she said, "and very glad that everyone said their piece and didn't hesitate to attack anything they thought necessary."

Speaking of the camp as a whole, she said, "It was terrific fun. From my point of view, I was very much impressed by the students' sustained effort in speaking German — even to the extent of hearing a conversation in German in the bathroom at 2 a.m.! Both the standard and the sustained effort were most impressive."

Dr Marleyn, acting head of the German department, said it was a great thing to have discussions of this kind and that he had been delighted at the amount of interest shown by students. "There was a far more serious and widespread spirit among the students as members of the department than I have ever known in my time here."

"I want this to go on and want there to be as much as possible of it," he said.

"The staff has been discussing the matter since and the majority feel that definite changes will result. Some definite steps should be taken soon in the direction pointed to."

"At the same time," he added, "the whole situation at university is full of contradictions and practical limitations. When we come down to realistic decisions, we must remember that students only have relatively little time for each subject, and that only a limited amount can be done in this time. Given the limitations of the unit system, we cannot work along the lines of Oxford or Cambridge. A unified, egalitarian course demands hard decisions."

A student who took part in the discussions commented, "We realised that you can't solve the problems of a department in four hours, but this was a positive step in the right direction. If nothing else, the discussions showed that there were as many differences among staff as there were among students. For the first time there was a feeling that staff and students shared the same concerns as members of the same department. We hope the same spirit will develop in other departments in the university."

French Camp "Significant" Move in Student Liaison

Knock-na-Gree was also the scene of the French Club's camp, when a group of twenty students stayed together for four days and three nights, eating, drinking, speaking, living and sleeping in French style.

There was some organised activity — readings of twentieth century drama, and two film showings, which included "Last Year at Marienbad," a Stendhal novel, and short films on art, literature, and French life culture. Dramatic history was made with a play written by all those present. Each person contributed four lines, which were assembled into a play and acted by six magnificent actors. The play over, there were cries of "author, author," so one by one the authors came on stage to receive the acclamation that was their due. As the authors appeared, the applause grew weaker and weaker until finally, as the last author came on stage and the last clap died away, the whole company bowed in acknowledgement of the standing silence being offered them by the empty chairs.

That afternoon there was a discussion on departmental policy and organisation with special reference to the question of staff-student relations and student representation. It was agreed that some form of machinery to facilitate staff-student communication would be desirable, to give substance and form to the informal system in operation at present. Resulting from the atmosphere created during this discussion, representations on the Honours Course for 1969 have been made, discussed and agreed upon this term, to the advantage of all.

Staff members were present in

groups on every day of the camp. We asked some of them for their comments on the value of such camps from their point of view.

Professor Keys, head of the department of Romance Languages said, "I myself spent a most enjoyable day just speaking French. Gaining facility in spoken French should be the primary consideration at such a camp and it would be a pity if the approach became over-intellectual."

Professor Hollyman said, "The holding of camps like this is a good idea, I think," and went on to suggest ways in which he felt they could be improved. "There is a place for a more definite programme which should be adhered to. For the staff who attended, finding time is a real problem, and a programme including some form of informal talk or discussion in which staff could play a definite part would give the camp extra value, over and above the opportunities for contact with the individual students. A more definite programme would also mean that you could approach the French Embassy for financial support."

Doctor John Kirkness said, "I like the idea very much and have learnt a lot from the camps I have been to. I think they'd contribute even more significantly to encouraging staff-student contact if they were part of a general scheme, and not just an annual affair involving several weeks' hard work on the part of the organisers, who may feel that the return, in terms of fellow-student and staff participation may not be great enough to justify the effort next time. The students have shown what can be done, perhaps the ball is now in our court?"

Student comment was favour-

able. Everybody enjoyed the camp, but there are ways to make it still better.

Philip Jephcoate, Stage 3, said he had enjoyed the camp very much. Facility in speaking French should be the primary consideration, and organised discussion on informal extra-curricular topics would help in that. Alison Fenwick, Stage 3, agreed on this point, adding then an equal consideration was meeting the staff as people. It is hard to hold an informal discussion if staff and students do not know each other. This camp broke the ice, and the way is now clear in this respect.

Stephanie Hearn (Hons) agreed that it was good to meet the staff as people — playing cards, table tennis, singing, cooking or whatever. "The most successful," she said, "were those who forgot they were lecturers at all and let themselves be 'tu-ed' in gay abandon. It's a relief to see that they can cook and skin fish and so on. We're always told we learn French to gain, among other things, insight into another culture, but what we get is often a sterile view. Meeting the staff gives us a chance to see what effects the culture has had on people who are living with it every day."

Janinka Chumli, Stage 3, saw benefit not only in meeting staff away from the university, but in meeting students from other stages as well. The camp provided neutral ground for staff-student discussion.

The students have all agreed that the camp did succeed in improving their spoken French, even if only infinitesimally, and in letting them get to know their staff and each other better. There will certainly be another camp on similar lines next year.

AUCKLAND STUDENTS TO STUDY AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Robert Jackman and Guy Chapman, who completed their BAs last year in history and political studies, have been awarded scholarships to American universities, in spite of a recent reduction in the Federal budget in the amount to be spent on scholarship awards. Most applicants for postgraduate scholarships get an honours degree first. Robert and Guy, in applying for scholarships on the strength of their BAs, are following the precedent set by two other history



students, Dr Jim Holt, who went to Harvard in 1960 and Sue Moller, who went to Oxford last year.

Robert is going to study politics in the University of Wisconsin. He preferred to study politics to history, he said, because political science presented the opportunity for learning a wider variety of skills and a richer field of investigation, that the economic possibilities after studying politics were greater and that the University of Wisconsin had a particularly strong political science department.

The two subjects which interest him particularly are voting behaviour and urban development and later he may be able to relate the results of his voting behaviour studies to some relevant area of historical study.

At this stage, Robert expects to become another brain-drain casualty. "By returning to New Zealand, I would be restricted by the size of our university departments, the almost nonavailability of money for research and by being out of touch with similarly trained scholars," he said.



Guy Chapman is going to Princeton University, where he, too, will study politics in preference to history. For him the great advantage in obtaining a fellowship with a BA is that it saves him the two years normally required to gain a masters degree in history. The fellowship offers complete financial support for the full term, which is a minimum of three years: two year's course work and one year's dissertation; after which he will return to New Zealand with an MA and PhD.

Guy has combined his studies here with a very active political life. He was asked whether he intended to involve himself politically in America. He replied that while he would be a very interested observer of the political scene, pressure of work would prevent him getting personally involved. To indicate the demanding nature of the postgraduate course, he said that he had received a preparatory reading list of 500 books and a detailed week by week programme for reading and assignment work.

Guy is enthusiastic about the conditions and teaching system at Princeton. He said that as a university, Princeton was small totalling 4000 students altogether, and at postgraduate level, the staff to student ratio was enviable. The Department of Politics had 25 staff members and limited itself to a total of 60 students. This meant, Guy said, that each year there would be about 20 new entrants, and taking into account the variety of courses offered, he expected to find no more than eight students in a class.

The study course is based on seminars and not lectures and each student is expected to deliver three seminars each semester. "The whole point of having these small classes," he said, "is to enable discussion."

ARTS FESTIVAL 1968

Arts Festival is being held in Auckland this year, and the controller is Mr St Johanser, known as Joe. Our reporter asked him a few questions about the Festival, and his plans for it.

Q.1: Could you please tell us, Joe, when the Arts Festival is to take place?

A.1: The Festival is being opened officially on August 12, but a few activities will begin before then, notably the judging of the Fine Arts and Photography competitions, and will finish on the night of the ball, that is, Saturday the 17th, although again, a few activities will take place on the Sunday.

Q.2: Am I right in saying that this is at the same time as Tournament?

A.2: Yes, I'm afraid so. NZUSA Council separated Arts Festival from Tournament a few years back, but haven't yet got round to separating them in time, as well as in the place they are held.

Q.3: Could you outline for us the sort of thing that goes on at an Arts Festival for the benefit of those readers who have not yet attended one?

A.3: Well, as the name implies, we try to include all kinds of functions, more or less anything that has anything to do with the Arts at all. That's not to say that the Festival is not of interest to those people not specially artistically minded, of course. We shall have about eight English plays, including "Armstrong's Last Goodnight" from Auckland; film shows; concert music recitals; poetry reading; a wide selection of modern language plays; bridge

and chess competitions; debating; oratory; modern dance; fine art and photography exhibitions of course; and a jazz concert. The thing that will be of most interest to most students and public, however, will be the two folk concerts that we plan to put on, one in the Concert Chamber and the other in the Town Hall itself.

Q.4: What sort of artists do you expect to be getting for the Folk?

A.4: Well, it's all a bit fuzzy at the moment, but it will be the biggest Folk scene in New Zealand this year, I can promise you that. I should add that there will be a series of workshops organised, for everyone from rank beginner to accomplished musician.

Q.5: To turn for a minute to the financial aspects of the Festival, who pays for it?

A.5: At the moment, we, that is the host University, do. We tried at Easter Council to get a recovery account instituted, but as you said in your last issue, I think, we were rubbish. If we had got it through, it would have meant that each university would have had to pay a proportionate share of any losses incurred. As it is, a university like Waikato, which never holds an Arts Festival, merely because of its size, never has to fork out anything for it, which is a little unfair if they at the same time enjoy the benefits of it.

I should add, though, that I am completely confident that no loss will be incurred this year, and possibly a small profit gained for the Students Association. Having

the use of the Student Union building saves us a great deal of money in venues, of course.

Q.6: How many people do you expect to get up from other universities?

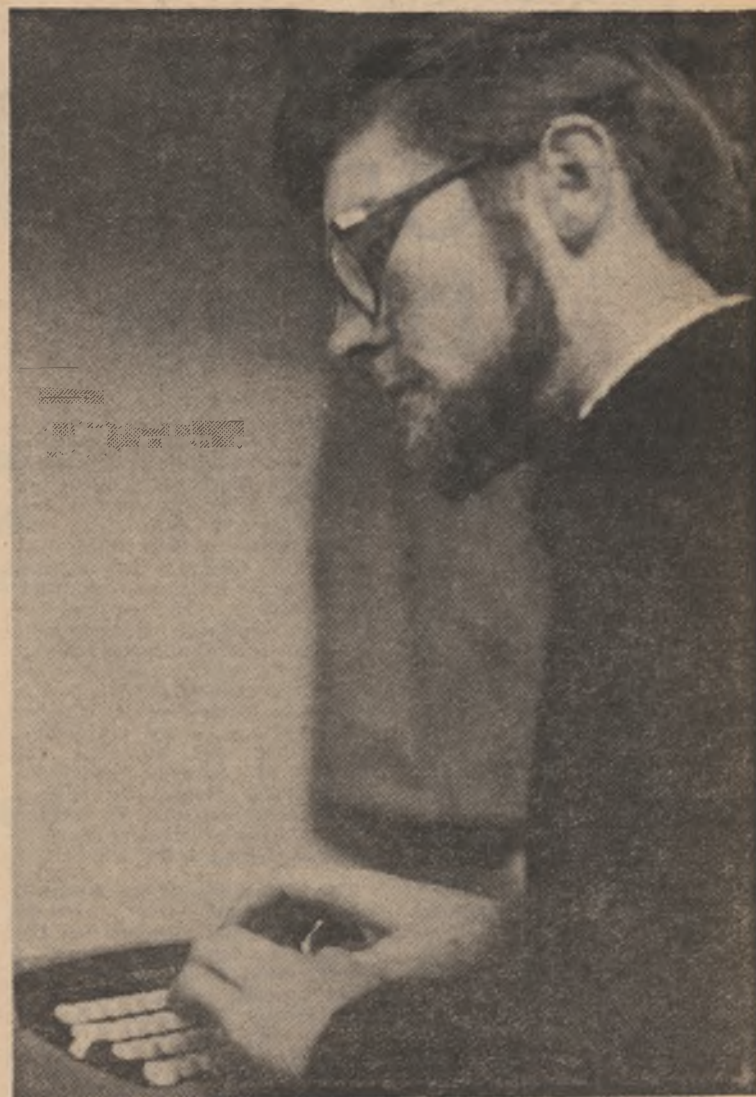
A.6: I'm glad you asked me that, because it gives me a chance to appeal to all students to help us accommodate some of these people. We expect about 800, roughly half of whom we expect to find billets with members of their corresponding clubs. The other half are our main problem at the moment. If you have enough room to accommodate one or two or more amiable-type students at your flat, or in your home, then please get in contact with me as soon as possible.

Q.7: What sort of social, not strictly artistic, functions do you plan?

A.7: There will be a hop, a ball and possibly a drinking horn. We're hoping to get a few more public attractions together as well, but as you'll appreciate, a lot of things are happening each night, and we might have trouble fitting things in. Certainly, every evening is chock full of excitement and entertainment for all, no matter how nonartistic.

Q.8: Finally, is there anything else you'd like to add, Joe, about the Arts Festival?

A.8: Yes. I think everyone will appreciate that this is a very complex job, and a considerable amount of straight forward man and woman power goes into it. We urgently require girls and blokes to help us run our HQ: typists, at least two strong men with h.t. licences, over 21, and many others. If anyone would like to help us, would they please get in touch with me, or Alan Farr, the HQ Controller, any afternoon in the Exec. offices.



Mr St. Johanser

SENATE VETOES MID-YEAR EXAMS?

At the end of last term, the mathematics, botany and zoology departments applied to the senate for permission to hold some of the degree examinations in the middle of the second term. The students concerned were told of the plan, and the botany and maths departments began to set papers. The senate, however, unexpectedly refused permission, on the grounds that the faculties should first be allowed to consider such a radical change in examination patterns. Craccum spoke to the heads of departments concerned, and with the students, to find out why mid-year degree exams might be thought desirable.

Nightmare Timetabling

Professor Chapman of the botany department was very specific why he thought mid-year exams were a good idea. He claimed that the congestion in timetabling at the end of the year was rapidly becoming a nightmare. If the exam period was not to be lengthened out of all proportion, students would either have to be restricted in their range of subjects, or there would have to be two exam periods. This would also be more logical for papers that are divided into sections. Sections completed by mid-year could be examined then, rather than be carried over until the end of the year. A split exam period would also considerably reduce the pressure on examiners marking the papers.

Even Spread of Work

Professor Morton of the zoology department favours mid-year exams for more general reasons. They would, he feels, mean a far more even spread of work among students, and therefore a greater

assimilation of material, than last-minute swotting. He proposes to examine in detail in the middle of the year, leaving end-of-year papers to cover concepts and ideas.

Senate Refuses

The senate, however, refused permission for mid-year degree exams at this stage, referring the matter back to the faculty. The botany and zoology departments remain fairly optimistic that such an arrangement must come eventually. Associate Professor Hookings of the maths department declined to comment in any way on the issue.

The students who would have been affected generally approve of the scheme. They agree that a more even work-load would be of greater benefit to them, and they, too, hope that such a system will come in the future.

—Jacqueline Wheeler

CAMPUS SHOP

The Campus Shop run by John Courts has now become a well known feature of our new Student Union building. During the vacation I interviewed Mr N. Reynolds, fashion controller for John Courts about the shop.

Campus Shop stocks a very comprehensive number of goods which includes a complete range of varsity ties, scarves, football jerseys, badges, motifs, duffel coats and varsity pennants.

There is a large selection of sports and casual clothes, knitwear and slacks, for both men and women, plus a service range of goods like toothbrushes, toothpaste, some lipsticks, powder and hairspray. Gifts for Mother's Day and Father's Day, Christmas and Easter are also available. There is as well, a good selection of men's shirts, T-shirts, nightshirts and skivvies.

The shop has a regular interchange of fashion as it tries to display something new each week —the "little black frock" with

white ruffles was a recent example.

There is a lay-by system to be used, and charging is possible if you or your parents have an account with their main store.

J.C.L. also complies with any reasonable request to foster university spirit. For example, they donated Miss University's wardrobe. Such things as the fashion parade in capping week help stimulate interest in the shop, and Mr Reynolds said patronage has been better than was expected.

Campus Shop is staffed by John Courts, and this staff includes Mrs Paunovic, and Jackie Gollin — a part-time student who helps during the lunch-hour. Mrs Paunovic told me that they are quite open to suggestions and constructive comments from students.

The hours of the shop are from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and it is closed during vacations.

Finally, I asked Mr Reynolds how John Courts managed to get the lease of the shop. In past years, he told me, the company has listened sympathetically to any requests from the university and has done everything it could to foster good relations between "town and gown." For these reasons they were given first choice and were very happy to make this service available to the students.

—Cherry Reynolds

New Restaurant Good Deal

If you are an ordinary impoverished student, tired of the cattle-feed atmosphere of the cafeteria and looking for a good meal every now and then, the new students' restaurant is a must. No longer need you troop down town in the constant search for a good cheap restaurant.

The food at the new restaurant is superb and prices are extremely low. The meals include steak, chops, fried chicken, oysters and grilled fish together with as much salad and coffee as you can consume the idea of self-service in the restaurant is agreeable to a great many famished students who can help themselves liberally to large spoonfuls of salad. Indirectly, of course, the self-service system keeps down the price of the meal. The cost of a complete meal with coffee included stands at 80c no matter what you eat. This is unbelievably low. The same meal in a fairly good restaurant down town would generally cost about \$2.

Together with good food and low prices, the new restaurant offers a good Varsity-ish atmosphere conducive to good stimulating discussion. The room is decorated in an Oxford style with long sturdy wooden tables and low-hanging lights. Perhaps a few more smaller tables are needed, however, for intimate couples.

Students' views on their new eating place have been varied but everyone agrees that the food is "terrific" and the price "a real good deal." Some, however, have suggested that a good, but cheap, optional dessert would completely satisfy their hunger pangs. Others agree that a hot vegetable is lacking from the menu. Perhaps, also, the choice of two meals (which changes every day) might be broadened to include a choice of three or four?

In spite of these few defects, the restaurant is already running well and efficiently. It is not the meeting place of the elite, the graduates or the professors. The fact that over 90 per cent of its clientele are students surely seems to indicate that they are prepared and want to pay just that little bit extra for good satisfying food and a particularly nice atmosphere in which to eat it.

—Anne Lethaby

AUT Seminar

Australia has 40 colleges of advanced education, with about 40,000 students in addition to its universities. Describing Australia's binary system of tertiary education, Dr I. W. Wark, chairman of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education, Canberra, said: "In the early 60s, more and more students were going into the universities, and the image of the college was suffering. Too many students were being enrolled for university courses without a reasonable chance of success; the failure rate was high. Although these students had been able to matriculate, the universities were not satisfactorily catering for their particular outlook, and intellectual competence; put in another way, if you wish, these students were incapable of benefiting fully from university studies. On the other hand, it was suspected that the colleges, traditionally concentrating on the practical rather than the theoretical,

would have been able to convert many of these students into competent professionals. Some drastic changes were needed."

Summarising for the AUT tertiary education seminar the changes, Dr Wark described the setting up in 1961 by Sir Robert Menzies of a committee on tertiary education, and later, in 1965, the creation of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education. These committees dealt very fully with the problem, and helped build colleges of advanced education to the stage where they are spending \$100 million in the period 1967-69. Additionally, \$250,000 was set aside for the same period for research into the problems relating to the project.

"The main difficulties in student selection," he said, "is who will go on to the technician course, who will go into the technological courses in the colleges, who into the Honours courses in the universities?"

"Too often, the technician is the 'failed' technologist and the scientist. It would have been better if we had been able to recognise his true talents earlier, and diverted him toward work for which he is better suited, and for which the community has a vital need.

"For the first time, the colleges are being provided with sites and buildings to match the universities: the staff are winning justice with regard to salaries and working conditions; and, most important of all, sections of industry and commerce, and Government departments, too, are coming to prefer graduates from the colleges for many of their jobs.

"There will always be a need for university graduates in industry and commerce, but I have the feeling that most past graduates would have been better catered for by the colleges," he said.

—NZSPA

KENNEDY — END OF A DREAM?

The death of Senator Robert Kennedy on June 7 must surely mark a new nadir in what Senator Mike Mansfield referred to a few months ago as "the most troublous times in the history of the republic." The immediate political consequences of the assassination are depressing enough — the Democratic nomination now seems certain to go to Vice-President Humphrey, the man who at a time when the Vietnam War is at its bloodiest, the racial problem acute and the financial situation at its most critical since 1931, can speak of "the politics of joy." His likely opponent from the Republican Party? None other than Mr Richard Nixon, the former Vice-President whose vacuous platitudes about the red peril to the free world were rejected by the electorate eight years ago.

The long-term aspects of the killing, however, are just as significant and just as disturbing. Few of Robert Kennedy's ardent supporters saw him as a politician solely in his own right. He was the leader of the clan, the anointed heir who was to take up and continue the policies of his late brother. The Senator himself fostered this idea. His policies were not to be seen as completely original, but rather as a continuum, spanning the 1960s and looking forward to the next decade.

The prospects of such an inheritance now seem ended. Admittedly there has been talk of Edward Kennedy as a Vice-Presidential candidate with Humphrey but such an alliance is unlikely. The Kennedys are practical politicians, interested not in offices but in effective power, and the Vice-Presidency is essentially a political backwater. Indeed, the experience of Humphrey, an erstwhile liberal, as Johnson's Vice-President should be enough to warn any thoughtful young politician as to the dangers of that post.

The real tragedy of the Kennedy era however, is not that it is ended, but that it never was. The tangible products of John Kennedy's administration, in legislative terms, were few. Its most notable, the 1965 Civil Rights Act, was passed after his death. In many ways the enthusiasm that it produced was due less to what it achieved than to what it seemed to promise — further detente with the Soviets, a flexible attitude to the problems of the underdeveloped world, intellectuals in Government and a new deal for the American Negro. It was for the fulfilment of this promise that so many looked with enthusiasm to another Kennedy Presidency.

It has, of course, become almost a cliché to suggest that New Frontier never existed and was saved from exposure by JFK's death. The dream may have been a delusion. Neither brother was the model liberal: John Kennedy's administration presided over the Bay of Pigs incident and Robert was associated with the Senate subcommittee of the red-baiting Senator Joseph McCarthy during the 1950s. Nonetheless, of the candidates who offered themselves this year, and who had any prospect of winning the Presidency, RFK seemed the most likely to change present policies. Nixon and Humphrey are essentially exponents of "more of the same only better," and Eugene McCarthy has neither the national charisma nor the political organisation to sustain a drive for the nomination.

Moreover even if the prospect of a new Kennedy liberalism was only a dream it was, in the context of present American political and social life, a highly important one. Dreams rarely come true, but while people believe that they might, they offer a source of hope. For many of America's underprivileged groups, the Negroes, the Mexican Americans, Kennedy was a source of hope, a suggestion that there was still a part of the political establishment that was responsive to their needs. Whether this was true or not his sudden death can only stimulate the already widespread conviction among these groups that nothing further is to be gained by working through accepted political channels and that violence is the answer.

The elimination of the Kennedy challenge and the resultant Humphrey-Nixon struggle for the Presidency could also have a similar effect on the multitudes of younger people who supported him and Senator McCarthy. In his



off-quoted aphorism "Ask not what can my country do for me but rather, what can I do for my country," John Kennedy touched on a significant factor in modern American politics. To a very real extent the achievements of a President are dependent less on what he does than on how the nation responds to him. If the United States is to extricate itself from the problems which are at present besetting it there will have to be a rapid readjustment of some basic ideas toward international relations and race relations. Robert Kennedy provided a political focus around which people with such ideas, particularly students and intellectuals, could gather. To this extent his death represents a critical loss.

—Bill Halt

Hungary Today "Poverty - Stricken" Says Visitor

"There are no high jinks at Budapest University — there you get only one chance," said Mrs Lyall, speaking on "Contemporary Hungary," on the night of Thursday, 6th.

"And if the Parliament has passed a law against your family, as is sometimes the case, you can't go to university for six years until your family has proved its worth to the State, in industry, for example. For this reason, there are a number of elder students."

Mrs Lyall, a visiting lecturer from Aberdeen University, had been the guest of Budapest University, on a scientific and cultural exchange. She emphasised the wide control Russia had over Hungary—"Russia's largest satellite State." She was told by some students there that one had to belong to the Communist Youth Organisation to go to university, but others denied this, perhaps not wishing to reveal the extent of Russia's grip. Russia already controls the Parliament and Church and other matters like public holidays. It is compulsory for factories to erect tableaux representing loyalty to the State.

"Throughout all Hungary," said Mrs Lyall, "you never see a memorial to the Hungarians who died in the war—just the Russians."

Russia has endeavoured to nationalise farming, but is still coming up against opposition from the private farmers. In 1962, a purge on horses was carried out to force the farmers toward collective farms, but some Hungarians got around this by hiding foals. Mrs Lyall did point out, however, that it would be beneficial to Hungary's economy if some of the private farmers did give way to the collective farm scheme.

Russia restores only such buildings as are useful to them. A "tourist" church in Buda is restored, whereas a church in Pest, a poorer area, is not. The university occupies only the top left corner of a former military academy. Below are a bakery and bookshop and in the entrance is a scrap metal yard. (Russia does not encourage members of opposi-

tion parties to seek a university education.)

Great poverty is prevalent over most of Hungary. It is essential that both parents work, or otherwise, the father must have two jobs, so high is the cost of living. Mrs Lyall estimated that food took up 80-90 per cent of the weekly wage and she mentioned that it had taken the wife of a university professor four years to save for a refrigerator. Locally grown fruit is plentiful from May onward, but is mostly sold at set rates. Mrs Lyall said that crates of strawberries were pushed into the Danube, rather than the prices be lowered.

Poverty is but one of Hungary's problems—also, there is no sanitation or reliable water supply in the country, and urban drift (of youth) is widespread. But despite the hardship, Mrs Lyall said, the people are overwhelmingly generous. "They would give the cloth of their back if they could."

Speaking on clothes, Mrs Lyall said that there is no new fur in Hungary and to combat the severe cold, the people just kept adding layers of cotton, so that it was not uncommon to see a woman waddling along, weighed down by nine petticoats.

But poverty is spelt out in countless other ways in the cities—the dilapidated houses, the predominance of unsealed streets, the absence of a traffic problem because the economy does not allow for cars, the substitute of pig's fat for meat, the trains carrying wreaths instead of vans.

However, there are some brighter aspects. Some Nationalists are quite content to be under Moscow's guidance and the situation is a lot better than it was prior to the '56 uprising. Mrs Lyall stressed that despite everything, there is tremendous fellowship and gaiety. The Hungarians are Nationalists first, Communists second.

—Felicity Fendall

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY NEW ZEALAND ROOM CRITICISED

There happens to be a room in our university library known as the New Zealand room. This room is kept locked at all times. To obtain access to a book lodged in the collection the following procedure is advisable:— Look up the classification number in the catalogue, and write it down. The time the whole business takes makes this absolutely imperative. If, however, you have a photographic memory this step may be omitted. You then go to the desk and ask the librarian to get the book for you. If she is feeling generous you are allowed to accompany her downstairs and witness her removing the book from the shelves. If not, you wait upstairs. Sometimes the procedure goes smoothly, sometimes it does not. The following is a recent exchange between myself and a librarian:

Me: Can I have this book out of the New Zealand room, please?

First Librarian (politely): The room's unlocked — someone's down there. Just go on down.

I walk downstairs clutching paper with details. Second Librarian is emerging from room having just locked it.

Me (politely and apologetically): Can I get back into the New Zealand room, please?

Second Librarian (gives lengthy sigh). Oh No! (sigh repeated, unlocks door). What do you want? (I hand over paper with details. She scrutinises it and looks at me suspiciously). Can you tell me what unit you want this for?

Me: It's not for a unit, just for interest.

Second Librarian (looks at me as if I were planning to steal the gems of the early New Zealand material). Well I'm not sure . . . (triumphantly). It's not here anyway, so you'll have to reserve it.

This story is perfectly true, and though funny afterward, was most annoying at the time. I must admit

that the library staff are generally helpful, and that this instance may not be typical. I expect that the poor girl was just going to lunch or something.

What really annoyed me was the suspicion aroused by my innocently remarking that the book was for interest's sake alone. This was obviously not a valid reason. The book I wanted was neither beautiful nor rare — nothing but a recently published report on education. Finally I thought of trying the public library and located it immediately. My only regret is that I didn't think of doing so earlier.

I am well aware that the New Zealand room contains some very valuable books and that there are excellent reasons for locking them up. However, it contains all books, not only written on New Zealand but also written by New Zealanders on any subject — economics, education, literary criticism, etc., as well as original literature. This affects students in many subjects in their degree work, as well as those who just want to have a look for interest's sake, as the collection is, I believe (not having had a look at it) second only to that in the Turnbull Library in Wellington.

The obvious thing to do is to reshelve all the less valuable books elsewhere and allow everyone free access to them. This is clearly impossible at the moment because of lack of space. The main point of this article, however, is to try to ensure that when the new library does come into use there will be a more satisfactory arrangement as regards the New Zealand collection. As for the present, it would be possible to have a librarian supervising for an hour a day for example, and then at least we would be able to see what is there. I am sure, too, that many more students would take a greater interest if they did not have such difficulty in obtaining the books.

—Susan Rae

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A white-faced man stands up in the "mother of parliaments" during debate on a Race Relations Bill, delivers a calculatedly racist speech, and within twenty-four hours thousands of dockers are on the streets and letters are pouring through the post in support of him. The ultimate absurdity has been reached in that pageant of ignorance and folly clinically referred to as the "immigration issue." What had so gone wrong that masses of working-class people should viciously turn against a deserving section of their own class and acclaim as their patron saint a preposterous ultra-Tory whose every political ideal is inimical to their own interests.

One of the paradoxes and the great tragedy of the twentieth century is that in an age in which the cause of rationality is served as never before by the forces of science and technology, the distinguishing mark of the times remains massive irrationality. The services of the sociologist, the economist, the political scientist and the psychologist have been marshalled to point out the needlessness of colour prejudice, to demonstrate how groundless are the fears which fertilise intolerance. Yet the mind remains closed and countless Britons, incited by unbalanced demagogues, persist in representing a heterogeneous group of coloured immigrants which totals no more than two per cent of the population and, by any count, contributes more to the economy than it takes out, as a threat to the working classes' standards of living and to the "British way of life." All of which illustrates, no doubt, that reason is powerless in the face of primitive emotions; but on the other hand tolerance and understanding are not strictly matters of rationality either — one way or the other basic motivation lies at the emotional level. To whom do we turn then — the psychologist or the priest? Take your pick.

Through the fifties, a pragmatic government, chasing after easy prosperity, and cynically invoking the image of an open-armed mother country, encouraged people in the coloured Commonwealth to come to Britain in order to fill the labour ranks (more people actually left the U.K. during the fifties than migrated to it). But at the same time quite failed to cope with the problems of housing, education and social services. Inevitably the result was intolerable pressure on public amenities. In due course the coloured immigrant became society's scapegoat and the politicians, faced with this unwelcome end-product of their own irresponsibility, retreated into the political and moral negativism of immigration control. Far from silencing the racists this concession merely made them howl for more blood, but the politicians comforted themselves with the rationalisation that at least control gave them a breathing space in which they could vigorously set about righting the social and economic ills that lay at the heart of the problem. Their record in these fields since is a nice comment on their sincerity.

The Labour Party, vociferously liberal in opposition, excelled the Conservatives when once in power and further restricted Commonwealth immigration to a mere dribble. Criticism fell on deaf ears as political leaders all round congratulated themselves and their opposite numbers on their courage and realism.

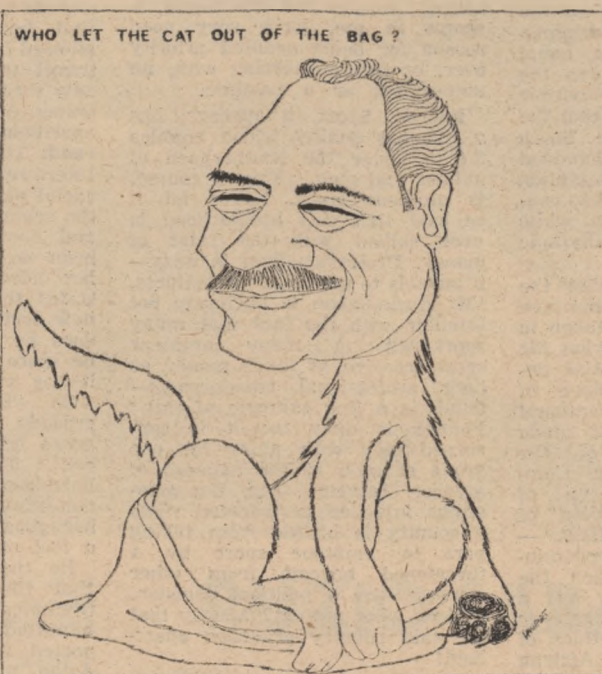
The Labour Government, however, partly out of genuine principle and partly because it is unfortunately afflicted with something the Tories are happily free of — a conscience, on this occasion a guilty one — decided to redress the balance by campaigning against racial discrimination. The public was generously treated to statistical evidence of its misconceptions, was given "proof" of its irrationality, and was implicitly invited to wallow in guilt and penitence. It should have come as no surprise to anyone who has the faintest knowledge of human nature that large sections of the public would not follow the script. Needless to say, when Powell threw his time-bomb and the parades turned out politicians of all complexions were lost in unbounded astonishment and indignation.

To anyone who has lived in Britain for a number of years what gives such a bitter tinge to the whole sorry mess is that in fair measure the colour problem is part of a larger issue, an issue which the British have never really squared up to — class. To witness a so-called "race" riot, to feel the stare of a black man, a stranger, condemning you for no other reason than that you are white is, be assured, an unpleasant experience; yet it is hardly more distressing than having to observe the countless ways in which the white population of Britain lacerates itself in the name of class.

Class distinction is an endemic disease in Britain and it is hard to decide which is the more remarkable phenomenon . . . the extent to which class considerations cripple society, or the degree of hypocrisy with which the problem is minimised or shelved. And at the bottom of the heap,

BLACK + WHITE = BLIGHT

by
Barry Shorter



the "fall guy" for the whole system, is the "worker." Led up the garden path by his "governors" it was perhaps only during the fifties that he began to perceive just how well he had been duped. But along with this groping insight came the uncomfortable realisation that there was almost nothing he could do about it. And into the middle of this hot-bed stepped the unwitting black man. Wedged in at the very base of the stack it is little wonder that the coloured immigrant, denied the anonymity of the crowd by the colour of his skin, should become the whipping-boy of vast numbers of class-conscious, class-frustrated men and women from the ranks of the workers and the "squeezed" lower middle classes.

The origins of racial prejudice are not, of course, to be found in class consciousness, but in the U.K. the one problem greatly aggravates the other. To anyone who has been incensed by the evasions, the equivocations the blindness and the downright dishonesty of the British middle and upper classes over the question of 'class' it is not hard to see how a man like Michael Malik, faced with something even more intractable, should come to dismiss the promises and pretensions of the white Britisher and, misguided perhaps, try to seek some kind of dignity in a black power movement.

Meanwhile, the Race Relations Bill becomes law. Such bills are an implicit admission of defeat; they are a type of superficial liberalism made necessary — and they are necessary — by the failure of past British governments to fulfil their responsibilities. The situation in Britain is not irreparable and provided the Government does not back down now something might be salvaged. It is irrelevant that legislation is powerless to change the hearts and minds of men; what is important now is that social justice should be done and be seen to be done. Wilson's Government has flinched yet again — on the issue of the Kenyan Asians; if it retreats further on any front — political, economic, moral — all is lost.

I say "all" advisedly because the future of democracy itself is in the balance here. The dilemma of democracy is that occasions do arise when politicians must take a stand and follow a path which may well run counter to the wishes of the majority of the populace. We accept this fact and look upon our politicians as "representatives" whom we entrust with the right and the duty to take decisions on our behalf. We are suspicious of "plebiscitary democracy" and we are right to be so. Democracy must be more than the counting of heads; it is nothing if it is not about the quality of life, and the quality of life hinges ultimately upon the value of justice. To manipulate an issue such as the racial one; to eschew what is just and pursue the expedient is political cynicism of the worst kind. Our "representatives" would do well to remember this if they do not wish to sabotage the whole system of which they are the agents.

What has all this to do with us? The answer should be obvious, but anyway cast your eyes over the following:

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- * 900 Asians (Excluding Indian immigration)

At the same rate, plus natural increase, this comes to over ten thousand more Asians in ten years . . . **THE (CONTINUED) ENTRY INTO NEW ZEALAND OF SUCH DISPARATE RACIAL STOCKS POSES A THREAT TO THE RACIAL INTEGRITY OF EUROPEAN AND MAORI ALIKE**

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7. To preserve our British way of life and to prevent the emergence of a race problem by ensuring that New Zealand accepts as immigrants only persons of selected European stock."

I've read plenty of similar material in Britain; these excerpts happen to come from a broadsheet being pushed into Auckland letter-boxes.

But then it could never happen here . . . could it?

Barry Shorter,
5/6/68.

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POLITICS IN SPORT

South Africa is Responsible

by R. J. Northey

I am somewhat amazed at the direction of Mr Ruzio-Saban's attack on those who have violated the principle of the separation of sport and politics. Whatever justified criticisms may be levelled at other countries, such as the African States, South Africa has been, and remains, the most flagrant violator of this principle.

The South African Government developed a political policy of racial discrimination and separation in political, economic and social matters and then imposed this policy on all sporting bodies. In its political interference in sport the South African Government forced all sporting bodies to expel an nonwhite people involved in administration of sporting bodies and then extended this to prevent and nonwhite sportsmen competing. If nonwhites wanted to continue to participate in sport then they had to organise their own sporting organisations, grounds, and other facilities from scratch — and even among nonwhites each racial group, e.g. Cape Coloureds, Indians, and the various African groups, could compete only against members of that racial group.

Naturally the standard of non-white sport declined. While the Government spent lavishly on football fields, athletic grounds, swimming pools, etc., exclusively for white sportsmen, nonwhites had to make do with gravel pits, paddocks and rivers. Also, although white sportsmen had the incentive of participating in international competition at home or overseas, no nonwhite sporting organisation was allowed such privilege.

Nevertheless, some nonwhite sportsmen overcame these obstacles to some extent. About 10 years ago Sewsunker Sewgolum was rated among the four best golfers in the country. At that time, perhaps because it is a noncontact sport nonwhite golfers were still allowed to participate in open competition. Gradually, however, political intervention was extended. Although he won many tournaments he was not allowed to receive his trophies in the ceremony in the clubhouse. Finally he was excluded completely from playing golf in tournaments with whites — which deprived him of his livelihood as well as his career.

Basil D'Oliveira reached as high a standard in cricket. Although he would have been a certain choice in a nonpolitically dominated selection he could not play cricket for South Africa. Completely frustrated in his sporting ambitions, he eventually moved to England, where, although now past his prime he has been a regular choice in the English test team in recent years. However, he is still not allowed to play against white cricketers in South Africa, and if the MCC sticks to its principles this may well lead to the cancellation of their planned tour of South Africa next summer.

The slight modification that the South African Government made in its apartheid in sport policy in an attempt to gain entry to the Olympic Games would have had no effect on these major injustices. In all the non-Olympic sports, for instance, there will be no change whatever.

In Rugby, for instance, no nonwhites would be allowed to play against the All Blacks if they should tour South Africa in 1970. At some grounds nonwhites will be allowed limited segregated

accommodation surrounded by barbed wire fences and armed policemen — in order to ensure that their enthusiasm for the team playing against their native land doesn't get out of hand. At most grounds they won't be allowed entry at all. South African political involvement would be extended to New Zealand as well. Even if Maoris are included in the New Zealand team, the South African Government is advising New Zealand travel agencies not to include Maoris in supporters' tours because they could not prevent them running up against the indignities and discrimination at South Africa's apartheid policies. It is not much of an advance to have Sid Going, for instance, playing in South Africa, if his father cannot go there to watch him.

Even in Olympic sports, nonwhites will have no chance to represent South Africa in international competition except for once every four years. Even then with the inadequate training facilities the nonwhites will have to put up with prior to selection, the dice are heavily loaded against their selection. A leading South African sports administrator visiting New Zealand in March, put the whole issue in perspective. "We will do our damndest," he said, "to get an African into our Olympic team." Surely in a country which has a population more than two-thirds Negro, and the natural ability of Negro athletes can be seen in the magnificent performances of these athletes both for the African States and for the United States, if African sportsmen were given anything like equal opportunity they would form the bulk of South Africa's Olympic team. It should be obvious that the concession made by the South African Government was intended to give only token representation. If nonwhites wanted to compromise aim of getting its white sportsmen admitted to the Olympic Games.

What is surprising is that the International Olympic Committee should initially have been taken in by this ruse. In spite of what Mr Ruzio-Saban says this initial decision was not a showpiece of democracy. The International Olympic Committee is not made up of representatives of the various national Olympic Committees but is made up of individuals quite independent of national Olympic Committees — and its members are predominantly European. Even then the decision was supported by a minority of its members. Whatever one may feel about the ethics of the threatened boycott by African States it did at least make the members of the International Olympic Committee aware that they were sadly out of touch with world feeling on this issue — among sporting as well as political bodies.

In Mexico in particular the initial decision of the International Olympic Committee was greeted by universal indignation. This was not purely because Mexico feared loss of revenue and prestige from an African boycott, but because of Mexico's pride in its integrated multiracial society and tradition of opposition to racial discrimination. All the sporting organisations, political groups and newspapers condemned this initial decision. The newspapers pointed out that

under apartheid laws, many of their presidents and Catholic bishops would have been gaoled and beaten for sitting on a park bench with a European. They said that admitting South Africa would be "tantamount to making our country an accomplice of systematic racism."

Mexico was not the only non-African, Asian or Communist country to oppose South Africa's participation. The Olympic Committee of Italy, France and the Scandinavian countries, for instance, opposed the admission of South Africa.

Having considered Mr Ruzio-Saban's whitewashing of South Africa's political interference and racial discriminating in sport I should deal briefly with his attack on the attitudes of the African

countries. Once the full facts are known, the African States' strong opposition to South African participation in the Olympics can be seen to arise far more from moral indignation than from racial bigotry.

Mr Ruzio-Saban's charges of excessive nationalist fervour against African supporters at the Commonwealth Games and elsewhere have considerable justification to them. However, this seems as natural an excess for a new nation as it was for New Zealanders during the Springbok tour of 1956.

The most emotional of Mr Ruzio-Saban's criticisms of the African States is contained in the sentences: "After all, they are such paragons of political virtue and sporting integrity. They don't discriminate against races in their countries — is that because they have either murdered them, or driven them out?" We all know there has been considerable loss of life in tribal conflicts in various areas of Africa, but it is simply not true to say that any African Government has pursued a campaign of genocide or expulsion against a racial minority group among its citizens.

Mr Ruzio-Saban may have been

referring to Kenya, where a large-scale exodus of Asians from that country was reported a few months ago. This was the result of the Kenya Government's campaign to replace noncitizens in civil service and other employment. Whether this policy was justifiable or not, the important point is that it was directed only against noncitizens and people of all races in Kenya, including Europeans, had been invited to adopt Kenyan citizenship if they wished. No Asian or European who has adopted Kenyan citizenship has been discriminated against. In fact, of course, in the sporting field, non-Africans have played an important part. The Kenyan hockey team, one of the six best in the world, is made up predominantly of Kenyan citizens of Asian origin. Throughout the rest of Africa, as in Kenya, there is no racial discrimination in sport whatever. The only exception is South Africa.

I admire Mr Ruzio-Saban for his firm belief in keeping political intervention out of politics. His criticism, however, is misdirected, for it is South Africa, not the African States, who have brought politics, in the form of its apartheid policy into sport.

IT'S NOT CRICKET

MR RUZIO-SABAN

by Mike Mitchie

So Mr Ruzio-Saban has "never found synonymy between the words 'sport' and 'politics!'" I doubt, Mr Ruzio-Saban, whether anyone else would either. In my dictionary I find sport to mean "amusement," "diversion," "fun," "pastime," "game." Politics is "the science and art of government, political affairs and life." Thus politics, being concerned with political affairs and life would, it seems to me, have very good reason for being granted priority over, or for interfering with, an amusement or a pastime.

But no. Sport, it appears, has a magical quality which enables it "to foster the brotherhood of nations and men." This of course, is amateur sport. Never let it be said that this brotherhood is ever sullied with the taint of money. Professionalism is dirty—it appeals to man's baser instincts. (Mr Ruzio-Saban is obviously not familiar with the fact that many sportsmen in many amateur sports receive as much money as their professional counterparts—tennis is a fine example of this.) Politics is dirty too—it is concerned only with gains for one group of men at the expense of another. Imagine then, the monstrous injustice perpetrated when a country is barred from taking part in amateur sport by a threatened boycott from other countries—by a political decision. And on what pretext? Merely that the said country practises apartheid!

Mr Ruzio-Saban's assumption that because sport and politics are separate and distinct activities, then it follows that the latter should never have the slightest connection with the former, is but one example of faulty reasoning and muddled thinking in what amounts to an irresponsible article expounding a dangerous idea.

The dangerous idea is that in the interests of a mythical virtue called sport, we should ignore, even condone inhuman practices such as apartheid.

Mr Ruzio-Saban camouflages this doctrine by a lengthy account of the process by which South Africa was ignobly kicked out of the Olympics. He says that the Olympic charter states that no team shall be barred on grounds of colour, religion, or ideology. This is fair enough—a just rule. It should, however, not be so inflexible that it can ignore particular circumstances. If it is interpreted strictly, South Africa should be allowed to compete. It is the word "ideology" of course, which is ambivalent. Nobody can be discriminated against if he practises apartheid. This latter is far more harmful than a ideology. It is the difference between a thought and an act. If the Olympic rule ignores cases such as this, then it is wrong.

But South Africa saw the light,

and has promised to send an integrated team. White and non-white members will travel together, wear the same uniform, compete against each other. South Africa has exceeded "the wildest dreams of most people." How can anyone be so naive as to imagine that because South Africa has allowed whites and nonwhites to travel together etc., she has in any way modified her apartheid policy. At the very same time, the apartheid system has been tightened. The Prevention of Political Interference Act has banned multi-racial political parties, completing the separation, politically, of white and nonwhite races. There have been no "gigantic concessions in her ideology." Mr Ruzio-Saban states that apartheid was, as all new doctrines, still very rigid . . . does he think that apartheid will be more acceptable to him when it has mellowed?

So "South Africa does not crusade for her doctrine, she keeps her internal affairs to herself!" This makes her doctrine, harmless, does it? Mr Ruzio-Saban can admire her respect for others, her good intentions. He is either a fool or a hypocrite.

He then examines the nations that threatened to boycott the Olympics if South Africa was readmitted. He finds, as he suspected, that these were the Afro-Asian nations. It may be just poor expression on his part, but I seem to detect a racist attitude here. The African States, and some Asian nations (none of them named) are lumped together in a manner which strongly suggests that he regards the whole lot as merely "wogs." "After all," he says "they are such paragons of political virtue and pillars of sporting integrity. They don't discriminate against races in their countries—is that because they have either murdered them, or driven them out?" Be specific Mr Ruzio-Saban—what nations, what races, what countries? It may come as a surprise to you, but Asians and Africans are different. Not only that, some Asians are different from other Asians similarly with Africans.

The other crime, of course, is that these nations' decision to boycott was a political one—this means, doesn't it, that the decision was made by their governments? Surely the very source one would expect such an important and justifiable decision to come from. It is to our shame that the New Zealand Government did not so decide.

If I may digress briefly, New Zealand, of course, stood out conspicuously on the side of those supporting South Africa. A dangerous and stupid thing to do. Our leaders apparently share Mr

Ruzio-Saban's belief that sport is far too important to be worried about things like apartheid. Many in this country expressed their delight when it was announced that Maoris would be allowed to tour South Africa. This is our gesture against racial discrimination! (and ironically, an example of mixing sport and politics). How pathetically naive. How insulting to any Maori players to send them to South Africa as "honorary Europeans." This is a decision as racially biased and condescending as any South Africa has made. It is probably too much to hope that some of those players selected will boycott the tour.

To return. It is no argument to state that because one "side" has faults (either unspecified or unproven) it follows that faults in the other "side" can be ignored. Mr Ruzio-Saban lets his rather suspect emotions get the better of his reason. One instance of this is when he assumes (on what grounds?) that the men who rejected South Africa "acted in panic and fear." This leads him on to hysterically reflect that "Government by fear usually implies dictatorship and tyranny . . . a noble thing for this great, supposedly democratic, liberal era to succumb to." Another instance: "would you call annihilation of a race of people acceptable and separation not?" Here he is comparing his fastasyridden idea of Communist practice (again unspecified) with a blatant, concrete example of racial injustice.

Mr Ruzio-Saban considers that "if the interest of sport was to the fore," the threats of boycott would not have occurred. In other words, he is saying that if the interest of sport is to the fore, then examples of injustice can be ignored. "Those nations would have been no loss to the sport movement." I see it differently. To me a sport movement which is allowed to obscure matters of far greater importance can well be dispensed with. "The Olympic Philosophy" can go to hell . . . it is no more than righteous hypocrisy.

Finally, we are presented with two alternatives. One is the question as to whether South Africa should or should not compete—in actuality, whether we should condone or condemn apartheid. The other is "whether a political veto should overrule a sports group's decision in the field of sport." Choose the most important question. To most of us I hope, it is the first. But to Mr Ruzio-Saban, with his head in the clouds of sport and brotherhood, it is the second.

One can only guess at his motives. Either he is incredibly naive, and really believes that sport cures all ills, or he believes that apartheid is really not such a bad thing. I hope he is merely naive.

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VORSTER DECEITFUL

Frankness Would Be Fatal

by Barry Chisholm

At the time of their conception, the Olympic Games may have indeed "symbolised the epitome of amateur sporting achievement" and stood for "the brotherhood of nations and men." It is important to recognise this symbolic aspect, because Mr Ruzio-Saban has followed the lead of Mr Avery Brundage and confused idealistic dreams with political realities.

Olympic sport became synonymous with politics immediately selection was organised on a national basis. The prestige of national achievement and the mathematics of gold medal total have predominated for many years now. Placed in perspective, Mr Ruzio-Saban's vaunted "tests of the Olympic spirit" at Berlin and Stockholm are merely surface manifestations of bitter undercurrents of national rivalry.

Political Interference

The question of alleged political interference must be considered within a political context. Sport just does not exist in many parts of the world without State aid, and is often the concern of a special Government department. Mr Ruzio-Saban should stop defending the specious amateur mystique and catch up with the modern world. Far from his views seeming "to have gone by the board," they just never were.

It is a pity that he appears to have used only newspaper reports to back up his line on the South African case. Had Mr Ruzio-Saban studied the full statement on apartheid and sport made by Mr Vorster, and rejected the goodies and baddies approach, he could not possibly have reached the conclusions he did. Of course, it is possible that he would not have reached any other conclusions no matter what approach was used.

The article grossly exaggerates the lengths to which South Africa went to fulfil the original IOC requirements for admission to the Olympic Games. Perhaps consciously, the writer is a victim of propaganda. Far from making "gigantic concessions in her ideology" South Africa offered only a few minor concessions and demanded a very high price for them. Mr Vorster's statement showed minimal flexibility, but it was sufficient to enable misguided friends of the Republic to make extravagant claims on her behalf. Because it is an absolute condition for participating in the Games, Mr Vorster was prepared to let the team go as "one contingent under the South African flag."

Mr Vorster's Price

Mr Vorster's price for this "concession" was that there should be no mixed sport within South Africa and that all other sporting championships would remain white monopolies. (This course of action, incidentally, would virtually exclude non-white South Africans from getting the competition necessary for world-class performances.) The "integrated team" which emerged would have been selected at Olympic trials organised along racial lines, so creating nearly insuperable difficulties of selection for team sports.

It was necessary for Mr Ruzio-Saban to limit his application of the Olympic Charter. But more discussion along this line could have been more productive than a cataloguing of the faults of the Afro-Asian nations as interpreted by the Western press. For example, the South African delegation to the IOC meeting in Teheran was forced to issue an explicit denial that any easing of apartheid in sport was contemplated inside South Africa. Until Mr Vorster makes a concession of substance on this question, a problem which Mr Ruzio-Saban endeavours to side-step, the question of sporting tours outside the Republic must remain a non-issue.

The conspiracy view of the whole affair which he takes, together with complaints about the manipulative "they," inspires only scepticism. In essence, he seems to be trying to shift attention from the real issue of apartheid in sport. But not surprisingly, for South African sporting policy is the only one which needs to hide behind a mask of equivocation and obscurity. South Africa is the only



RUZIO-SABAN REPLIES

Mr Mitchie

If you wish to use the term "wogs" you may, it has never been present in my vocabulary. That apart, I have always tried to avoid banal writings and don't intend to deal with them now.

Mr Chisholm

Apart from an odd remark it seems you may have criticised without reflecting, if your comment bears any relevance to the article. Before you comment about people falling into traps, be sure to notice the one you are stepping into.

Mr Northey

Thank you for your criticism, it is most constructive and, I believe, portrays one view of the South African situation.

Some contrasts, football fields to gravel pits are somewhat exaggerated, while you have also white-washed many facets of the African nations. I have still to see the sporting gesture offered to South African sportsmen as was offered the Africans by South Africa.

Admittedly South African racial policy, to any non-African is carried to extremes, but would not

an Olympic bi-racial team provide a foothold from where further concessions may be gained? Through South African omission from the games its non-whites have lost possibly four years or more toward beginning on a track that could lead toward the ultimate goal—citizenship—something that will take time.

As to the 10c, the members thereof are the elected representatives of the national Olympic Committees and as such surely preside as a democratic machine. The Sports Commission to South Africa was biracial (conditions in South Africa could not have been that bad therefore), in total, the process to admit South Africa was as democratic as is feasible.

But enough, we have our own opinions, probably between them lies the truth.

Postscript: To all three, thank you for the replies given as several views are better than one. But one correction. The article had no intention of racialism. Its prime concern was that there are inconsistencies in the omission of South Africa and the admission of Stalinid Russia, etc. In a time of civil rights consciousness, surely, if the Africans are concerned for their "brothers" is it not best to take every opportunity to give

them a chance of better things?

Also, I reprimand the reversal of a democratic motion and basically unwarranted opposition. Let all nations, coloured or white, show us by example that we are so wrong, but please not sweep everyone else's doorstep when their own is still dusty.

—G. V. Ruzio-Saban

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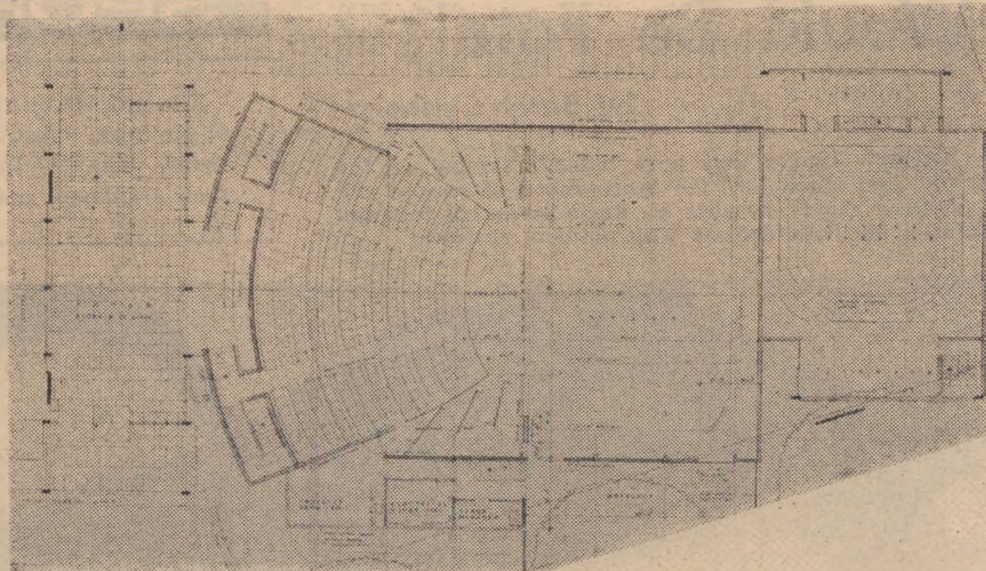
Upper Lecture Theatre

The plans for the Student Centre have always included, as an integral part, a theatre to stand on the site at the corner of Princes Street and Alfred Street. The University Council intends to build this theatre (along with a gymnasium) as soon as money is available — we hope, in a very few years. This article is written to inform the present generation of students of the sort of theatre which is planned, and the sort of use which we expect to make of it.

We have been thinking about this theatre for nearly 10 years. Its final form was decided upon after long discussions between Drama Society, the Building Committees of the Students' Association and of the University, sundry amateurs and professionals from the theatrical world, and of course the architects who had to do the job. The result, I think, is a very exciting theatre indeed. We tried to go back to fundamentals and ask not only "How does a theatre work?", but "How does it work when it is mainly for students?" The eternal arguments about the open stage and the proscenium stage, about theatre in the round and wrapping the play round the audience, ran their predictable courses.

Early on we adopted the idea of including something which got the grandiose name of the Experimental Theatre, but was better called the Rumpus Room. It is in essence simply a room containing movable seats for about 100 people, a highly flexible system of lighting outlets, some rostra and a lot of space. This was not, as some originally thought, an extravagance, but a cheap and convenient way of providing for a vital part of the work of a student theatre. Into it we shall put all "little" productions: those that can be mounted for a budget of next to nothing, informal or workshop productions, productions designed to try out unknown plays and inexperienced producers, play-readings and so on. The university is full of young writers, actors and producers who would love to try their hand, but don't feel confident enough to attempt a fully mounted show — which, indeed, costs a lot of money and demands a lot of organisation. A room which represents theatre at its most simple and flexible will give them what they need to try out their ideas. If they fail, little money, time and effort will have been wasted. I expect that this little theatre will encourage the active and continuous practice of basic drama more than anything else. (It will also be a useful rehearsal room for the main theatre.)

The theatre is not only a place for the simple blue-jeans type of show; it also requires colour, ritual and eloquence, and for this is needed a properly equipped stage for the fully mounted show. Here we proceeded on the basis that, while the single most useful theatrical form is the traditional proscenium theatre, its rigidity creates nasty problems. We also know that we hadn't the money to



Floor plan of the theatre.

THE STUDENT THEATRE

A Report from Professor S. Musgrove

solve these by putting various parts of the stage on electrically operated lifts, as some American universities have done. We chose a proscenium stage about 30ft wide and 40ft deep, with ample wing-space on both sides — this last, of course, is vital for any theatre. The proscenium walls are to be retractable, so that they can be opened up to expose the full width of the stage and wings. We wanted a forestage, for Shakespeare and the like, but we also knew that the standard "sentry-go" type of forestage often acts as a barrier between audience and actor instead of drawing them together as it is supposed to do. We therefore decided on a curved forestage constructed on the kit-set principle: when necessary it can be taken away, or made to serve as an orchestra-pit, and it can also be built up in sections, so that it may turn itself into one or two flights of steps, or else be set asymmetrically.

At each side this forestage connects up with what, to my mind, is technically the most exciting part of the theatre—the

two side-stages. The idea for these began with some small versions which I had seen and read of in America. These served to connect the forestage with both auditorium and backstage, to house lighting positions, and to act as exits or entrances when needed. This idea was brilliantly developed by the architect, Mr Warren, to the point where the entire side-walls of the auditorium are in the form of "adjustable fins" which can be folded back in a variety of ways, to reveal the side-stages. If the fins are only partly open, the side-stages become small insets, commentator positions, and the like. When they are fully open, the two side-stages (which are quite large) extend all the way to the back of the auditorium, and flow into the forestage and the main stage as one uninterrupted playing area, on three sides of the audience. If it all works, we should have a theatre with all the flexibility of the open stage, with the firm definition of the proscenium theatre. At least, Shakespearean armies will have plenty of room to fight in.

This part of the structure is not expensive, as theatres go. But lack of money compelled us to abandon the stage-tower. The theatre is still planned in such a way that a tower can be built later, but it is fair to say that a tower, though highly desirable, is an expensive adjunct which is not absolutely essential. Many theatres, such as the Mermaid in London, get on quite happily without one. Our plans were in fact criticised on the grounds that a tower was too ambitious for a student theatre, and it was pointed out that the machinery is complex and indeed dangerous in unskilled hands. So, though we were sorry to see it go, we agreed, after taking professional advice, that the tower could go if we had plenty of wing-space. In this way we were able to get the cost down to an acceptable level.

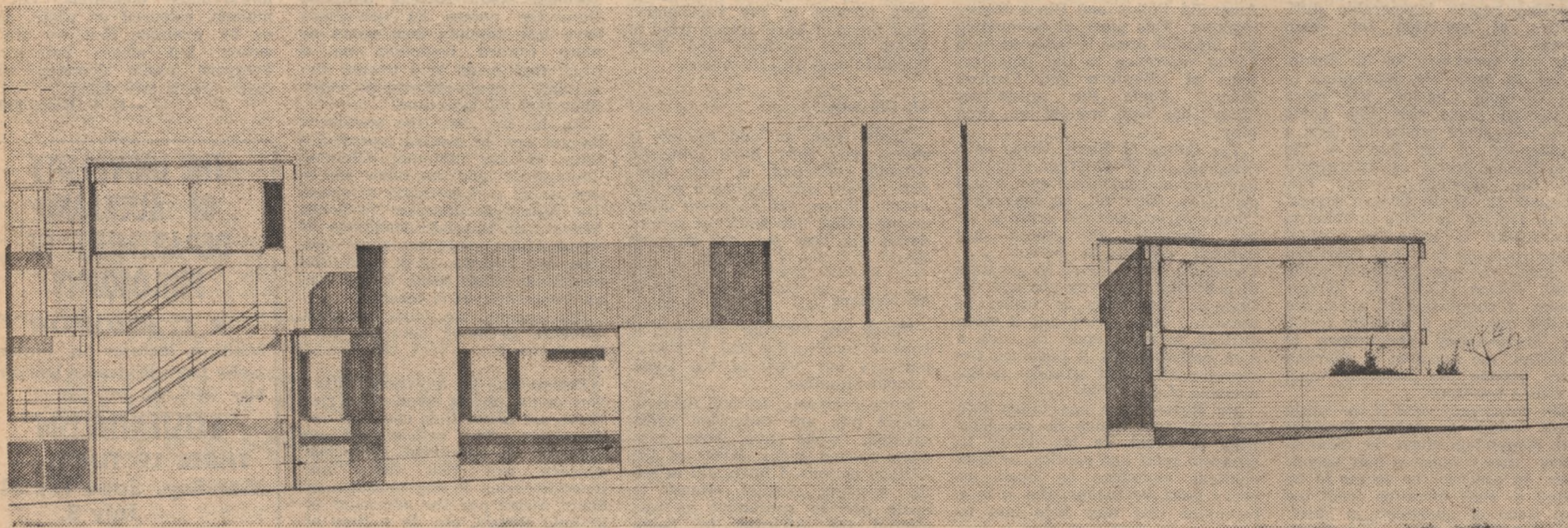
Backstage we have, of course, made the usual provision for dressing rooms, storage, paint shops and the like. As the actual placing of the theatre on the site in relation to the rest of the Student Centre and the line of

Alfred St (which we don't want to cut into) still awaits final decision on detail, there may still be some re-arrangement here. It is possible that these areas may be a bit cramped, but we can only await the final plans from the architect. The capacity of the theatre is about 400—small enough to be intimate but large enough, we hope, to get a reasonable amount of money in from an audience.

The theatre is intended primarily to be used by and for students. One reason why there is less good drama in the university than there should be is the lack of a place to work in. The inefficient and wasteful effort of building sets, props, costumes and the like off the site, and then carting them into a hall already booked by somebody else has a vast inhibiting effect; conversely, a good building generates its own kind of activity. I would expect that the number of shows produced by or for students—not merely straight drama, but also revue, film and small opera—would keep the theatre comfortably occupied for much of the university year. It would also be suitable for singers, chamber-music, and debates. But it is true that the demands of academic work prevent students from putting on shows all the year round, and there would be room for use by amateur groups needing a good theatre, and for visiting professionals or for shows run in conjunction with the Mercury Theatre.

The English department is also interested in starting academic work in practical drama, perhaps for a postgraduate diploma; and the School of Fine Arts would like to do something in the field of stage design. These notions are at present hung up for want of a building. In the long run, the departments concerned will have their own teaching rooms in which to carry out these courses, but they will always need a theatre for their practical application. As soon as a likely date for the building of the theatre is known, the Students' Association and the university (which will have to assist the Students' Association with money to get the building up) will have to discuss how best to use the theatre for teaching purposes along with its main purposes as a home for student shows. These functions, of course, are not to be thought of as two separate and different things. A fully equipped theatre is an expensive piece of specialist machinery, and will need one or more paid professionals to run it. The university will certainly have to help here. I envisage a director of the theatre (with other staff as needed) who will have a joint responsibility to the university and to the students. He will be involved in teaching work for any practical drama courses that are put on; but his professional skill will be available to the students, either as a producer himself or in assisting student producers to put on their own shows.

The planning of the theatre, as of the student centre of which it is part, has been a joint effort by students and the official governing bodies of the university from the beginning; its running should continue on the same basis.



The proposed theatre seen from Alfred Street.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH—



ZOOLOGY

The work of a biologist is strikingly different from that of a physicist or chemist, in that it deals with design and adaptation for function. Zoological research leads people to study and inquire into mechanisms. Cell biologists are concerned with mechanism, adaptation — all of what we call the functional aspects of form — at the level of the cell. They use for their material cells or parts of cells, from a choice of rather few suitable organisms. The zoologist, on the other hand, studies much more complex assemblages of cells — organs such as the gut or the heart, or even that most complex organ of all, the brain. The study of complexity does not stop here: there is the behaviour of whole functioning animals to be considered, and at the final level there is the organisation and relationships of animals (and plants) in communities.

Change of Interest

Zoologists in New Zealand have now become centrally interested in causes and relationships, after a generation or more of descriptive work. In the Auckland Zoology Department there are two fields in which this is going ahead most strongly, though these are not the only ones. First, in marine biology, work is being closely integrated with what is happening at the Leigh Laboratory. Secondly there is freshwater biology and ecology, especially that part of it concerned with insects and crustacea. Running through the teaching and research programmes are the common themes of physiology, experimental zoology and biometrics. These are seldom closed disciplines in themselves: they are

ways of approach every zoologist must be equipped to follow.

With marine communities, on the sea shore and in shallow subtidal waters, two fields of effort are developing. First there is the analysis of environmental factors that make communities what they are: the problems of alternating tides and differences between night and day in the middle part of the sea shore. Zonations of life are to be found here that have a close resemblance in many different coasts and regions of the world.

Three members of the zoology staff are giving an important part of their time to the study of sea shore biology in the South West Pacific. Based upon Auckland, students are working upon the lives and habits both of the animals of coral and also the minute fauna living between grains of coral beach sand.

Migrations

Closer to home are the students concerned with research into specific types of animals on the shore. They are studying their migrations by day and night, their cycles of activity, and their response to particular types of microclimate. These climatic conditions in miniature, and over a confined space, are being regularly monitored at Leigh, and a large pool of information is building up to be interpreted.

Studies on form and function are going ahead in three main groups of marine invertebrate animals: molluscs, echinoderms (such as starfish and sea urchins) and annelid worms. With those primitive animals known as sponges the

methods of amino-acid distribution, base-pairing in amino-acids and reassociation of mixed cell suspensions are being used to test relationships between species.

Freshwater Research

In the field of freshwater biology work is also advancing, and we have set our sites on the establishment of a freshwater research laboratory for students and staff in the Rotorua area. The fauna of freshwater is a sparser one than on the sea shore, but equally interesting in the problems it presents. A first approach is being made to the distribution and habits of freshwater organisms. These include plankton, chiefly crustacea and also bottom fauna in lakes, and insect larvae such as those of mayflies, caddis and stoneflies in streams.

Still Describing

The era of description of new species is not yet over in this field, and a sign of great activity has been the formation of a New Zealand Limnological Society, linking up the research of workers in different parts of the country.

In the whole ecological field attention is being given to statistical models of animal and plant communities, whether on soft sand flats and beaches or in the marine plankton.

Physiological studies of animals are being made in the laboratory, not only as adjuncts to work on behaviour and ecology of animals, but because certain of our invertebrates give admirable material for studying rhythms and physiological processes in themselves. We are particularly concerned here with studies of respiration, regulation of salts, ions and water, protection from desiccation by evaporation and ability to feed by continuous filtering.

The study of "taxonomy" involves the classification of animals and is an important discipline in its own right, not only to enlighten the physiologists as to what are the names of the animals they are dealing with! The interests of members of the department range widely here: we have specialists in such various groups as lizards, sponges, molluscs, tiger beetles, freshwater crustacea, marine plankton and fish. Among the land vertebrates active work is going on upon lizards and coastal forest birds. We hope that new studies in vertebrate ecology will range particularly widely in birds and deal with our shores, shallow estuaries and sanctuaries that we have so richly represented round the coast.

The "new zoology," if we might call it so, inevitably looks very

different from that of a generation ago. It will be characterised by measuring, and by the experimental method which can alone transform natural history into an investigative science. But equally, surely, zoology will continue to be a very different sort of biology from cell biology, however challenging the frontier developments may be in that field today. Its concern will be with whole organs, whole functioning animals and self-maintaining communities.

It is encouraging to find a two-day flow of research students between Auckland and overseas departments. An important strength of the department base is the presence of Commonwealth Fellows from the United Kingdom and visitors from the United States.

—Prof. J. E. Morton

"Scientific research . . . has become so important in the 20th century that it is no longer possible to describe any human society, even in its broadest outline, without according it its rightful place."

PROF. PIERRE AUGER, former director of the Department of National Sciences of UNESCO.

It cannot be denied that the above statement is a truism, and yet what proportion of the general public the "human society" which depends to such a great extent upon the results of this research has more than a remotest idea of the trends of study being undertaken in our universities and other research establishments.

In accordance with the belief that the work of New Zealand scientists should be more widely publicised, Craccum is presenting a supplement giving a brief and general idea of the research being undertaken at Auckland University in the various departments of the science faculty.

We wish to thank the heads of departments and the writers of the following articles for their help in providing material for this supplement.

A Craccum Supplement

This supplement was
compiled by Philip Evans
Photographs selected by Max Oettli

PHYSICS

Research Policy

The Department of Physics follows the policy that a university is set up primarily for providing people with advanced training and practice in the effective use of their minds. This requires the dissemination of existing knowledge and an opportunity for discovering novel facts and principles through research work. The manner in which the universities expend on research what are commonly regarded as scarce resources of talent and finance has been questioned in recent months. It is proper that those who are responsible for governing the country should ask such questions. However, there is a danger that simply looking at statistics could lead to facile conclusions or to unwise policy decisions with long term effects that could be the opposite of those intended. Physics and physicists in N.Z. are particularly subject to this examination, and pay considerable attention to the implied criticism that university scientists are too insensitive to the needs of the society in which they are imbedded. We are not capricious in our choice of objectives and quite generally the university interprets its duty to the community it serves as that of taking a long, rather than a short term view of its academic and educational role.

Rigorous Discipline

The power and strength of physics as a scientific discipline resides in a rigorous attention to the discovery, the testing and, frequently, to the refinement or rejection of highly abstract concepts by recourse to quantitative experiments. A student who pursues this course to one of the research-based degrees (MSc. or PhD.) has laboriously developed talents and skills which are applicable in most vocations that

he might take up after graduation. The nub of the problem facing government and educational planners is to provide the stimulus and the opportunities for physics students to take up a wider range of vocations than their immediate training suggests: not to water down the stimulus of their training in an attempt to match it to particular local vocations.

International Prestige Needed to Attract Quality Scholars

The calibre of the scholars which we can attract depends as much on our international prestige for scholarship as upon the material rewards we can provide for them. It is vital, therefore, that our research programmes should be directed toward the solution and revelation of fundamental problems. Such research in physics always provides a prolific source of new technological skills and ideas because of the nature of the instrumental problems that have to be overcome in setting up any worth-while experiment. By way of example, the development of apparatus for nuclear physics research in this department, superficially an activity of minimal relevance to the New Zealand economy, has generated more inventions and "know-how" of an engineering or technological significance than any of our other research projects.

Export of High-precision Engineering

Already, this work is the basis of a modest but valuable export business, requiring high-precision engineering of a quality almost unknown in local industry. This has been the byproduct of the

zealous pursuit of a "pure" research objective. Both the technicians and the academics engaged in this project have learned how to overcome technological problems of a most challenging kind, knowledge which will undoubtedly be applicable to a much wider class of problems than those that engage the attention of most New Zealand-

ers at the present time. It is also worth mentioning that one of our most brilliant young graduates in abstract theoretical physics is returning from postgraduate study overseas to a responsible position in the New Zealand steel industry. He has already made a very significant contribution toward its economic viability. This is an example of how a physics graduate who is prepared to look beyond the confines of his academic discipline and who is provided with a worth-while opportunity to exploit his talents in another vocation can gain personal satisfaction and achieve success.

Research at Auckland

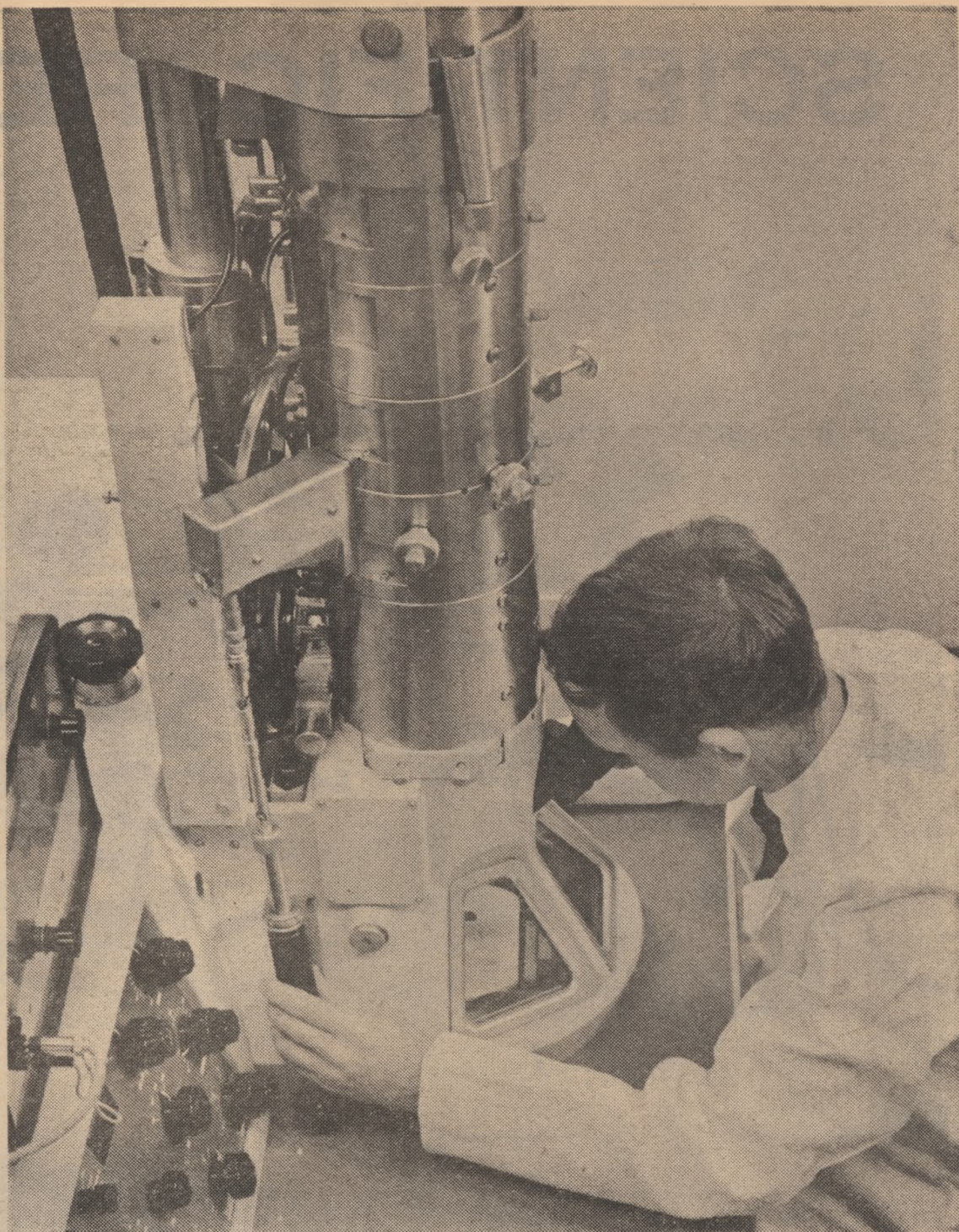
In a review of current research activity in physics at Auckland University it is probably more informative to give an outline of the general objectives which interest us than to list specific topics which might have little meaning for those readers who are not specialising in physics. The advance of a frontier in scientific knowledge is achieved by a succession of narrow, but strategically chosen penetrations in depth which are consolidated later in a general synthesis. Members of the department would be delighted to discuss and to demonstrate their research to any reader, within or outside the university, who is interested in more detail. To assist such an inquirer the names of the senior supervisors are listed, although it should be appreciated that much of the hard work is done by others who remain anonymous in this review.

Atmospheric Electricity (K.S. Krielsheimer): The surface of the earth and the ionosphere are like the inner and outer conductors of a huge spherical capacitor for which the atmosphere is a feebly conducting dielectric and in which

there is an electrostatic field surprisingly constant with time. The processes by which this field is maintained are imperfectly understood. The work at Auckland is integrated with a world-wide net of observing stations at which measurements of the local field, the air to ground electric current, the sign and size of the charges carried by rain drops, and the counting and identification of lightning strokes are continuously recorded. Ingenious measuring apparatus and sophisticated methods of recording and processing the data from these instruments have been developed at Auckland.

Long-distance Radio-wave Propagation Phenomena (H. A. Whale, Radio Research Centre): This subject is clearly of great practical as well as of scientific interest. Instruments to measure and record the direction of arrival of radio-waves, their intensity and phase patterns near the ground and the statistical fluctuations in these parameters are operated at Ardmore. The simple but ingenious methods used in making the measurements are original and the instrumentation was developed and constructed in the university. The observations are closely integrated with extensive theoretical work on the physics of the phenomena observed.

Properties and Structure of the Ionosphere (J. E. Titheridge, Radio Research Centre): This work leans heavily on the use of signals from satellites, and is supported by funds from NASA. A chain of observing stations is used, ranging from Antarctica to the Cook Islands. The research is directed toward understanding the irregularities and changes in the ionosphere with time over both large and small geographical regions. It is a challenging and complex problem.



Photograph by J. Jeffries



Photograph by Max Oettli

Sound-wave Propagation in the Ocean (F. H. Sagar): The non-uniform and changing distributions of temperature and salinity in the ocean, although small, are of considerable scientific and naval interest because of their effects on underwater sound propagation. These are analogous to those observed with electromagnetic waves passing through the atmosphere and ionosphere. The work is done in collaboration with the naval research laboratory and in association with the marine biological station at Leigh.

Electronics and Electro-techniques (J. B. Earnshaw): Research on high speed semiconductor digital circuits and on computer techniques is mainly directed toward the generation, switching and counting of electrical impulses that may last for or be separated by time intervals as short as one or two thousand million parts of a second.

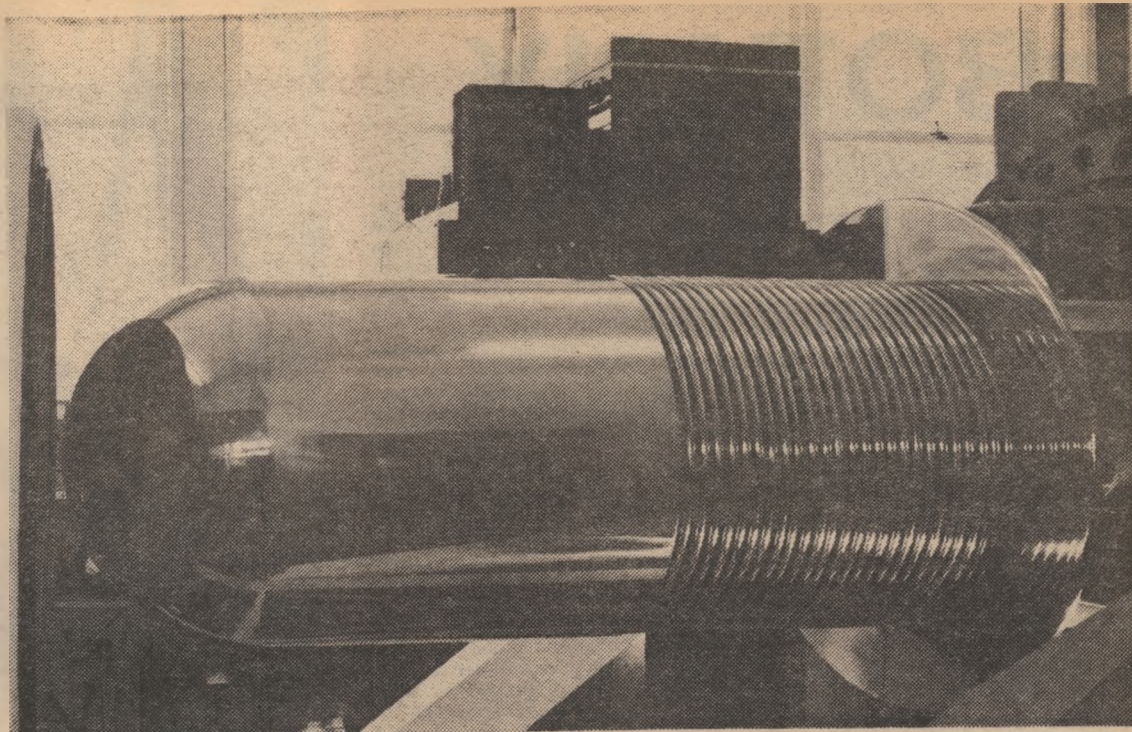
All branches of physics are heavily dependent on electronic instrumentation and a strong electronics workshop under Mr R. Noble supports the experimental research and teaching activity of the whole department.

forces and nuclear structure: the AURA I and AURA II accelerators and their associated polarised-ion sources.

The use of spin-polarised protons and deuterons in nuclear physics, rather than the unpolarised particles from ordinary accelerators, gives important information which could not otherwise be obtained. An analogy, which chemists will appreciate, is the use of polarised light beams in studying molecular structures.

The atomic nucleus is fantastically small but it has an incredible density of about 100 million tons a cubic centimetre! It is not surprising, therefore, that it can tell us a lot about the fundamental principles of physics. Its study demands ingenuity, dogged persistence and imaginative thinking of a high order from those who seek to discover its properties and who devise the theory to explain them.

Many basic questions about the enormously strong but very short-range forces that bind protons and neutrons into a nucleus remain unanswered. With a beam of polarised particles, we are now well equipped to attempt to answer some of these questions. An experiment may require a running



Photograph by A. Estie, A.U.

particles, and the AURA II accelerator with its wide range of energy (1 MeV to 8 MeV) and precise control (plus minus 100 eV) is well suited to this task.

Quantum Field-theory and Meson Physics (D. J. Hooton): On the experimental side this is the realm of ultra-high energy physics which has revealed many unexpected and puzzling phenomena reaching beyond the present frontiers of our understanding of the nature of the physical world. It requires all the resources of the European nations who combine to operate the CERN organization in Geneva, or of the U.S.A. or of the U.S.S.R.—in fact,

no one of these may be able to afford the necessary equipment independently of the others for much longer. Plainly we do not contemplate such experimental work in New Zealand. We can, however, usefully study the underlying theory, and work is going on in quantum electrodynamics and in the properties of bound systems of elementary particles. This requires considerable mathematical skill, linked with a high degree of insight into the physical principles which are involved.

—E. R. Collins.

Working at Auckland University was "like doing space research with a ladder."

This comment was made a year ago by a staff member after seeing research facilities overseas. Although this opinion gave a slightly exaggerated picture of the conditions at the time, it was a view held by many researchers, staff and students alike.

In January of last year, the National Research Advisory Council reported that less than two per cent of total Government expenditure was channelled into research in New Zealand. The effects of this were felt, not only in the universities, but to an even greater extent in some Government research stations and culminated in such incidents as the "banana box affair" at the Otara DSIR Vegetable Research Station, where the director of the station resigned because of lack of facilities and co-

operation from the Government. The reluctance of the Government to provide necessary support for research has, of course, consistently had repercussions in the so-called "brain drain," with many of our more capable scientists leaving the country immediately upon graduating or after a few years' work in New Zealand.

However, a change in attitude toward scientific research seems to be slowly taking place in New Zealand.

With the completion of the new science blocks in Auckland, a new era in research is beginning. The congenial conditions and superior equipment now available will be more conducive to worthwhile research than any previous accommodation was. Search Station at Leigh, opened in 1963, provides the opportunity for zoology and botany research students to conduct their study in a far more satisfactory manner than before.



Photograph — A. Estie A.U.

Geomagnetism and Plasma Physics (J. R. Storey): Micro-pulsations observed in the magnetic field of the earth yield information on the generation and propagation of hydro-magnetic waves in the outer reaches of the atmosphere and ionosphere. This work is again tied in with observations made at observing stations from Antarctica to the Pacific islands. A measurement that is basic to investigations of the ionosphere is the determination of electron and ion density in a plasma. Even in the laboratory this is very difficult to do with accuracy and a promising radio frequency resonance method is being investigated.

Experimental and Theoretical Nuclear Physics (E. R. Collins, D. J. Hooton): Experimental and theoretical work on the atomic nucleus is necessarily very closely linked. The local work was initiated by D. Brown (Professor Emeritus). In terms of both effort and cost it is the most ambitious programme of work yet undertaken in the physics department and it has led to the successful development and construction of two unique and sophisticated instruments for investigating nuclear

time of a week with the polarised beam whereas with unpolarised particles it would take 100,000 weeks or, in other words, would be quite impracticable. For this kind of investigation we study collisions between the nuclei of the very light atoms, such as deuterons on deuterons, deuterons on tritium and deuterons on the mass-3 isotope of helium.

Nuclei which contain five or more nucleons, that is to say those of all the more commonly known chemical elements, are composed of too many particles for even an approximately complete description to be possible by presently known mathematical methods. Their reactions and excited states are therefore fitted against systematically constructed models. These have to be grossly oversimplified but are of great practical or phenomenological interest none the less. It is, however, necessary to determine experimentally the limits within which a particular model gives a good representation of nuclear phenomena as well as to measure the numerical values of the parameters appropriate to the model. Many types of experiment have been devised to this end, using both unpolarised and polarised beams of accelerated par-



Photograph by J. Jeffries

BOTANY

In the Botany Department research has for many years centred around aspects of maritime botany in all its aspects. Initially whole series of papers were published by research students dealing with the various types of communities to be found on rocky shores, sand-dunes and mangrove swamp and salt marshes together with analyses of the various environmental factors. This work is still going on and is of increasing importance as man, and New Zealand more particularly, will be turning attention to better and greater utilization of marine resources. Recent studies have been concerned with two red seaweeds of economic importance and the use and control of rice grass species in the colonisation and reclamation of saline mud flats.

Recent Developments

Two more recent developments within the Department have been the need to study fresh waters and plant pathology. The former arose from the early implication of the department with the lake weed problem at Rotorua and the Waikato and subsequently with the floating fern at Western Springs. Basic information about fresh waters in New Zealand is almost negligible and this has had to be obtained at the same time as we have studied the biology of the actual weeds themselves. The Rotorua lake weed, *Lagarosiphon*, has been studied for some years now and attention has been turned to the Waikato River weeds, *Egeria* and *Ceratophyllum*. The possibility of controlling these weeds biologically by means of grass carp and a large snail is also being actively explored.

Plant Pathology has received an enormous stimulus with the appointment of Associates Professor Newhook as a result of the generosity of New Zealand Forest Products. There is plenitude of problems of basic and applied significance to the New Zealand scene and the present activity of this group is symptomatic. Considerable attention is being devoted to various aspects of *Dothistroma pini*, the serious fungal disease of our pine plantations. Students are also working on the effect of fungicides on various diseases as well as on the causative organism themselves. One Ph.D. student is studying oxidation-reduction conditions in relation to bacteria in the Mangere sewerage ponds.

The City Council has for many years regularly made available a specific studentship. The present holder is working upon the floating

water fern on Western Springs. Previous holders have made significant contributions to the biology of the kauri, to the problem of algal accumulation of the Orakei Basin, to recolonisation in the Hunua and the problem of unthrifty trees at Cornwallis.

In the maritime and fresh water fields various members of the teaching staff have been actively concerned. Plant Physiology has played an important part in nearly all the investigations and significant contributions have been made to the physiology of certain marine algae, mangroves both native and exotic, and aquatic macrophytes.

Basic work in experimental morphology has been a part of the department's programme for many years and a steady stream of students have graduated in this field. Here the emphasis has been on the experimental approach to morphology. An elaborate and exhaustive investigation into the germination of New Zealand native trees and shrubs has been undertaken by Associate Professor Millener.

In plant genetics research has been directed primarily to the cyto-genetics of New Zealand native plants though Associate Professor Rattenbury has personally contributed toward a study of the taro and of the inheritance of scent in gladioli. Results in this field take time to secure and it is, therefore, not so easy to do short-term research, such as M.Sc. students require.

Colonisation of Dated Lava Fields

One very specialised field of study has been the colonisation of dated lava fields in the South West Pacific. Such fields exist not only in New Zealand but also in many of the island groups of the Pacific. Another specialised field is the pollen analysis of a peat bog in the Waikato near which an archeological site has been dug out. In other parts of the world pollen analysis and archeological research are commonly studied in this manner.

The overall picture of research in the Botany Department seems, therefore, to be exactly of the type that the Government is now asking of universities. Problems have been selected which not only result in a contribution to basic knowledge but which also have a high degree of relevance to the economy of New Zealand. This, the department believes, is as it should be.

— V. J. Chapman, Professor of Botany



CELL BIOLOGY

Research in the department of cell biology is concerned with the structure of cells in relation to their function. For this work we employ the techniques of molecular biology, microscopy and genetics. For some experiments we use plant or animal cells; for others we use micro-organisms such as bacteria and yeasts. The kind of living material used depends on which is most suitable for the particular problem being studied.

Molecular Genetics

Associate Professor P. L. Bergquist's special interests are in the field of molecular genetics. This is the study of the way in which genetic material works within the cell. In particular he is interested in the transfer ribonucleic acids of the cell. Transfer ribonucleic acids are involved in the translation into protein of the genetic information encoded in the DNA of the cell. The genetic code itself is now known to be universal, but Dr Bergquist's current interest is whether the transfer RNA's from one organism function with fidelity using the other necessary protein-synthesising components from a different organism. His current experiments with Mr D. J. W. Burns, a PhD student from Christchurch, suggest that they may not.

Associate Professor R. K. Ralph is studying the way cells regulate their growth and how viruses affect regulation. Regulation within cells appears to occur by control of the synthesis and function of nucleic acids and proteins. Many drugs and hormones can influence cell growth and these frequently interfere with or modify nucleic acid and/or protein synthesis. The mechanism of action of various drugs and hormones in relation to their effects on growth and virus biosynthesis is being studied by an MSc student, Mr M. Berridge. Mr B. Peacock, another MSc student is investigating the proximity of the genetic sites in DNA specifying ribonucleic acids to see if this has any functional significance. A

PhD student, Mr C. Sissons, is developing an *in vitro* protein synthesising system from yeast to compare this with similar systems from bacterial cells.

Immunity Mechanism

Mr John Marbrook, a research fellow, is working on basic mechanisms involved in the immune response. A normal animal can recognise foreignness and the immune response is the way in which a foreign entity is specifically destroyed or eliminated from the body. In recent years, interest in the immune response has been increased in relation to the rejection of transplanted organs and the growth of tumours. The enhancement and suppression of the immune systems are important and complex biological problems. Mr Marbrook stimulates the immune system in cell culture and is attempting to study separate phases of the response in a way that would not be possible in the whole animal. An MSc student, Mr R. Callard, is working with Mr Marbrook and Professor Matthews on the immunology of viral proteins.

Viruses

Professor R. E. F. Matthews is concerned with the basic processes involved in the replication of viruses in plants, how the replication process is related to the disease symptoms that occur in infected plants and in the mechanism by which certain growth inhibitory drugs block virus synthesis. Working with him are PhD students Mr Paul Atkinson from Christchurch, Mr John Randles from Adelaide, Mr R. Ushiyama from Japan and an MSc student, Miss Ellen Faed.

Dr A. R. Bellamy returns in June after several years in the U.S.A. working on the molecular biology of tumour viruses. One of the central problems in basic cancer research is to attempt to identify and describe precisely the initial changes that turn a normal cell into a tumour cell. This is almost impossible to do in the intact animal, since by the time a

tumour can be recognised, many thousands of cells have already been produced and many secondary changes will have occurred. However, with some viruses that cause tumours, it is possible to study the infection process in cells grown in tissue culture, and in this way to attempt to identify the early events as the virus turns the normal cell into a tumour cell. Dr Bellamy will start work along these lines in the department.

Freeze Fracture

Dr Stanley Bullivant, who is in charge of the electron microscope laboratory is developing new freeze-fracture methods for studying the ultrastructure of cells. In the normal procedures used to examine the material by electron microscopy, the tissue must be dehydrated and embedded in special types of resin. Thin sections are then cut and examined in the microscope. Removal of the water may lead to changes in the actual structures that were present in the living state. In the freezing method the living tissue is frozen rapidly to very low temperatures. The block of tissue is then fractured and the freshly exposed surface is preserved by making a replica out of suitable materials. This replica can then be examined in the microscope. In this way the real structure of the submicroscopic parts of the cell may be better preserved than by the conventional methods. Dr Bullivant is particularly interested in the fine structure of the nucleus which contains the genetic material of cells. The nucleus has so far proved curiously difficult to study in any useful way by electron microscopical methods. Working with him is Mr J. P. Chalcraft, a PhD student.

The lines of work in the department may at first sight appear to be diverse, but in fact there are common underlying interests. These are the study of the genetic material of cells and viruses, how this genetic material operates to replicate the cell, and to control cell processes, and how viruses upset these normal processes.

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PSYCHOLOGY

People are often curious about the kind of research experimental psychologists engage in, so I welcome this opportunity to provide one or two illustrations from the Psychology Department.

Memory

Some of the staff are concerned with the experimental analysis of memory processes in man and animals. Brain mechanisms involved in memory are of particular interest to experimental psychologists because memory processes are among the ingredients of thought. Understanding of these processes will, therefore, provide an intimate insight into the material basis of human and animal behaviour. Thus this kind of research is of considerable theoretical interest, but it has some practical values as well. For example, during the course of our investigations we have worked in close collaboration with neuro-

surgeons when they have found it necessary, for therapeutic reasons, to remove portions of the brains of their patients. Experimental techniques developed for studying memory and other psychological processes have been found of value in assessing the nature of the psychological difficulties encountered by these patients before operation as well as evaluating the outcome of the operation itself.

Sensory Psychology

Other members of the department are interested in sensory psychology with particular emphasis on seeing and hearing. It is always risky to assign a purpose to a biological process. However it does not seem too unreasonable to assume that one of the goals of perception, one of the purposes of learning to see, is to stabilise our awareness of the world to help us to adjust to it, and of course direct application of research on the

visual system can be seen in the optometric section of the department.

Controlling Behaviour

I have space to mention just one more research field. Stated most generally, this is concerned with techniques for controlling behaviour of animals. This work touches upon problems of fundamental importance to understanding motivation and learning and has done much to dispel misconceptions concerning human motivation in particular. Such popular misconceptions derive largely from our literary heritage and turn out to bear little relation to reality.

In all of this work we use both human and animal subjects together with physiological, mathematical and behavioural methods of analysis. We find all of these necessary in order to clarify the issues involved in these complex fields.



Photograph by Max Oettli

CHEMISTRY

Chemistry, along with physics and mathematics, takes a central place in the training of scientists of many disciplines. As a subject in itself it covers a wide field, from the advanced mathematics of quantum mechanics, through the pure physics of spectroscopy, to the art and practice of synthetic organic chemistry. The full-time permanent academic staff of the department numbers 27, and currently there are some 75 research workers registered for higher degrees of the university.

Research by its very nature must reflect to a considerable degree the personal interests of the research workers, but circumstances dictate that the selection of topics is partly regulated by the equipment and materials available, and by the necessity of paying careful attention to the advanced training of students of the subject so that they will be able to adapt their experience to the needs and demands that will be put on them after completion of their higher degrees. For this reason, a deliberate attempt is made to spread the interests of the department widely, so that most of the

main fields can develop according to the ever-changing emphasis so characteristic of scientific progress.

International Renown

In the field of organic chemistry, Professor L. H. Briggs and Dr R. C. Cambie have built up an internationally renowned school of research into the naturally occurring products from New Zealand plants, approaching the problems both of identification and of chemical transformation and synthesis. Dr B. R. Davis and Dr P. S. Rutledge are closely associated with this group, the interests of which range over a wide variety of classes of compounds, including terpenes and flavonoids.

Studies of the mechanisms of organic reactions have transformed the teaching and practice of organic chemistry over the past 30 years, and a further aspect of Dr B. R. Davis's research involves the application of mechanistic principles to the reactions of naturally occurring substances and their analogues. Dr B. E. Swed-

lund is active in the study of the mechanisms of additions, and the writer is especially interested in the complications which arise when reactions proceed through carbonium ionic intermediates including those which give substitution in aromatic systems. Dr D. J. McLennan is studying certain complementary intermediates of carbonionic character by methods involving isotopic tracers, and Dr B. A. Grigor has interests in the field of heterocyclic chemistry.

X-ray Crystallography

A strong school of x-ray crystallography, developed first in Auckland by Professor F. J. Llewellyn, is active in the study of the interatomic dimensions and structures of both inorganic and organic compounds. The value and importance of this technique lies in the fact that by study of crystals it can provide definitive information concerning the arrangements of atoms in molecules, and hence it reveals how they are bonded together. Co-ordination compounds involving metallic elements in

unusual valency states, simple organic molecules, and natural products of biological importance are included in the substances now under investigation. Dr T. N. Waters currently leads this research, to which Professor D. Hall has contributed much in the past and surely will in the future now that he has returned to New Zealand. Dr Joyce Waters, Mr H. S. Maslen, and Dr C. E. F. Rickard are also active in this field.

Radio-chemistry

The department is particularly well equipped in the field of radio-chemistry; research in this field is led by Dr A. L. Odell, assisted by Mr M. A. Long and Dr D. J. Spedding. Their researches have led to studies of methods of specific labelling of compounds with radioactive tracers, and to the problems of inorganic reaction mechanisms, which are also the main interest of Dr Chariman O'Connor and Mr G. R. White. Radiation chemistry is being studied actively by Dr J. Packer, who is in charge of a powerful radiocobalt source of gamma-radiation which can be used to initiate chemical changes in organic molecules. The importance of such studies is self-evident, especially now that the commercial supply of power by nuclear reactors is a commonplace, and this research receives substantial support from the U.S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research.

In the field of pure inorganic chemistry, Dr J. Aggett is using methods of selective extraction by organic solvents to investigate the formation, structure and properties of complex ions. Dr W. Roper is actively investigating the co-ordination of inorganic and organic ligands with the ions of the transition metals which show the property of variable valency, are often coloured and so have characteristic electronic spectra, and are important in catalyses of many biological processes. Mathematical theories of chemical bonding, which have developed out of the quantum theory, have a very real place in the teaching of modern chemistry; Mr R. W. Olliff is particularly interested in this field, and is the leader of an active group investigating particularly the bonding in inorganic complexes, where the attached groups can be held in a great variety of ways to a central metal atom.

Physical chemistry is also well represented in the department. Mr T. A. Turney, having made a

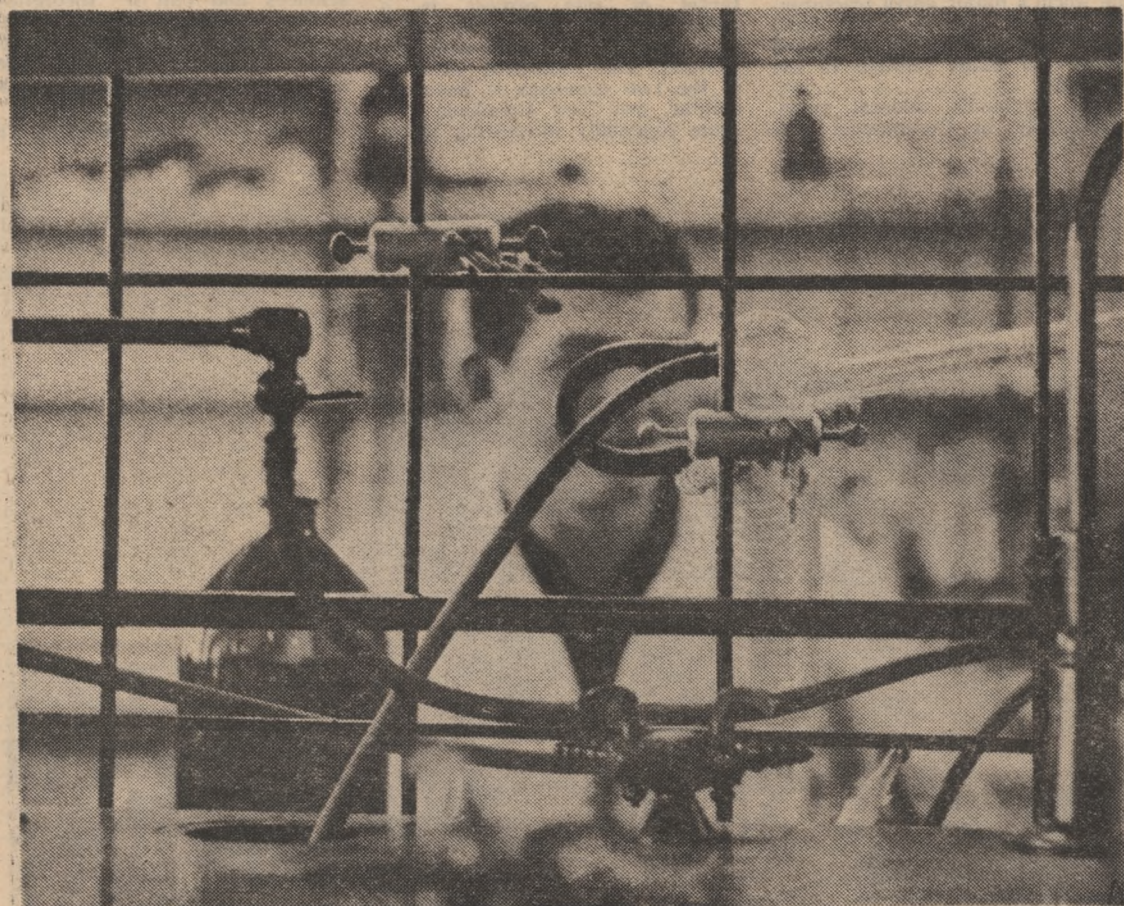
substantial original contribution to the literature of organic oxidation reactions by way of a valuable monograph, is turning his attention to the principles, practice, and application of Raman spectroscopy. Dr M. J. Taylor is also making original practical and theoretical contributions in this field and other aspects of spectroscopy. These studies reveal particularly the energy needed to bend and stretch chemical bonds, and hence provide fundamental information concerning interatomic forces, as well as providing means of identifying and characterising important chemical groupings. Dr J. M. Thorp is active in the study of adsorption phenomena on surfaces, so important to modern technical processes which rely on heterogeneous catalysis to facilitate particular reactions. Electrochemistry, with its applications in the field of corrosion and electrolysis, is the main interest of Dr G. A. Wright, and Dr A. J. Eastaie is pursuing a continuing interest of the department in the properties of solutions in molten salts.

Expensive Equipment

The problems posed by the subject of chemistry can today be solved more expeditiously, and can be pursued to greater depth, by the use of equipment which is expensive partly because it is designed to provide detailed information rapidly and accurately. The Chemistry Department is reasonably well furnished with apparatus of this kind. Infrared, Raman, ultraviolet, and magnetic resonance spectroscopy are widely used in all the main fields of research; the various forms of chromatography provide means of identification and separating small amounts of material; optical rotatory dispersion helps in the solution of stereochemical problems; x-ray crystallography and radiochemistry have been mentioned in other connections. Potentially powerful though these techniques may be, the proper questions still have to be formulated for presentation to the machines. Intuition plays as large a part as logic in this, and in the selection and design of relevant experiments.

Proper interpretation of the results then should lead to significant development of the subject, which maintains its excitement because it is open-ended; the flood of new facts is interesting in itself, and from these come the imaginative deductions which lead onward to new questions, new discoveries, and new goals.

— P. B. D. de la Mare



Photograph by Max Oettli



Photograph — J. J. Fields

GEOLOGY

Most students know where the geology department is. They pass it every time they approach the lecture rooms in C Block from Symonds St, or across the quadrangle. If they haven't actually been inside it, there are three things about it that have probably registered. One is that parked outside there is quite often a long-wheel-base Land Rover, either a green one or a blue one. Secondly, the corner room on the ground floor, with its large windows and bright lights at night, often contains a rather motley assembly of gentlemen, rarely a lady or two, wearing variously tatty once-white coats, and industriously sawing, polishing and grinding rocks—some of the time, anyway. That's the grinding, or preparation room, presided over by the department's chief technician, distinguishable by his naturally grey lab. coat. Above the grinding room, well placed to catch the eye during dull moments in the upper or lower lecture theatres, is the analyst's room with its array of glass tubing, test tubes, bunsen burners and fume cupboards.

Students Sit on Rocks

You probably don't realise it, but sitting in the lower lecture theatre, lost in the realms of Anglo-Saxon grammar or medieval Europe, you are sitting over one of our storehouses of rock specimens. One of our storehouses, note; we have several of them, to accommodate our collection of some tens of thousands of rocks, fossils and minerals from all over the world. The fact of them coming from all over the world is important. The science of geology, in common with the other natural sciences, has a regional component which is lacking in chemistry and physics. Rocks do not occur as specimens in isolation, as you might perhaps think from looking at some geological museum displays, but in complex regional associations. Working from the specimens we

collect we aim to understand, as far as possible these regional associations, and through them work toward an understanding of wider facets of the structure and development of the earth.

New Zealand Emphasis

Given that geology is the study of the earth, what do we do in this department to further that study? First and foremost, of course, we study New Zealand. Set in the circum-Pacific belt of volcanoes, high mountains and earthquakes, New Zealand is an area of outstanding geological interest. The particular facets of geology which are best displayed here have determined the present areas of specialisation within the department's research, and have governed their development up to the present. Volcanoes being very prominent, the study of them and their products, both present and past, has always been important. The first professor, the late J. A. Bartrum, was primarily a petrologist concerned with volcanic rocks. His interests have been continued by his students, Associate-Professor E. J. Searle, who has made the Auckland volcanoes his special study, and Associate-Professor R. N. Brothers, whose research has expanded into broader fields of petrology concerning deep-seated igneous rocks and metamorphic rocks (those changed from their original state by the action of heat and pressure). In addition to the traditional tools of petrology the polarising microscope and the "wet" chemical analysis, the modern tools of trade include mineral identification by x-ray diffractometry, and analysis for selected elements by flame photometry and atomic absorption spectrophotometry. The department's geochemist, Mr K. A. Rodgers is also interested mainly in the chemistry and petrology of volcanic and related rocks. The analyst Mr T. H. Wilson, who as chief technician in the chemistry department was a familiar figure to a generation of chemistry students, plays an important role in these petrological studies.

Although the volcanoes are, so to speak, New Zealand's crowning

BIOCHEMISTRY

The Biochemistry Department which is presently located on the second floor of the new Science Block at 23 Symonds St, came into being in March of this year when Professor G. T. Mills took up his chair.

The department will commence teaching in February, 1969 when biochemistry courses for the BSc in human biology are due to begin. It is anticipated that a Stage III unit in biochemistry will be offered from February 1970 and that other units will be offered in subsequent years as the department grows.

Active Research

It is hoped that an active research programme will get under way near the end of the present year when the department is fully equipped and other members of staff arrive. There will then be places for graduates

wishing to work for higher degrees in biochemistry.

It is likely that in the early years most research will be in the general field of enzymology. The first research group to be set up will be one to study the mechanisms and control of the biosynthesis of complex antigenic polysaccharides in micro-organisms.

The head of the department and his wife Dr Evelyn E. B. Smith have been active in this field for a number of years and have achieved an *in vitro* enzymic synthesis of the capsular polysaccharides of both types three and eight pneumococci. The biosynthetic polysaccharides were identical in chemical, physical and antigenic properties with the natural polysaccharides.

Many problems have yet to be tackled in this field: what is the precise mechanism of assembly of the monosaccharide units from the precursors—the nucleoside diphosphosugars? How is the process regulated? What part does the cell

membrane play in the process? What is the mode of attachment of the capsule to the cell wall? To enumerate only a few.

Ripe for Study

An area also ripe for study is the genetic control of the enzymic reactions involved in capsular polysaccharide biosynthesis. The pneumococcus was the micro-organism in which the process of transformation by isolated DNA was first demonstrated by Avery and his colleagues in 1944 and since that time a vast body of information has been built up concerning this process. This area is now at the stage when it can be correlated with the enzymic transformation which has been more recently acquired.

As the department increases in size and acquires more research facilities—many other areas of biochemistry may become the subject of active research.

glory, the bulk of the country's rocks originated as sediments on the floor of the sea. The study of sedimentary rocks, referred to nowadays as sedimentology, covers the whole field of study from the mechanisms of deposition, the areal and spatial relationships of the sediments (stratigraphy), to the changes that occur after deposition to convert unconsolidated sediments into hard rocks. New Zealand lacks the extensive deposits of fresh-water and desert sandstone found in most continental areas, but being an oceanic country has a very wide range of marine sedimentary rocks, and sedimentary rocks with volcanic material as an important constituent. Limestones are the chief interest of Mr C. S. Nelson, while the writer conducts his research into the Waitemata sandstones exposed in so many cliffs around Auckland.

Fractures

The earth movements which resulted in the high mountain ranges of both North and South Islands caused extensive folding and fracturing of the sedimentary rocks. The study of these structures is the chief research interest of Professor A. R. Lillie. The alpine fault of the South Island, which runs from Milford Sound to Marlborough, is famous as one of the world's major earth fractures; the western side of it—Westland and Nelson—has moved northward nearly 300 miles relative to the east side.

New Zealand's mineral veins, particularly in Coromandel and

Northland, are the research interest of Swiss-born Dr H. W. Kobe. He utilises the relatively new science of mineragraphy, the identification of minerals with a special polarising microscope using light reflected from the surface of mineral specimens set in plastic and polished to a high gloss.

The fauna and flora of the country is famed because of the high degree of endemism, i.e., the large number of species restricted to it. The historical aspect of this situation is vital to an understanding of it. Palaeontology, the study of fossils, supplies this historical information, information on lines of descent leading to modern species, and on migrations to and from overseas faunas and floras at various times in the past. There are two palaeontologists on the department's staff, Mr J. A. Grant-Mackie, whose interests lie chiefly in the mollusca, and Dr G. W. Gibson, whose interest in the minute animals called foraminifera classifies him as a micro-palaeontologist.

New Caledonia

In connection with comparative studies in the south-west Pacific the department is at present deeply involved in a study of the geology of New Caledonia. Under the joint direction of Professors Lillie and Brothers the particular target of this project is a comparison of the metamorphic rocks of New Caledonia and New Zealand. The geological situation in the two countries is basically similar, yet New Caledonia has some especially interesting meta-

morphic rocks known as glaucophane schists which do not occur in New Zealand.

Antarctica

The other country to which our geological attentions are frequently drawn is Antarctica, this time by way of New Zealand's interest in the Ross Dependency. Over the last few years quite a few honours students have taken part in geological survey projects "down south." Antarctic geology is continental, and very different from New Zealand's, which is oceanic. The experience is therefore very valuable from a geological point of view, and two of the present staff, Dr Gibson and myself, have enjoyed similar visits "down south."

Built on the foundation of field work there is an elaborate intellectual superstructure. The scope of the discipline ranges from the atomic structure of minerals to considerations of global structure. As befits a scientific subject we have our hardware, from a dollar hand lens to a \$40,000 electron microprobe (we haven't got the latter yet, but we are hoping). The bigger the scope of the investigation, the more speculative and interpretative it becomes; "arm-chair geology" this is known as, although we could follow the lead of our colleagues in the physical sciences and call it "theoretical geology." The intellectual challenge of the discipline is quite great enough to justify that title, and is equal, I am sure, to any of the other sciences.

P. F. BALLANCE



AN EXPERIMENT IN HUMAN UNITY

International Cultural Township

Five miles from Pondicherry in the State of Madras, South India, is the site of an international cultural township. A place where people of different countries may live together in harmony in one community and engage in educational scientific and other pursuits. It is named Auroville in memory of the late Sri Aurobindo, a celebrated Indian philosopher, poet and yogi.

The blueprint for Auroville is the Sri Aurobindo Ashram. Ashrams are an Indian phenomena — holy places where one settles to further spiritual self-realisation according to the principles of a chosen guru. Most are isolated hermitages and aim to remove one from the world, both spiritually and materially. In contrast, the Pondicherry Ashram, which is based upon Sri Aurobindo's Integral Yoga (integral because it uses yogic insight to advance and uplift man's material existence) has become a self-contained community of about 2000 followers, with its own industries, schools, and social amenities.

A REALITY

Not just a theoretical ideal, Auroville is fast becoming a reality. Land has been acquired, French architects have created plans for the township, and in February of this year the foundation stone of the first colony, Promesse, was laid in the presence of representatives from most countries of the world. Already experimental houses have been erected and agricultural industries, a cafeteria, guest apartments, and a maternity centre are in operation. Inspired by the aims of Auroville many of various nationalities have settled to work on the project.

FUTURISTIC

Architectural and engineering designs are bold and futuristic. Transportation will include monorail, moving sidewalks, electric cars and a canal complex. The plan of urbanisation is concentric and divided into residential, industrial, cultural and international zones. Auroville is intended to accommodate 50,000 and to be self-supporting in all basic necessities of living. Under the direction of the Indian Government, a World University is to be incorporated in the plans. Sports facilities will include a stadium to hold 50,000. The International Zone will house pavilions representing the architecture and artistic progress of the

world's major cultures; Japan recently entered a design for its pavilion.

CONTROL

The driving force behind the scheme is the Sri Aurobindo Society, begun by a French lady who settled in Pondicherry with Aurobindo in the 1920s. The two are said "to have been united in consciousness" and for over forty years she has lead the Ashram and now in her 90th year she still actively controls each detail of its development. Called "The Mother," she is venerated by all in the Ashram.

To safeguard the success of the experiment various criteria for citizenship have been devised. Some stringent. A citizen must agree and show affinity with the ideals of Auroville and Aurobindo's philosophy. One must be prepared to forego material benefits and work voluntarily for the community. One is free to worship as one chooses but there will be no organised religion. A display of lawless behaviour or psychological disturbance means that citizenship is forfeited.

WHY INDIA?

It may appear paradoxical that the attempt to realize an international community should take place in India, a country whose gigantic economic problems are a cliché in the West. In fact social and political dissatisfaction with the low standard of living grows daily. Kindled by exposure to the flood of Western media and finding expression in rioting and agitation among the student body who recite that revolution is the only way to provide rapid social change.

In contrast, the Indian intellectual believes that his country plays a unique role in world affairs. He points to the example it provided in achieving independence, to Gandhi's policy of nonviolence, to its recent policy of nonalignment, and to its concern with spiritual values.

He argues that with the aid of the West's scientific advancement it has the intellectual stamina to guide and realise this idealistic concept.

WORLD-WIDE INTEREST

It is inevitable that a project that attempts the tremendous task of synthesising the values and ideals of different civilisations must encounter problems of great complexity. Aspects of its programme are controversial. For example the mystique that sur-

rounds its bureaucracy; its rejection of persons in psychological difficulty, and its emphasis on spiritual involvement.

Nevertheless such a genuine and courageous experiment in human unity has won interest and support from many sources. UNESCO in a 1966 Resolution expresses the belief that the project will contribute to international understanding and promotion of peace and commends it to those interested in UNESCO's ideals.



GERMAN STUDENT RESOLUTIONS

Students challenge power structures

In the past, structural reform of German universities was repeatedly reduced to marginal questions of organisation, such as the dispute over "Faculty or Department" and "Rector or President." The real question as to the extent and legitimacy of the control at university, which is being defended, remains unasked. No longer will German students accept the continuance of power structures for tactical or traditional reasons. They will therefore not accept situations in which:

1. The occupant of a professorial chair remains the appointed Institute Director for life and all the other members of the university are subjugated to his orders.
2. Habilitations and professorial appointments are dependent on the patronage of a teaching professor without public supervision of any kind.
3. The appointment of university assistants remains at the discretion of the teaching professor, thus introducing a phase of complete personal dependence.
4. Freedom of studies is controlled.
5. Decision-making bodies are composed primarily of teaching professors even though they are binding on the whole university.
6. The power structure is supported by State intervention.

Instead the students call for the

democratisation of the universities leading to self determination for all members to their activities. German students therefore call for the following measures to be realised without delay by legislative or statutory means:

1. Abolition of the professorial chair principle in favour of a uniform professorship embracing associate professors and private lecturers of the present day type on an equal footing. The professorial chair as an administrative unit shall be integrated into the lowest professorial board of colleagues, institute, or professorial council.
2. Abolition of habilitation appointment of lecturers by patronage; in favour of an objective, uniform appointment procedure in which all of the applicant's academic publications, lecture criticisms and the like be taken into account. Public notice shall be given of every vacant professorship. The proposed nominee shall as a rule be drawn from the circle of applicants. The contract governing the appointment shall embrace solely the personal employment of the professors.
3. The present university assistants, academic councillors and lecturers shall together form a new kind of group of lecturers. They shall receive a socially and corporatively independent status giving them the opportunity to obtain their own academic qualification for a professorship. Nomination to the

position of lecturer shall be preceded by public notice of same. The advertisers shall restrict themselves to the circle of applicants.

4. Freedom of studies is to be realised as a guarantee of autonomous study decisions promoting the self-determination of every student in the choice of study aims, subjects studied, examinations to be taken, and their contents. Freedom of studies includes teaching and research projects organised by the students themselves (Critical University), which in turn affect the traditional operation of teaching and research by means of lecture criticism, counter-seminars, etc. The social independence of the students shall be guaranteed by a general all-embracing aid programme independent of the student's family.
5. Bodies consisting equally of representatives of the professors, lecturers, and students shall be set up at all levels of university administration. The representatives shall be elected by special meetings of the professors, the new kind of lecturers (of 3), and the students. The general self-administration bodies shall make decisions in all matters directly or indirectly concerning all members of the university.
6. The administrative body shall be reduced to the absolutely necessary minimum.
7. All sittings of university bodies shall be public.

Notable Scientist Leaves S.A.

• Dr Raymond (Bill) Hoffenberg, the doctor and lecturer from the University of Cape Town banned by the Government and celebrated among academic circles far beyond the borders of his own country, left South Africa together with his wife at the end of March and took up an appointment at the National Institute of Medical Research in Great Britain. Two thousand students gave a great send-off to the very popular scientist when he left Cape Town airport to fly to Johannesburg on March 28. Dr Hoffenberg, a colleague of the heart surgeon Barnard, had been professor and doctor at the Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town until he was banned for five years on July 28 last year without any reason being given. The ban took effect on December 15, 1967. A prevailing opinion among students is that Dr Hoffenberg was banned because of his efforts on behalf of the students. He was chairman of the advisory committee of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) and of "Defence and Aid," an organisation providing support to political prisoners. (SANSPA, Johannesburg/Varsity, Cape Town).

Theft On Campus

As victims of a new kind of theft around the campus, we feel we are qualified in bringing this to the notice of your readers, particularly the owners of motorcycles. The latest craze appears to be the removal of pillion footrests from poor defenseless machines in the two-wheel-only parking areas. We wonder whether these pedals are receiving a high price on the black market (they only cost \$1 at a cycle store) or whether they have sentimental value to some students—but perhaps a gigantic multitem is under construction!

Because of the inconvenience this has caused us we wish to alert other scooter owners to the danger, and appeal to the senseless culprit or culprits to cease this pettiness.

—May E. McIndoe, Rachel C. Williams



CHINA

There have been recent rumours in the daily press that there is a power struggle between Mao Tse-tung and Lin Piao. The origin of the rumours appears to lie in the dismissal of the Acting Chief of Staff Yang Chang-wu, and the Peking Garrison Commander Fu Chung-pi.

On March 26, 100,000 people demonstrated against Yang in Peking. He was immediately replaced by Huang Yung-shang—but Chiang Ching (Mrs Mao) went further and called for Yang's "big backer" to be dragged out—a call that has been supported by various newspapers. The question is whether or not Lin Piao is Yang's "big backer." Yang's background is closely related to Marshal Nip Jung-chin—being a political commissioner under him in the early 1930s, Commander of a regiment in Nip's army group later and an Army Group Commander in Nip's Field Army in 1948. Later he became Chief of Staff to Nip's North China Field Army and in 1966 Acting Chief of Staff. Yang's relationship with Lin Piao has neither been as close nor as continuous. He was attached to Lin's Army Group in the 1930s but directly under Nip. After Lin was wounded and went to Russia for treatment he had little contact with Yang. During the civil war Lin operated in north-east China, Yang in the Shansi-Hopai region. The relationship between Fu Chung-pi and Yang Chang-wu is similar to that between Yang and Nip.

Two PLA factions—under Penz Tehuai and Ho Lung have already been broken up by Mao Tse-tung and Lin Piao. Now it seems Nip's north China military group cannot be trusted. Yang and Nip both handle most business relating to the Military Affairs Committee of the CCP—while its chairman Lin is frequently absent. Nip has had close connections with the now discredited Peng Chin and Po Li-po—"followers" of Liu Shao-chi.

In a totalitarian society personal relationships assume greater significance than in democratic societies. The removal of Yang cuts Nip's power and helps remove the possibility of the North China Field Army helping Nip usurp the succession after Mao's death. If other Nip followers are removed it would show conclusively that it is Nip not Lin who is the "big backer." Rather than struggling against Mao, Lin appears to be consolidating his expected succession on Mao's death.



An illustrated
article



TODAY

The progress of China's revolution has been marked by violent swings first to the left then to the right. When Aussies and New Zealanders were in Peking in February, Chou-en-lai urged the masses to put down the extreme left and the army to help the left but not extreme factions. Yand Chand-wu has now (March-April) been accused of being rightest and wanting to bring about a "reversal of verdicts." Rehabilitation of moderate leaders urged by Li Fu-chun, chairman of the State Planning Commission has led to his own downfall. Successive shifts in emphasis have occurred since; the downfall of Peng Chin in 1966, Liu Shao-chi in 1966-67. In February, 1967, however, an adverse current of rightists appeared which was followed by Wang ti and his leftist excesses (including the sacking of the British Embassy), which was in its turn then condemned. This led a move against the extreme left which ended, it appears in February, 1968. Now the moderates are again under criticism. The leadership seems to be wanting to strike a balance with a revolutionary attitude in committees, yet not extreme leftism. The room for manoeuvre becomes increasingly difficult, with each shift. More people are forced to identify themselves with some point in the political spectrum and resist a general change of the revolutionary line. A further shift could precipitate more violence as adopted positions are threatened.

1968 is the year scheduled for the North Congress of the CCP. It will not be held until all provinces have established revolutionary committees. Mao will not call it without the initial phase of the revolution being completed. Key decisions at the Congress will have to include the future structure of the revolutionary committees, the future of the Red Guards and what to do with Liu Shao-chi, China's President and Chief capitalist roader. The Red Guards have no hierarchical structure at present. They will probably be fitted into the Party structure to replace the Communist Youth League. Liu Shao-chi it is thought will make a final self-criticism and be relieved of his position as China's President. But British Embassy officials in Peking don't rule out the possibility of him being reinstated on the Central Committee. At any event the Congress will mark a new phase in the Cultural Revolution and will be exciting to watch.

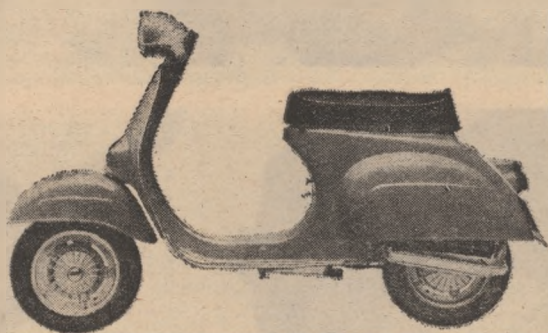


by **DICK WOOD**



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FILMS

Brilliant new American Film

by Peter Boyes

Many people equate "American films" with "Hollywood films," believing that Hollywood produces every film made in America. Of course Hollywood finance is often behind films made even in England ("Blow - Up" and "Fahrenheit 451" for example), but these are "independent productions" in the sense that the makers were given complete artistic freedom. The same is true

of many American films, particularly those made in New York.

A fine example of an independent American film is the forthcoming release "The Incident." Made on a small budget in New York, it is the latest film by Larry Peerce, whose first film, "One Potato, Two Potatoes" was a searing look at race relations.

In "The Incident," Peerce skewers the whole of American

Sterling as the sexually frustrated socialite, and by Gary Merrill as the alcoholic (to mention only a few of the fine actors) makes the film a gripping experience.

Set almost entirely in the subway car, "The Incident" never loses its momentum for an instant. Both as an exciting "game with reality" and as a fine social document, "The Incident" is a total success.



A scene from Larry Peerce's "The Incident."

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society by filling a subway car with an assortment of people who stand as both individuals and as types, and whose behaviour is an indictment of American mores.

The catalyst for the electrifying action is provided by two hoodlums who annoy and then terrorise their victims for the duration of their trip. These hoods are played by "unknowns" — Tony Musante and Martin Sheen — as are most of the parts; and this gives "The Incident" an added air of reality.

We see the defensive reaction of a Negro who feels (rightly or wrongly) that he's being victimised, and calls down damnation on "whitey." There is the painful emptiness of a marriage gone sour, the bitter loneliness of a young homosexual, and the desperation of an ageing alcoholic. All the characters live in lonely prisons of one sort or another.

These people could have stepped from a James Baldwin novel, so biting and contemptuous is the judgment of white America they imply. In some respects the film is every bit as telling and profound a comment on America as Baldwin's writing.

The overt violence of the hoodlums is one aspect of America — as is the sexual frigidity or perversion shown in other characters — but hanging over all the action is the spirit of anomie, the inability to act, the overwhelming apathy which has been manifested by bystanders in many cases of violent murder. (As in the case in New York where no one called the police while a girl was being stabbed to death in a street, although a score of people heard her cries from their houses.)

Our emotions have been frozen up, and we can't face the truth about ourselves — so we don't want to get involved, or find out the truth about anyone else. It is a long while before anyone challenges the hoods, and the choice of a "hero" is a particularly apt and ironic one.

Remarkable playing by Tony Musante in the lead, by Jan

Sex Can Be Funny

"Seventeen," the Danish sex comedy which opened recently at the Lido, is a mixture of naive and sophisticated attitudes to sex, which somehow manages to be for the most part a light and diverting comedy.

Firstly, it is a charming evocation of Edwardian Denmark, whose costumes, buildings and motorcars (filmed in attractive colour) are all appropriate to upper-class life just before the Second World War. Much of one's enjoyment of the film derives from the splendid sets and clothes.

In "Seventeen" the sexual initiation of a boy of that age is recounted, generally with style, if not always with taste: some of the episodes are certainly the frankest ever to be passed by the New Zealand film censor (although the film has lost about four minutes through censorship).

Jacob goes off to holiday with his uncle by the sea: we learn that he is passionately preoccupied with sex, but so far only in the abstract — he is unnerved by his father's brash maid, and by a bold girl on the train. But when he seduces his cousin Vibeke, and continues his education with both the maids, he is more than prepared for the same girl on the return journey.

There are several nice touches — like the homosexual chemist who propositions Jacob, saying "we could pray afterwards," and the suave doctor who is cuckolding Jacob's uncle. Rather exaggerated symbolism, and the naive characterisation of Jacob rob the film of some of its punch, but it remains a mildly amusing piece of entertainment.

The shorts with "Seventeen" include a superb documentary called "Delta Phase One" by the famous Dutch director, Bert Haanstra. This concerns the construction of a dyke across the sea between two of the islands of Zealand.

Using many cameras over a long period of time, to capture every phase of the operations, and filming in brilliant colour, Haanstra has made a fascinating film which conveys a clear picture of this exciting enterprise.

TOWARDS A TOTAL THEATRE

Sisyphus has been condemned by the gods. He must roll a rock to the top of an underworld mountain from whose peak the rock will fall back of its own weight. This punishment is eternal. For Camus, Sisyphus is the absurd hero:

"His scorn of the gods, his hatred of death, and his passion for life won him the unspeakable penalty in which the whole being is exerted toward accomplishing nothing."

The recent production of Beckett's *Art Without Words II* in the University Hall illustrated the genealogy of Beckett's characters A and B. They climb from their sacks, perform their homely duties of dressing, teeth brushing and pill taking; then they return to their sacks. But life (the wheeled goad) prods them once more and awakens them from their amniotic dream. The rituals are repeated exactly. A and B are heirs of Sisyphus.

Yet they are not absurd heroes completely. Sisyphus was possessed of a lucid awareness of his punishment. A and B are silent; prisoners of Beckett's chosen form, the mime. They appear unaware of their ceaseless, futile activity and thus they never become tragic figures. In the face of perpetual activity they portray neither joy nor even indifference. They simply are.

But the purpose of Beckett's drama, and his prose, goes far beyond the platitude of "drama is conflict" or drama is "the revelation of character." In the mimes, *Come and Go*, the film, *Film*, and his latest dramas Beckett is not overly concerned with his characters' self-awareness of a fundamental absurdity. Beckett's

literary outpourings are his rock, his stone.

Beckett qua author is the absurd hero in that it is he, the writer, who is aware of the ceaseless and arbitrary nature of his task. There are moments when he can gaze at his rock in freedom. Beckett is freed, momentarily, from the intensity of his vision in *Imagination Dead Imagine*. In this prose work the narrator loses sight of the man and the woman who lie in a rotunda which is subject to regular cycles of light and darkness, heat and cold:

"... no question now of ever finding again that white speck lost in whiteness, to see if they lie still

Russell Haley's article was incorrectly edited in the last issue. We are printing it here in the correct form.

in the stress of that storm, or of a worse storm, or in the black dark for good, or the great whiteness unchanging, and if not what they are doing."

The stone is rolling down the mountainside. There will be a pause again for Beckett just as Sisyphus was allowed a pause. To paraphrase Camus: in these moments one must imagine Beckett happy.

In June the Freshman's Workshop will probably present a dramatised version of *Imagination Dead Imagine*.

To my mind there can be no doubt that Beckett's tragic vision lodges him irremovably in the etiolated heart of his own works. The earliest extant photograph of Samuel Beckett is of him as a child kneeling on a cushion at his mother's knee. (See Beckett at

Sixty p.24) In *Film* the main character, O, inspects a packet of photographs. There are seven. He looks at each in turn. Looks again for about three seconds and then tears them up. In the notes photograph 2 is described as followed: (Male infant) ... "dressed in loose nightshirt, kneeling on a cushion, attitude of prayer ... Mother on chair beside him ...". An exact description of the author's photograph mentioned above.

If Beckett penetrates to the heart of absurdity by a literary portrayal of his own Angst then Ionesco presents us with a lunatic universe rather than a lunar landscape. His attitude is that of the creative trickster. The tenets of inductive logic are turned topsy-turvy. In Ionesco's pathological universe: "every event determines a law, a particular law."

This, while Beckett's stance leads to a reduction of all the possible metaphysical pegs we have hung our hopes upon; in Ionesco's works hooks, pegs and props exfoliate—chairs multiply, corpses swell and grow.

Ionesco's drama is the drama of psychic reality rather than the naturalistic theatre at realism. He discloses the base of the psychic iceberg; naturalistic theatre depicts the apex, what is readily visible, what is comprehensible to all.

But despite Ionesco's avowed intention of exploding the assumptions which underlie naturalistic theatre—plot, character, causality, motivation, sequential time and logically ordered space, he has not been able to fulfil his ambition to create: "an abstract, a non-representational theatre."

DRAMA

To my knowledge his conception of a play based on "rhythms" and "pure scenic movement" has not yet been realised in his own work. His plays arise from an overwhelming need to negate existing drama and so they remain a kind of distorted mirror image of what they seek to negate. They retain a strong if bizarre story-line. Language is distorted but his humour still relies on the connotations of language. He cannot annihilate time whilst rhythms and movement are retained. An abstract by Kline simply is. Drama is irremediably involved with time since it is concerned with motion, with becoming.

Oddly, though Ionesco had stated: "plots are never interesting," it is his distorted plots which we remember.

Beckett and Ionesco then have cleared the ground for total drama. Artaud has scattered suggestive seeds. Is, then, the *Happening* the bright, new shoot we have been awaiting?

I have my doubts. Level's *Catastrophe* is an elaborate pictorial allegory with a strong didactic, anti-chauvinistic thesis. Weiss makes his points better since he has not been seduced by Artaud into abandoning the intellectual complexity of dialogue. Kaprow's *Chicken* is an amusing parody of the American "good life" but John Antrobus' *Happening/Play*, You'll come to love your sperm test, in retaining an ordered patterning of words, dialogue, action and accident, has far more dramatic impact.

What I would like to see developing in drama is the attempt to present "poetry in space." In this drama Ionesco's challenge

would be accepted. Artaud's emphasis on the *mise en scene* would be taken up and exploited to its limits but his apparent hatred of the text would be ignored. Objects and wordless actions would be thrust forward with all the insouciance of Gotama's Flower Sermon but the coherent patterns of dialogue would not be subjugated to "rhythms" and "pure scenic movement." If we lose the intellectual density which only words can bring to the drama then we will be engaged in an activity which would correspond almost exactly with modern ballet.

Perhaps it might be claimed that Artaud, for example, is already an exponent of this drama. Yet his songs and ballads in his early works and not presented as things-in-themselves. They amplify or support the story-line or plot.

What I am suggesting is that music, lighting, movement, dialogue, story, ritual, silences must all be wedded together rhythmically with as little concern for meaning, significance or didacticism as possible.

Imagine Lorca's *Casida de la Mujer Tendida* presented in this way:—

"Your belly is a wrestling of roots, your lips are a daybreak without contour. Under the cool roses of the bed moan the dead, waiting their turn."

Theatre Total is not, as I have suggested above a new drama, an avant-garde drama. Jean-Louis Barrault is and the anonymous Greeks of millenia ago were engaged in this practical activity. What is required is a new attitude on our part as audiences before this drama can be realised, that is, made real, here and now.

Blues

Record supplied by and available at Beggs, Queen St.

Chicago The Blues/Today! Vanguard VRS-9216 Vol. 1. The Junior Wells Chicago Blues Band; J. B. Hutto and his Hawks; Otis Spann's South Side Piano.

This is the first in a series of three albums documenting contemporary urban blues in Chicago. That city is probably the home of the urban, electric blues style, its most famous practitioners being Muddy Waters, Howlin' Wolf and B. B. King. The groups on this record are disciples of these men.

The Junior Wells group is the most sophisticated of the three and will probably appeal most to the listener. It employs harmonica as well as guitar and the interplay between these two is superb. Wells' harp solos have a rich quality, with long, singing lines. Listen to *A Tribute to Sonny Boy Williamson (You got to help me)* and *Messin' With the Kid* and see what I mean. I particularly like Wells' singing — he has an engaging laugh built in to the end of many phrases, while the harsher and sadder songs are treated with good taste. Buddy Guy is recognised as one of the greatest blues guitarists and if his work here is representative, then I think the praise well deserved. He has a clean sound and makes his lines sing as the best electric players can.

J. B. Hutto and his Hawks in contrast, are rather unsophisticated and unsophisticated. There is not the interest of a harmonica, nor does his bottleneck guitar work attain the inventiveness of Buddy Guy's. However, it's good, earthy, straight-ahead stuff. I particularly

like the open tuning sound at the beginning of *Going Ahead*. Also, *Too Much Alcohol* and *Married Woman Blues* are amusing songs. Otis Spann's set is a trifle long. The best tracks are probably the first two. *Marie*, an instrumental, has an incredibly solid left-hand basic blues figure while his right hand is rhythmically exciting. *Burning Fire* features his extremely grainy vocal style. *S.P. Blues* is the weakest track — most jazz pianists are far more interesting than this. Spann's *Stomp* is virtually boogie-woogie — a style which fascinates me. Again, this track displays fine rhythmic sense.

—Michael Michie

Rock

Record supplied by and available at Beggs, Queen St.

The Doors are one of the few "underground" groups to achieve wide popularity, a result of their original yet commercial sound and easily projected image. To date they have released two LPs. *"Doors"* (EKL4007) and *"Strange Days"* (EKS74014), the cover of which seems to suggest the movie *"Les Enfants du Paradis"*.

The music of this Los Angeles group is a development of blues-based "live," as opposed to "studio" rock. They are unconventional in that only occasional use is made of the base guitar, base notes usually being provided by the organ; and at a time when many rock guitarists are striving for complexity, Doors guitarist, Robby Krieger, concentrates on achieving an effective simplicity which gives much of his playing a

dreamy, sensuous effect. In Jim Morrison they have an unusually intense and expressive vocalist capable of handling beat numbers like *"Love Me Two Times"* and slow songs like *"The Crystal Ship"*, with equal facility. Unlike most of the groups of 1968 no use is made of session men. Despite this they often create almost electronic effects in their music (*End of the Night*) by note-bending and use of uncommon chord structures.

Both LPs feature an 11-minute track which starts as a simple pop song, developing, in the case of *"The End"* toward a variation of the Oedipus theme, and in *"When The Music's Over"* into a threnody to the world.

The group's biggest hit *"Light My Fire"* is featured on their first record, the LP version being several minutes longer than the 45. All songs except Willie Dixon's *"Back Door Man"* and the Weill Brecht *"Alabama Song"* are Doors originals, the lyrics being good though rarely reaching the level of "juke-box poetry." Perhaps their biggest fault is a similarity of sound, the introduction of a "sound poem," *"Horse Latitudes"* being the only important new development on the second LP. This record, as is shown by songs such as *"You're Lost, Little Girl"* and *"Unhappy Girl"*, is aimed at a wider market. However, the first LP continues to outsell the second on billboard ratings. Though sales are a dubious yardstick by which to measure a record, to the pop group they mean survival, and thus a development of style is demanded if the group is to maintain its position as one of the best pop music groups.

—Rene Wilson

RECORDS



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AUCKLAND STUDENTS' WORK-CAMP ON MARAE

A group of AU students recently spent a week in the Maori community at Ahipara.

Since the marae is a modern one and well-maintained, jobs for the students were not obvious. A fence was built, lawns tidied, drains cleared and trees planted—all with typical student efficiency. With a labour force larger than the jobs really required there was opportunity for the group to carry out some research on play centres in the area.

At the formal welcome given to the students at the beginning of the week there was an atmosphere of uncertainty—the students didn't know what to expect, and the local people didn't know why they wanted to be there! Discussions both formal and informal throughout the week helped to clear this ambiguity. On Thursday evening a panel discussion was held and students put questions about the Maori family and the role of women in Maori society. Following a charge that the Maori being part of the pakeha materialistic world

had better wake up and adapt to it, there was discussion as to how the mutual Maori/pakeha adaptation which this problem seemed to require could best be achieved. Suggestions such as marriage, reciprocal social invitations and living together were advanced. Perhaps the most widely accepted view, however, was that of meeting the Maori on his own terms, i.e. living as the group was, as a part of the Maori community.

Social activities were not ignored—a dance was held, a ballet "White Persil" was presented; there were eeling trips, fishing trips, horse riding, a visit to the Kaitia pub and a hangi.

Most students left Ahipara conscious that a useful interchange of ideas and attitudes had taken place. They were conscious of the possible racial harmony which could exist with hard work and goodwill. At the same time, however, they were concerned by attitudes of prejudice and misunderstanding on both sides and the need for considerable effort to overcome this.



CANOE CLUB

Sunday, 5 a.m.: 24 assorted people assembled at Canoe Club room, together with mountains of food, a collection of canoes, and a bus. Two hours later the burdened bus was moving down the motorway on the first stage of a trip to Lake Waikaremoana. After a night in the local youth hostel, Monday was spent paddling across the lake in brilliant sunshine. That night, the party established itself in an 18-bunk, 3-room Parks Board hut (one resident bod, there to "get away from it all," moved out early next morning).

Tuesday morning it started to rain, and it rained and rained and rained. But this did not stop the versatile canoeists, who simply turned to other activities—like shooting (six beer cans, one opossum); training for next year's cardathion (is four days' continuous playing a record?); and tramping up 2000 feet of mountainous bush in the wind and rain to visit another hut on the highest peak (where the doorless out-house faces the prevailing wind—which brought snow there the night before).

Nights were filled with the sound of singing to the accompaniment of a guitar and trumpet, combs and tissue paper, a lone kazoo, and the percussionist with his pots and pans. Thirteen Waikato trampers moved in one day, and double-bunking was the order of the night. No one complained of the cold.

On Thursday, as it was still raining, it was decided to stay an extra day and take the launch back on Saturday. On Friday, however, the weather cleared, and the canoeists visited Koromiko Falls.

Conclusion of all: a wildly successful (canoeing) trip.

N.B. Watch notice board for details of the next major club trip—to Tarawera Lake (Hot-water Beach).

SCM CONFERENCE

The New Zealand Student Christian Movement held its

BURSARIES

The university registry has announced that second term instalments of all bursaries will be available a few days before mid-term break this year.

annual study conference this year in the Helen Lowry Hall Wellington, for four days during the May holidays. About sixty delegates from all six universities attended. The purpose of this conference was to induce some reading, serious thought and discussion on a particular topic, this year, Jesus. Instead of having an outside speaker, students from each of the six SCM branches prepared and delivered papers on various aspects of the main theme.

The most important points coming out of the discussion and the papers were:

1. A general recognition that all interpretations were facets of a reality that could only be spoken of in terms of symbols and myths. This involves successive re-interpretation in terms of contemporary myth.

2. Given this, people were able to accept widely differing attitudes and interpretations which came to light during the discussions.

A great deal was done at this conference in sorting out an exchange of ideas. This was probably the most hard-working conference the SCM has had for sometime.

DEBATING CLUB

During the first term Debating Society ran a series of debating workshops, at which able and distinguished speakers gave of their wisdom and experience. There were three groups, one of which was especially for beginners; total enrolment was about 30.

The annual tradition of a staff-student debate was resurrected this year; and the staff, with the help of the chairman, successfully, if unconvincingly, affirmed the motion "That the line must be drawn somewhere." One encouraging feature of this debate was the size of the audience: the hall was nearly filled on a cold and very wet Friday evening.

In the second term the society plans to run a series of lunch-time debates among society members. These will be in preparation for the intervarsity Joynnt Scroll Debating Tournament to be held in conjunction with Arts Festival in August. Last year AU finished third out of four in this same tournament.

Next year, an NZU debating team is to tour Australia. The team will be selected at this year's Joynnt Scroll.

If you are keen on joining Debating Society, see Richard Rudman, their erstwhile president.

COMMENT

GRANTS UNJUST?

It is apparent to me that the students' association has shown little insight or knowledge in the apportioning of clubs, and societies, grants this year. Why is it that Catholic Society, an almost non-existent group that can't even muster a working executive, should be given the largest grant, namely \$250?

Perhaps the answer to this questions lies in the fact that all Catholics who come to university from Catholic schools are automatically members of Catholic Society without their permission or subscription.

Hence Catholic Society has one of the largest roll of members of all the societies on the campus.

The truth is that hardly any of these people take an active interest in Catholic Society and our "benevolent" students' association has given \$250 to a very small minority group.

—Ian Whitehead

CHAPLAIN REPLIES

The tribute to Dr Luther King, held in the Maclaurin Chapel, and sponsored by the Students' Association, was, as you point out, a small one. Only 200 people attended, and in a university of this size, that is a small number, but the significance of any event is not judged by its size, and to suggest that this reflects a lack of initiative and conviction on the part of the executive, is wide of the mark.

I find it difficult to imagine a more appropriate tribute to the person and work of such a man than a "religious" one. A religious interpretation does not need to be forced upon his life, because it is there, blatantly and obviously, in his motivation and his suffering. As a dedicated Christian he followed a more difficult discipleship than any of us will be called to, and he died for it. The integrity of his life should be upheld in a tribute to its end, and not denied.

If anyone felt that a religious interpretation was being forced upon them that was not inherent in the situation, I suggest that they look at their own motivation. Vague sympathy with the cause of the Civil Rights movement and sorrow at King's death might have drawn some students to come, but the baulking point may have been that his motivation was born of a concrete Christian concern, obviously "religiously" motivated and this is more than just vague sympathy. I agree this might make it difficult, but even Stokeley Carmichael attended Martin Luther King's funeral. If more had felt Martin Luther King's death keenly and really cared about his struggles they may have been able to overcome their tender religious scruples by identifying themselves with a tribute to his memory.

I agree that the university is not a religious institution, but your argument seems to suggest that because it is not "religious," there is no time when a university administration or a students' association executive might see that an appropriate event should be celebrated within a religious framework. This I must deny emphatically, both in principle, and in this particular instance.

R. G. McCulloch Maclaurin Chaplain.

SOUTH AFRICAN SPORT

Mr Ruzio-Saban's article is only partly valid. There is no indication that South Africa will modify her policies in sport or in any other field more than is necessary to keep support from the rich white countries, just as South Africa declared the Japanese to be Caucasians in order to maintain her wool sales to Japan. If Mr Ruzio-Saban could show that South Africa's concessions were not just a public relations job to save apartheid his case would be stronger. If GNEFA was political, how unpolitical are the Commonwealth Games, China's exclusion from the Olympics, Soviet-American competition for gold medals, or the apartheid policy still practiced in sport by South Africa, contrary to the Olympic code, despite the concessions?

Moreover, I fail to see why sport is so pure and politics so base. Certainly, the Olympic Games survived Hitler's anti-semitism, but six million Jews did not—there are more important things than sport. South Africa has made "gigantic concessions"—now South Africa no longer tramples all over Africans, only on their faces. How very noble and generous. It is true other countries have vicious regimes but inability to solve 100 per cent of the world's problems is no argument for not solving 1 per cent, even if this leads to inconsistency.

—D. J. Lenny

CRACCUM CRITICISED

As one who has had past experience with this publication I beg to make the following observations on the rather controversial last issue.

Being the official newspaper of the AUSA, its role is unique among any other papers that may spring from the university. Its responsibility is two-fold. Firstly it is responsible to the students in informing them of the affairs of the association, and secondly to the executive in correctly reporting them and interpreting their decisions and behaviour at meetings of the association.

In view of this I would like to condemn the irresponsible article on the alleged resignation of the PRO, which in light of the facts is

ridiculous in the extreme. How a paper can go to print with a totally erroneous statement, three weeks after the alleged event is beyond conception and displays gross incompetence or negligence on the part of the editorial staff.

In summary, improved as "Craccum" is in most respects, its role as a disseminator of Exec. policy is unsatisfactory, and is in part to blame for much of the ill feeling at present rife.

—D. H. Evans

HOMOSEXUALITY

The anonymous contributor of a "we've heard it all before" article on homosexuality in your last issue may not realise one important thing.

He is homosexual and highly unsatisfied with his "camp relationships" and "double life." Lucky man to have that much. There must be not a few like myself who find this problem induces an almost neurotic shyness and whose only contact with this world is a bookshelf of Genet's, Gahland's, Isherwood's, Baldwin's, etc. and a small pile of "Drum" "Der Kreis" and other similar periodicals.

At least your contributor has found some sort of toe-hold no matter how temporary or unstable it may be. Little can he know how excruciating it can be to have it "all to yourself."

SOCIETIES COUNCIL

After reading in the last issue, the small article on grants this year, I got the impression that some university societies have been generously aided.

May I point out that because of a lack of communication between the Societies Council and some of the societies it is supposed to represent, a number of societies received no grant at all.

The closing date for grants applications were poorly advertised, if at all, on the official AUSA noticeboard and no mail concerning grants applications was received by the individual societies. Poor advertising of the AUSA AGM was another example of the lack of communication in our association.

Is it any wonder that the campus is so apathetic when even those who represent us appear to be so uninterested?

—J. L. Vickerman

GRAD. CLUB

150 places are being kept for undergraduate students, and of these very few have, so far, been filled.

The club invites applications from interested students. These applications will be dealt with in the normal way.

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Dear Sir.—Apathy, considered as either "indolence of mind" or "passionless existence", does not really seem applicable to the general run of idiots (in the nontechnical sense) that make up the thick soggy mass of Auckland University students.

Rather there is a sense of some sort of militant stupidity, exemplified by the ranks of witless fools who at a recent Forum, secure in the anonymity of their soggy comrades, manifested the characteristic non-functioning of their mentality in inane chants and an endless stream of nonwit, personal abuse and animal noises that typifies the prevalent non-think attitude.

Ausapocah and Company are doing well at their self-imposed labours but much more stirring, more heat and less pandering to the prurient juvenile subintellectual subculture will give sooner a lighter, less doughy loaf.

—P. Stalworthy

PROFESSOR DISCUSSES POLITICAL ACTION

"Do you think everyone should interest himself in political issues and be politically active?" asked Professor I. D. Campbell, Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University. He was speaking to the Student Leader Seminar in Wellington recently.

"Presumably you believe that some students, at least, should have a wider horizon than is provided by the classroom and the playing field, should look out to the world, and should perhaps want to change it now. But would it be wrong to be completely wrapped up in scientific research, let us say, or musical composition?"

Using the example of Erasmus, Professor Campbell said, "When he was at the zenith of his fame no man in Europe had had such reputation and influence for a hundred years or more. But persisting in his policy of non-alignment, he forfeited his lofty station, signally failed to effect the course of events, watched impotently as fanaticism ran rampant over Europe."

The moral to be drawn from this and many similar stories, said Professor Campbell, is that "Isolation is impossible, withdrawal impracticable, and involvement the course that wisdom and conscience alike dictate."

"If this is one's course, what should be the scope of one's involvement, and with what aims?" he asked.

"I suggest that there is no type of political or public issue which, from its nature, is in principle beyond the reach of legitimate student discussion, protest, and action."

But on the question of the methods to be used, Professor Campbell suggested that, "Which course is most likely to make our view prevail?" is NOT the only question. "Generally speaking, you cannot justify the use of methods which you consider indefensible in the hands of your opponents."

Professor Campbell advocated the use of quiet and legal methods where they would suffice. The total cost should be considered in relation to the gravity of what is at stake. Irrelevant harm should

be minimised, and action should not be directed against innocent targets and chance victims.

"In New Zealand, where it is sheer nonsense to suggest that you cannot get a hearing from the university or the public or the government, there is not the remotest justification for the militancy that threshes on no matter who gets hurt."

"No doubt there are occasions when something more than polite words is called for; but students have gained little from being in a university if they do not appreciate the immense power of words."

Professor Campbell discussed the special difficulties of students' associations, where membership was compulsory and resignation not possible, as compared with voluntary associations such as student clubs. He asked, "If most of the members are either apathetic or so engaged in other matters that they do not interest themselves in political issues, is it legitimate to treat them as supporting the decisions reached by those who do? Those who want action are perfectly free to do so through existing voluntary societies or ad hoc groups. What right have they to use the students' association and claim to speak for many whose support they do not in fact have?"

"When those who actively dissent are in fact a small minority who cannot gain control, but at the same time cannot quit the organisation, then the right of the majority to take political action in the name of the association is questionable indeed."

Because issues on which students feel most profoundly moved involve matters of deep moral conviction, he said, "The argument that the proposed action may prove damaging to them personally may be received with well-deserved ignominy and derision."

"The youthfulness and inexperience of students must be recognised as a simple fact of the situation," he said. "But to postpone judgment till all the facts are in usually means to postpone judgment till you are dead. Youth may be too impetuous, but better than intellectually paralysed by the possibility of error."

—NZSPA

THE EDITORS OF CRACCUM WOULD BE INTERESTED TO HEAR OF ANYONE WHO MAY BE ABLE TO TAKE ON THE POSITION OF EDITOR NEXT YEAR. EXPERIENCE IS NOT ESSENTIAL, BUT THE PERSON OR PERSONS MUST BE PREPARED TO UNDERGO SOME TRAINING THIS YEAR.

CANTERBURY ATTEMPTS NZUSA REFORM Little Discussion Results

Canterbury vice-president Ray Caird arrived at the recent Student Leader Seminar with five pages of proposals designed to "Put a bomb under NZUSA."

Their effect was nullified by apathy and little discussion resulted.

Mr Caird stressed that his report was not a blueprint for reform, but he pointed out that if reforms were not forthcoming, Canterbury would seriously consider withdrawing from NZUSA. "This is not just a threat," he said. "There is a very strong body of opinion to that effect in the Canterbury Executive."

Mr Caird said, "The problem is three-fold. One, inadequate pre-

paration of delegates, two, inadequate liaison between delegates, and three, inadequate definition of NZUSA's role." Suggesting a solution to the problem of inadequate liaison, he said, "A residential council away from Tournament is essential. There will be a residential council in Christchurch at Easter next year. Sufficient leisure time to discuss and lobby is vital. The present arrangement is ridiculous. The distributing around the city in either billets or paid accommodation of council delegates like Brown's cows is definitely not conducive to the informal liaison so necessary to making the best of NZUSA's formal sessions. It would be advisable to have drinking facilities available at the residential hall, or a hotel adjacent. In other words, much of the wrangling and ignorance exhibited around the table at NZUSA can be overcome by all the delegates being under one roof, provided there is sufficient time for informal contact."

Canterbury is at present working on a report which will describe the pros and cons and details of their residential council next Easter.

Mr Caird then went on to suggest that non-actionable remits had no place in NZUSA. "There will have to be a positive and fierce pruning process if NZUSA is ever to get itself into perspective. All petty or hopeless, that is non-actionable, remits of constituents cannot be considered."

—NZSPA

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JOURNALIST ATTACKS STUDENT PRESS AT SEMINAR

"Students could become a very powerful pressure group in this country, but they will have to work at it," said Mr Robin Bromby of the Sunday Times. "The Editors of newspapers will respect you most if you prove that you are a source of responsible news and comment."

Speaking to the Student Leader Seminar on the relationship between students' associations and the news media he said, "In speaking to the executives of various papers I have found that they think students tend to be inward-looking. They feel you should be interested in what goes on outside the universities. Student newspapers are symptomatic of this insularity. One finds it difficult on reading some student newspapers to remember that there is a world outside the campus. This annoys and infuriates newspaper people and the public."

"People in the press usually have not been anywhere near a university," he said, "and it is typical of their attitude when they refer to students as 'smart alecks'."

"I think that students should come out on matters outside the university," said Mr Bromby. "When Ross Mountain spoke on the immigration issue last year the press was willing to listen to what students had to say."

"If students want to make any headway they ought to take interest in issues such as town planning, immigration, and the eco-

nomy," he said. "By widening your interests you improve your image as a responsible pressure group and thus will be more able to greatly influence the issues closer to you — the state of hospitals fees, academic staffing and so on."

"Students should integrate themselves more into the community. They are at the moment regarded by much of the public as a sector apart. By becoming part of the community and taking an interest in community issues they will have far more of the community behind them."

Pointing out that the press was perhaps the greatest medium for students to use in their role as a pressure group he said, "I don't think it is in your best interests to throw stones at the newspapers in this country. There is barely an issue of SALIENT that doesn't make comments about newspapers, and one column in it frequently makes unintelligent comments about them. I am not saying that you should not criticise them, in fact I think they all respond favourably to reasoned criticism, but I don't think you will get anywhere by student newspapers printing ill-informed pieces about the press."

"It's a matter of rethinking your attitude to the press. If the press cares, the people care. You have got to make the press interested in student affairs and student opinions on national issues."

—NZSPA

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