

CRACCUM

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VOL 43

ISSUE 1

5 cents

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THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

19 MAR 1969

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N.Z.U.S.A. SEMINAR ON EDUCATION MINISTER OF EDUCATION CAUSES GRAVE DOUBTS ABOUT UNIVERSITIES

IS UNIVERSITY GROWTH PLANNED?

Asked to speak on the future of tertiary education in New Zealand, Mr Kinsella summed it up at an Education Seminar last weekend, in one word — growth. "But," he said, "this growth is not being allowed to take place any old how, or higgledy piggledy. It is a planned growth."

Although the subject of the paper was phrased in such a way that the Minister would be called upon to discuss Mr Muldoon's recent statements on the future of universities, he continued in his silence on this, and skirting round university problems, concentrated on explaining planned expansion in Technical Institutes.

What he did say about universities left everyone present with a strong doubt whether the growth Mr Kinsella expects will, in fact be, planned growth.

A.U. May Exceed Ceiling

For instance, he admitted that Auckland University may exceed its stated student ceiling of 10,000 and said that such a ceiling was no longer required. In opposition, Bill Rudman pointed out that University authorities are apparently still planning as if that ceiling existed. The Law School has had to limit entrants this year for that reason, and

tenders for buildings are all planned for 10,000 only and no more.

A question about the proposed Oakley site also threw doubt on the "planning" of the Minister. He said, "there is no question of the site being used for a satellite university." He foresees the land, if it is used at all (which is doubtful) as being used "for playing fields and the overflow from Teachers' Training Colleges." How this will help Auckland University's problems is anyone's guess.

Satellite Planned?

Nor was there any reassurance in his discussion of what will happen when the ceiling figures are reached. First of all he said: "what the ultimate figure is I don't think anyone

can tell." And on the satellite university: "The need to choose a satellite site, probably in the South Auckland area will arise but has not yet been fully discussed."

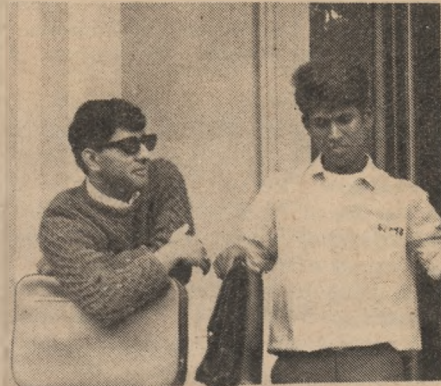
When asked when it would be decided on, he said that if the decision were up to him he would "make it tomorrow — but the University would not like that."

Muldoon

In only one place did he mention Muldoon directly. His own estimate of the expenditure on education within 10 years was considerably higher than Mr Muldoon's figure of \$59m.

He also said that over recent issues "Mr Muldoon was expressing a personal opinion."

— C. A. Moir.



A small section of the hordes who enrolled last week. Final estimate on population is 8,700, which includes an expected 500 special enrolments. And Mr Kinsella appears to have no firm ideas on what is going to happen to the poor sods when the figures reach 10,000 — the ceiling — within two years.

Statistics Refute Muldoon's Figures on Failure

In the long run you cannot win a victory over the man who holds the purse, especially when that purse has a limited capacity, said Mr E. W. Braithwaite, Senior Lecturer in Education, at the NZUSA education seminar at the weekend. "I seek only to persuade the Minister of Finance that, even on his own premises, he is taking too narrow a view," he said.

Mr Braithwaite agreed with Mr Muldoon in his belief that government expenditure on education may not be far from its limit. "Unless," he added, "we should decide to reduce substantially our defence spending."

He has calculated that while in 1963 education received 13.7 per cent of all government expenditure, by the 1967-68 year the proportion had reached 15.1 per cent. Expenditure on university education alone amounted to 14 per cent of the direct costs of education in 1964, but had increased to 21 per cent in 1968.

the executive met and decided to support the stand that Michael Volkerling and I had taken, and as a consequence, rescinded the motion accepting the Star's tender for printing.

On the following day, Michael Volkerling and I went down to Hamilton to investigate the possibility of having Craccum printed out of Auckland.

The management of The Waikato Times, Hamilton, were prepared to co-operate. They read the articles that the Star's publishers had refused to print, and rejected the idea that they were offensive to public taste.

Craccum will now be printed in Putaruru on a web offset machine owned by The Times, Hamilton.

— Mac Price.

AK Star Refuses to print Craccum

Following a dispute with the management of New Zealand Newspapers Ltd, printers and publishers of The Auckland Star, Craccum will be going south this year to be printed in the Waikato.

The dispute with the Star's publishers concerned two items of copy on the Arts Pages for this issue. One was a poem by Bert Hingley, the other was a prose passage, "Who, as a Slug", by Alan Brunton and Jim Stevenson.



Editor: Mac Price

The assistant managing director of New Zealand Newspapers, Mr E. Williamson, alleged that both pieces were "likely to offend public taste". He was not prepared to allow the printers to leave a blank space and print a short explanation as to why the items had been omitted.

The Students' Association consulted a legal adviser to ascertain whether either item could be considered obscene within the terms of the Indecent Publications Act 1965.

In the opinion of the lawyer, both items are utterly innocuous.

What the Star's publishers considered was "likely to offend public taste" was never precisely defined.

However, after the chief compositor had seen the arts pages, and after I had informed him that none of the authors were prepared to have the pieces changed, the items were referred to the assistant managing director.

The chief compositor had marked out three passages in the Brunton-Stevenson article that he considered the management would possibly find objectionable. But Mr Williamson read the words "Kulaks have our minds struggling in a contraceptive device" and rejected the article at that point.

That phrase had not been marked out by the chief compositor.

Mr Williamson explained that New Zealand Newspapers published "family newspapers and magazines".

"From the copy I have seen," he said, "it is obvious that Craccum does not conform with the principles upheld in the other magazines we print and publish."

"We have our own reputation as printers of family magazines to protect," he said.

There was no common ground on which a compromise could be negotiated.

Less than two weeks before Craccum was due to publish,

most certainly a guess," he said.

"However, Mr G. W. Parkyn in his book 'Success and Failure at the University' gives the percentage failure rate for full-time students in 1955 as 33 per cent. Furthermore, examination successes and graduation rates have improved in recent years," so the figure must be much better than the Minister assumes.

Did this prove the higher quality of British university students, British universities, or both? On their own, said Mr Braithwaite they proved nothing whatever. The Robbins Report devoted much attention to the social class factors which ensure that, except for the top five per cent or so of intelligences, the whole system was weighted in favour of those with incomes that make a full-time university education possible.

If we want a rate of examination success approximating the alleged British rate of 95 per cent, we can obtain it easily by excluding all but the top 10 per cent of entrants.

But those rejected will include many more potential passers than failers. Any system of selective entry based on sub-university examination rankings would be wasteful of potential passers, as failure at university bears little relation to sub-university attainments.

To get a pass rate of 82 per cent, it would be necessary to reject 50 per cent of all entrants.

Mr Braithwaite concluded by saying that a programme of reform in higher education was long overdue. "If reform were to result in enhanced education, greater student success, and increased benefit to the economy, it would be worthwhile on all counts," he said.

UNION MAY CLOSE WEEKENDS

It seems that the Student Union building will be shut down on Saturdays and Sundays unless Exec. decides to act.

It has decided to employ two custodians alternating on a day and night shift without optional overtime (which is too unreliable) and is therefore left with two days when custodians cannot be present.

Societies Rep. Robert Van Ruyseveldt told the January 30 meeting of Exec. that they had better think quickly about their options. Administrative Secretary Vaughn Preece said the Association really needed three men, but they had decided on two.

Man Vice-President Mike Law thought it might be possible to employ someone part-time on Saturdays and Sundays if it was decided the building should remain open.

The question was left unresolved.

INSIDE THIS WEEK

- Anti-Conscription in Australia 4
- Hot Man in a Cold Age — Billy Graham 5
- Politics and Education at Congress — Muldoon 6-7
- Almost obscene literature 8-9
- Squash Courts Vetoed 11
- Oestreicher to visit A.U. 12

STOP PRESS!

The Hight-Finlay debate is now on Monday, Mar. 10.

EDITORIAL

Muldoon's theory appraised

The importance of Mr Muldoon's address to students attending the University of Curious Cove cannot be overstated. It was a reply to many criticisms that his first challenges brought forth, as well as an elaboration and clarification of his own position. In a sense, it was a summary of the whole debate to that time. Yet it was far from being the last word. The framework of the debate is only beginning to emerge in conceptual rather than partisan terms. The exchanges between Mr Muldoon and Professors McDougall, Sinclair, et al, as to whether there was a brain drain or brain gain were a little pointless in comparison with the type of dialogue that is now being engaged between the policy makers in Government and interested parties in the Universities, which relates more generally to the type of tertiary institutions that we should ideally be developing in this country.

On this issue, the Minister of Finance is no conservative. He is prepared to go much further in reorganising the universities than either the universities or many of his cabinet colleagues would countenance. He appears prepared not just to reorganise the financial basis of University administration — which conceivably would be a legitimate activity for a Minister of Finance — but also to interfere with course structures and entry requirements — a field better left to the Minister of Education. But in default of any worthwhile "position paper" from Mr Kinsella, Mr Muldoon is justified in making excursions into Kinsella territory.

Many university people have tended in the past to over-react to Mr Muldoon's "warnings" on universities. There are no doubt some aspects of Mr Muldoon's personality that are singularly unattractive. But that point should not be confused with the quality of the arguments he has advanced in support of his case. He still insists that he is "asking questions, not providing answers". Like the March Hare, Mr Muldoon means what he says, and says what he means; and he himself tends to over-react if and when he discovers a critic benighted enough to misquote him or misconstrue his intent.

Even if he is not providing answers he makes nevertheless some remarks which indicate favourability towards one University policy over a series of alternatives. Mr Muldoon appears to be attracted to the British University system with its tighter and more selective standards of entry. On more than one occasion now, he has said that the New Zealand University student is "failure-oriented", and has unfavourably compared the New Zealand University student with his British counterpart. The figures Mr Muldoon has produced to make his point are deceptive.

Oxbridge and some of the older redbrick universities for example have no formal examinations until the end of a degree course, the equivalent of the stage three papers in New Zealand. Mr Muldoon does not give figures for the number of students who drop out during the British university studies courses. These people would probably appear on New Zealand records as having failed their stage one or two exams. But it is significant that there are generally comparably low levels of failure for the stage three exams in New Zealand universities.

But despite the fact that Mr Muldoon finds the British system of tertiary education appealing, he appears reluctant to go the whole financial hog and bring expenditure on research facilities and lecturer salaries in this country up to an internationally competitive level — another critical point of difference between the New Zealand and the British University systems.

If the Government wants to concentrate resources in the universities by reducing the universities' rate of growth — which is not the same thing as cutting back expenditure on universities — then at least part of the resources released should be ploughed into better facilities within the universities.

Yet, here, Mr Muldoon sees a problem, with the raising of lecturers' salaries in particular. He is "not satisfied" that we would attract a higher standard of university teacher simply by upwardly adjusting the salary mechanism. Yet, as is indicated elsewhere in this issue of *Craccum*, the question is not solely one of quality, but of quantity as well. The staff-student ratio is becoming dangerously unrealistic if the quality of teaching is to be maintained and improved.

Mr Muldoon has also issued a warning to students of the social sciences: "The Minister," he says, in an oblique reference to himself, "would not cut out any of these subjects (i.e. history, sociology, anthropology, psychology), but if expansion had to be limited, some of them and others" (political science perhaps?) "might be those which it would appropriate to limit."

Again, he is prepared to go a lot further than most in "directing" human resources into study fields "beneficial to the national economy".

For a man who sometimes dwells on definitions almost to a fault, Mr Muldoon has said little to indicate what he considers are study subjects that would be beneficial to the economy.

But for those who believe in the academic principle of freedom of choice, the above quote is disturbing. It is both sane and practical to raise the importance of studies which bear on the national economy — agricultural economics, industrial management, and overseas marketing techniques, for example — which could be encouraged by more research funds and undergraduate and postgraduate scholarships in these subjects.

But first, if these are the sort of subjects Mr Muldoon considers are beneficial to the national economy, he and his colleagues should decide whether such subjects would not be better pursued in the newly burgeoning technical institutes.

Secondly, it is one thing to say that study in important fields should be encouraged, but it is altogether a different matter to suggest that students should be directed into particular study fields.

That smacks of an education system tightly controlled by an inordinately over-powerful state.

Like the modest minister, we do not presume to provide answers. The people who should be beginning to formulate a response to Mr Muldoon's challenges are the University authorities themselves, NZUSA not excluded. Yet so far, the body with the greatest vested interest, the University Grants Committee, has been so silent that it gives the impression of being either impotent or moribund.

It's about time they began proving that neither is the case.

CRACCUM

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Mr Vice-Chancellor, would you give Craccum your views, Sir, on the slogan "Keep Moving?"



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Letters

Labour Club Speaks out

Sir,
On reading the 1969 Student Handbook, I was surprised to find that the Labour Club blurb, bore no resemblance to the copy I wrote for the editor last August. The printed blurb not only reflects the political bias of the editors, one of whom left the party last year, but also contains many inaccuracies.

We are proud of the Labour party's history and of the fact many of the club's "graduates" have been elected to Parliament. We do not meet in the History Dept, but in the MacLaurin Chapel Hall. We don't just talk about politics, but run enrolment drives, write pamphlets, etc., we even put on the occasional dance.

New members are welcome and should contact either Rosslyn Noonan, History Dept, or Richard Prebble phone 3/2-485.

— Richard Prebble
(Sec. University Labour Club)

Sir,
There is a reference in Handbook to the "Rudman philosophy". I would be interested to know just what this "Rudman philosophy" is.

— W. B. Rudman
(President)

CRACCUM NOTICE BOARD

● WINTER TOURNAMENT REFUNDS

All students eligible for travel refunds for winter tournament 1968, may collect them at Studass office.

● CLUB SECRETARIES

Secretaries of all clubs and societies are asked to supply Studass office with addresses of officers of their society. No grants will be given without this and information of club finances.

● DEBTS

The Association will not be held responsible for any debts incurred in the name of the Association unless accompanied by an official Order Form and Order Number.

● SECOND HAND BOOKS

Second hand textbooks are still being collected for the University of the South Pacific. If you can't sell them at the bookstall, i.e. a course has changed, drop them in at the Studass office.

● STEWART McKENZIE

was incorrectly stated in Orientation Handbook, 1969, to be "qualified and practising law". He is not qualified and not practising.

Department Reps Role

Events at home and abroad have focused attention on the question of student representation. The English Department is typical regarding the gulf that has hitherto existed between staff and students. The problem has been aggravated by the size of the classes (over 800 at stage 1), and it is questionable whether tutorials have offset the depersonalization which strikes one in entering a class so large. It has virtually been a matter of the lecturer giving, and the student digesting and at the end of the year regurgitating (if his memory serves him correctly) and adding, if he is brave, the spice of his own initiative. It is this initiative which has remained untapped.

The Rudman-Northev-Wood report led to the Senate's approval of the principle of student representation, and its directive to the departments to make steps towards this end. Although individual students in the English department were

fostering the idea of a student voice, credit must be given to the department for its willingness to set the wheels in motion. Students were given the August holidays to submit nominations for class representatives, and at the beginning of this term seven students were elected by majority vote.

It seems that student representation took many students by surprise. In the initial stages, the most common question was "What's it all about?" There was, in addition, a certain amount of scepticism about the scheme. "What can it achieve?" and "They're only trying to keep the students happy", were attitudes encountered. What this revealed was a situation of "them" and "us" in the department. A mild scepticism existed at first, it was certainly replaced by a more lively interest, as candidates gave orations, points of view were presented and cha-

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EXEC

FEBRUARY

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Staff-student ratio 1:18

Desperate shortage of staff lowers teaching standards

"Auckland University has a critical staff shortage" states a report published by the Auckland Combined Educational Association during the holidays. That Auckland has many vacancies in its staff roll is not news. However, the gaps (nearly 50) in this year's University Calendar can only hint at the true situation.

Just over a decade ago, the Association reports, university

planners estimated that by 1968 Auckland would have a staff: student ratio of 1:12. Auckland's population explosion and the steady fall of staff salaries helped to make this estimate appear a Utopian goal.

The actual staff: student ratio for 1968 was 1:18 and the best the administration can HOPE for this year is a 1:17 ratio.

GROWTH RATE

To aggravate Auckland's desperate position, the student population is growing at a rate of just over 10% per year and political awareness of the value of the University system seems to be falling.

by Farrell Cleary

Auckland University has an estimated capacity of 10,000 students. If this ceiling is maintained, the association reports that, by 1974, 7000 qualified students will be unable to enter the University.

This year for the first time the School of Law was forced to refuse entry to 16 who had completed their intermediate year and six others who were transferring from other universities.

SYSTEM DISGUISES SHORTAGE

In an education system which is based almost entirely upon

lectures and examinations, a staff shortage can be disguised. It is of little importance whether 100 or 300 hear an English I lecture. There is no participation of students in the lecture and the number of mute, supposedly attentive students, is as immaterial to the quality of the lecture as the number of viewers is to a TV film.

As well as bemoaning the lack of teachers at the University, those interested might also question the use that is made of those teachers we already have. Eighty per cent of the classes attended by many Arts students take the form of lectures. The presumption seems to be that the lecturer



There is no participation in lectures and the number of mute students is immaterial.

has everything to offer and the students, nothing.

It is not a defence to blame the staff shortage for the archaic form of most university courses. The Law School, as short of staff as most faculties (4 lecturers), bases almost all its courses on series of compulsory, tutorials and offers a variety of courses which consist entirely of seminars and are not followed by a final examination. In 1968, two-thirds of the class time of law lecturers was spent in tutorials and seminars.

It is true that only partial progress can be made with the present staff situation. A good university means good teachers and good students.

However, a full staff is only one aspect of an efficient university. The German university system has a staff-student ratio of 1:12 yet remains antiquated and chaotic. Improvements made in a few faculties like the Law School show the progress that Auckland University is capable of making towards a true "academic community".

EXECUTIONS

by Ralf Grant

FEBRUARY EXEC. MEETING

One important issue which arose from the petty polemics of the February Exec. meeting concerned the International Student Council. When the C.I.A. withdrew its support and factions developed among European unions during the Cohem-Bendit movements of 1968, the ISC weakened and finally collapsed.

Now that this collapse has been officially recognised it is hoped that NZUSA will play a key role in furthering the still fairly intact Asian student body, and that this may be the vanguard of a renewed international student solidarity.

Support for the University of the South Pacific could also be a worthwhile AUSA concern. Students will again this year be asked to donate second-hand books for presentation to this recently established and very potential foundation.

Disciplinary regulations for the AUS' Union have now been formalised, with emphasis on the countering of student aptitude for gleaning nuances in interpretation. While recognising the necessity for keeping the union building intact, one could nevertheless take exception to the apparent impunity with which a student can be accosted by security men and AUSA executives.

A request made by the Worker's Education Association for AUSA to co-operate along with WEA and CND a public meeting on nuclear proliferation has been denied. International Affairs Committee, however, will help organise suitable seminar rooms. The recommendation against the request involved a strange reference to the fact that CARE's move to bring Brutus to New Zealand involved such a lot more effort and organisation. The power of prestige promotion.

But none of these matters should divert attention from the relentless determination with which Exec. effected the resolution of the campus coffee price problem. The tortuous paths which had to be negotiated during the discussions and investigations which finally led to coffee remaining at the same price would have had to have been heard to be fully appreciated.

Only Seven Exec Members Elected

As a result mainly of the spate of resignations late last year, Students' Association is now being run by a minority Executive. Only seven of the 15 positions are currently held by elected officers.

Business Manager, Sports Representative, Social Controller, Education Officer, House Committee Chairman and Societies Representative have all been co-opted on to the Executive. The recently vacated position of Public Liaison Officer, and that of Association Treasurer, will shortly be similarly filled.

This further example of the student voice having insufficient expression at administrative level will need to be countered

Students Association

Financially Ahead

The huge unexpected surplus on the current account from last year has allowed Exec. to budget for a \$7720 deficit in a provisional figure of \$103,700.



in future by moves by the Executive to ensure greater student involvement in elections.

Election of transient officers and the persistence of unfilled positions after elections needs to be avoided if the Association is to have a representative Executive.

Studass President, Bill Rudman, was reluctant to discuss last year's surplus until the accounts have been audited, but it is believed there is a surplus in the Students' Association's current account of up to \$30,000.



Above: Business Manager, Tony Falkenstein.

Left: Societies Rep, Bob Van Ruyseveldt.

Major expenditures this year will be:

- \$14,550 for repairs and maintenance.
- \$5000 for structural alterations to the coffee bar. This has been budgeted for, but has yet to be discussed and decided on by Exec. The figure represents a quote on removing the walls and partitions and providing carpets.
- \$1500 for landscaping of Student Union mounds.
- \$1500 for night security. This was not budgeted for last year, but the large amount of theft made it necessary during the year.

This year's total budget allocation is up \$21,850 on what the association thought it would spend in 1968. The sports grant has been raised \$500, and societies \$2000. The grant for Craccum has been raised from \$2000 to \$4400. Administration and Student Union expenditure is expected to rise over \$10,000 on last year — to a total of \$70,330.

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Reporting a massive anti-conscription campaign in Melbourne, George de Bres says the

Draft resistance took a new turn in Australia over the Christmas vacation. Beginning on January 20, 1969, students and other opponents of compulsory registration for military service launched a massive two-week national campaign against conscription.

The result of the campaign was a dramatic fortnight during which 35 arrests were made and 65 charges laid.

Thirteen people were charged with offences under the Crimes Act, chiefly under the section prohibiting publication of material which encourages the breaking of Commonwealth laws — in this instance, non-registration for military service.

The campaign was concerned mainly with distributing a leaflet entitled "Why Register for National Service?" The leaflet listed the alternatives open to young men eligible for national service.

"Others," it said, "believing the whole national service act to be unjust, feel they cannot in conscience recognise its validity in any way. They are not willing to take advantage of an escape clause for the individual. They believe that the Government has no right to conscript anyone for military purposes."

MELBOURNE ARRESTS

Melbourne soon became the hot centre of the campaign.

There, as in Adelaide, the City Council has a strange by-law which outlaws the distribution of notices or pamphlets "upon any street or footpath or any other public place."

Thus, numerous students were arrested not only for handing out subversive literature, but also allegedly for handing out literature at all.

As the campaign progressed and more and more people got arrested, public support for the students and against the by-law increased. It soon became evident, moreover, that the Council was discriminating against the anti-conscription campaigners in the enforcement of the by-laws.

This had some amusing consequences. A member of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) who for a whole week had been handing out pamphlets without obstruction for the Billy Graham Crusade (really, this New Left!) joined the "subversives" outside the Post Office and was promptly arrested.

A Protestant minister volunteered himself to test the law by handing out cooking recipes.

Following front-page publicity in the local papers, however the number of arrests decreased dramatically as it became clear that the City Council was fighting a losing battle against public opinion.

HEADQUARTERS

The newly-formed SDS in Melbourne was at the centre of the campaign. Its Headquarters in Carlton, Melbourne, became the unofficial head-

LAW WAS USED UNFAIRLY AGAINST AUSSIE STUDENTS

quarters of the protest activity.

I visited the headquarters at the close of the two-week campaign. The building itself is an old two-storied affair which has seen brighter days as a private hotel. It now houses ten SDS members, and has a meeting room and a general utility room in which all the SDS's leaflets and information sheets are printed.

The night I stayed there, I was the only one who hadn't been arrested and who wasn't facing some sort of jail sentence. Most of the group had spent time in the cells over the fortnight and "intended to report on facilities and suggest improvements to the Government."

At least three were due to serve two-year sentences for various activities concerned with Viet Nam and draft-dodging.

PROTESTORS SERIOUS

These people, I soon sensed, were prepared to make astonishing sacrifices of time and personal freedom to expose the wrongs and injustices inherent in Australian law.

The SDS opposition to conscription arises from their opposition to "representative democracy". SDS feels that it should be replaced by "participatory democracy", in

which people have a direct say in the way their country is run.

Martin Bentley, secretary of the Sydney SDS, told me, "People should be free to do what they believe in."

"There is no need for conscription."

"Those who believe in the Viet Nam war should be prepared to go there and fight. They have no right to use others for their ends."

The SDS is action-oriented, and this accounts for a great deal of their recent success. The impact of the campaign against national service, the sympathy which it aroused amongst the general public, would have been minimal had it not been for the willingness of SDS members to reject laws in which they did not believe.

As it is, 184 SDS members have challenged the Commonwealth Government to arrest them for signing the "subversive" leaflet.

Action itself becomes a strong influence on thinking in the SDS. Thus, when Harry van Moorst, a 22-year-old philosophy student and secretary of the Melbourne SDS, asked me what New Zealanders were doing about Compulsory Military Training, I had to admit that although many students were opposed to it, it was a non-issue.

"Make it an issue," was his comment. "People only need to refuse to register and it will soon become one."

ACTIVE ORGANISATION

Because of its orientation toward action, the movement has involved not only verbal protests and sit-ins, but active interference with the system.

Students have already refused to register, and have written to the Government to say so.

The SDS, however, does not rely purely on personal sacrifice. Other forms of action are also employed.

Thus over the past few months its members have filled out 1750 false registration forms to confuse government computers. They have run a mock ballot themselves and sent call-up letters to the unlucky victims. And now they have gone one step further and have organised an extensive underground network, including free interstate travel facilities to help draft-dodgers.

The two-week SDS campaign against conscription was the culmination of other activities defying or confusing the state.

It made me wonder how long it would take New Zealand students to develop a similar courage and initiative.

Information from Survey Valuable

Information taken from the national survey on student incomes will provide a firm platform in arguing for increases in student bursaries, says Student Association President Bill Rudman.

Survey forms were handed out during enrollment, to about one out of eight students throughout New Zealand. The survey is being run by NZUSA and will be processed by the DSIR computer in Wellington. It will be the first time accurate data has been collected, and will provide valuable information for the Government as well as NZUSA.

The questionnaire consists of 36 pre-coded questions dealing with personal details, family background, student incomes, and expenditures.

The results are expected to be available by Easter.

Bill Rudman emphasises that it is important for those who received the questionnaire to fill it in and hand it back to the Student Association office by the end of this week.

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Rosier is happy with Auckland

"I am more than happy with the way Auckland is co-operating with NZUSA. Auckland University is now a full participating partner in the national student body and because of its size is able to offer guidance on problems which it meets earlier than do other universities.

Mr Rosier had just returned from the National Union of Australian University Students' annual conference when he spoke to Craccum. He believes that with the collapse of the International Student Conference, NZUSA must take the initiative to ensure that New Zealand student views are represented in the Asian student bloc.

NZUSA's major overseas programme for 1969 centres on the University of the South Pacific. Heughan Rennie, a former vice-president at Victoria, and editor of *Salient*, and now editor of *Focus*, will be spending a month in Fiji advising

on the setting-up of a students' association, and in Mr Rosier's words, "making them aware of their responsibilities as students."

The NZUSA scheme to send unwanted texts to the University of the South Pacific is going ahead and a grant from the Association of Commonwealth Students should allow the development of further aid programmes in the near future.

On the domestic scene, Mr Rosier highlights the appointment of an Education Research Officer as evidence of NZUSA's new-found determination to increase its effectiveness.

The immediate task of the Research Officer, Mr Lyndsay Wright, will be to prepare factual information regarding educational reform for the consumption of the government and the universities.

Mr Rosier is also particularly concerned that the views of NZUSA representatives should be the views of students. To this



N.Z.U.S.A. president, Rosier

end, remits for NZUSA council will have to be circulated to constituent universities early enough to allow discussion of them.

On the subject of Mr Muldoon's recent statements on universities, Mr Rosier said he was dubious about much that had been said. "Some of Mr Muldoon's statistics are obviously debatable," he said.

"The Minister is more interested in a better balance sheet than in a better education system."

BETWEEN ISSUES

by the hobbit

Those of you whose method of transport is an engine, four wheels, a petrol tank, and a current warrant of fitness will have discovered that to park within a mile of the establishment requires considerable cunning.

In fact, adverse parking conditions at Auckland University are second only to the Savage Memorial after 10 p.m. when 1000 cars and 2000 occupants are parked bumper to bumper

tweaking their horns.

At present the only solution to the problem would appear to be finding a free method of parking in a metered space.

Two reliable methods are available to the resourceful student. For the first you will require one tissue of pink babysoft.

On alighting a metered space attach the tissue to the driver's window: this gives the impression to any passing officer

that justice has already been done.

If perchance your ruse should be discovered it is only necessary to show that the officer proceeded diagonally across the road to remove the tissue, then he can be bribed with a charge of Jeye-walking.

The other equally reliable method is to buy a fire hydrant leave it behind when you vacate a space, and retrieve it upon arriving the next morning.

We have McLuhan to re- cepts. If we least recognise stay silent.

Walking out meeting of Western Spring evening a P remarked that surprised that so disappointed it to be than it was. reflecting was lack of partic both felt. Ma this lies, not s ferent theolog in the fact tha not present hi and well, but which the me sented — that is no longer th ate method f This returns McLuhan.

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A Crusade m definition medi be, and audien on that night a high, so it was ing that some o from the situat necessarily ou but this tech Billy Graham l a high definitio leaves little sp and his mess: with two choic reject it or acc it that way, nothing left to but that.

I have more sneaking adm man, Billy Gr though I disagr with the theolog position and hi is a big man. tasks he does. To put up with criticism that s

LASTING CHRISTIANITY OR A FLASH IN THE PAN?

The evangelist is
a hot man in
a cool age

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"People only
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We have all read enough
McLuhan to recognise his con-
cepts. If we haven't we at
least recognise the words, and
stay silent.

Walking out of the opening
meeting of the crusade at
Western Springs on Thursday
evening a Psych III Student
remarked that he had been
surprised that he had found it
so disappointing. He had ex-
pected it to be more emotional
than it was. What he was
reflecting was his sense of the
lack of participation which we
both felt. Maybe the clue to
this lies, not so much in a dif-
ferent theological position, or
in the fact that Dr Graham did
not present his claims lucidly
and well, but in the way in
which the message was pre-
sented — that the medium used
is no longer the most appropri-
ate method for that content.
This returns us to Marshall
McLuhan.

"A cool medium," he says,
"leaves much more for
the listener to do than a hot
medium. If the medium is of
high definition participation is

ploy on him he has to be.

During the locally-produced
TV interview I got angry at the
ungraciousness of those who
were meant to be asking ques-
tions in order to elucidate in-
formation.

But I also got angry at Dr
Graham. The interviewer
asked whether it would not be
possible to give the money
spent on Crusades to some of
the underdeveloped countries
where one child dies every six
seconds. Dr Graham replied
that it did not matter whether
someone died or not, but what
was ultimately important was
whether or not their soul was
saved. Here we part company
right to the core, as we do on
Biblical interpretation.

People are starving to death,
there is a population explosion

question it on these levels of
appropriateness, but there must
remain a whole area in which
snideness, however sophisti-
cated, is unwelcome. These
are the people who come for-
ward in response to Dr Gra-
ham's "Come now — come
while you can."

It would need much inves-
tigation to be able to say any-
thing about them. They come
for different reasons and be-
cause of different problems,
just as they attended the Cru-
sade for different reasons.

Some attend out of curiosity.
The Big Name draws the
crowds — it is intended to, this
is why it was planned. It is
much easier for people to come
to such a large amorphous and
anonymous gathering, than it
is for them to drop in on their

The Billy Graham Syndrome
written for Craccum by:
Rob McCullough, University Chaplain



local church, and to my mind
the crunch of a crusade comes
afterwards when the people
turn up there. Having had the
claims of Christ on their lives
put before them, they now face
the task of moving into a local
congregation where none of the
glamour of the stadium is pre-
sent, and where, hopefully,
something that they experi-
enced out there will be nur-
tured.

This is the only place where
the continuing experience can
mean anything, unless it is
merely a flash in the pan "once
only experience", a shot in the
arm to numbed nerve-ends.

Dr Graham is the foremost
advocate of conservative
Christianity in the world today.
It is important to remember
that this is not absolutely re-
presentative of Christian theo-
logy or Christian thought. More
than once I found myself ask-
ing "He doesn't really mean
that, does he?" and then found
with surprise that he did,
literally.

I admire Dr Graham's devo-
tion and his dedication, for his
task is not an easy one, even
while I disagree with his
theology. The man, I like —
the machine, I don't. His
message I would rather see put
a different way. But one has
to admit that some people who
need to be touched before they
can see wider commitments
and priorities are not always
going to be touched by what
the rest of us regard as im-
peccable theology and impec-
cable taste. And that may not
be such a bad thing.

To the people who come forward in response to
Dr Graham's "Come now — come while you
can", snideness, however sophisticated is un-
welcome.

low, and the reverse is true."

A Crusade meeting is a high
definition medium — it has to
be, and audience involvement,
on that night at least, was not
high, so it was hardly surpris-
ing that some of us felt divorced
from the situation. It was not
necessarily our state of guilt,
but this technological thing.
Billy Graham himself presents
a high definition image which
leaves little space for closure,
and his message leaves you
with two choices — either to
reject it or accept it. He aims
it that way, and there is
nothing left to do and take
but that.

I have more than a mere
sneaking admiration for the
man, Billy Graham, even al-
though I disagree most strongly
with the theology underlying his
position and his Crusades. He
is a big man. To perform the
tasks he does he needs to be.
To put up with the methods of
criticism that some people em-

and we are sharing in dropping
napalm on villages in Asia,
and we are concerned with
"saving souls"! In this Billy
Graham and his team don't
give me any answers that mean
anything. It seems too intent
on feeding souls rather than
feeding real bellies, on taking
the religious answer, rather
than the appropriate Christian
answer to the pressing prob-
lems facing the world.

Christian priorities today
need a wider horizon than those
provided by an individualistic
and inward-looking attitude,
and I fear that the separatism
— remaining untouched by the
world and its problems except
in an attempt to "save" it, is
the most inappropriate aspect
of this form of Christianity.
The world is still "cut there"
threatening, rather than us in
it and involved.

It is probably sophisticated
to be snide about a Billy
Graham Crusade, and one can

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of God
as Principle?

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EDUCATION

Somewhere along the line

Education in N.Z. is going astray

Chris Wainwright, lecturer in Political Science at VUW, spoke on "Education, Politics, and Truth." In this he tried to look at the relation between concepts of education and ideology, which was used in its Marxist sense of the attitudes and values used by the ruling class of society to maintain its dominant position. Further he tried to see the significance of concepts in the making of everyday experiences, and our ability to comprehend these experiences.

Wainwright argues that the educational processes of the 20th century stress the fragmentation of knowledge as against a comprehensive

racial vision. Thus we are less able to perceive objective social reality, and economic and ideological forces have turned us from manipulators to manipulated. This he feels is the threat of the technological society in New Zealand, where through automation and the like "rationality is defeating its own humane requirements."

Thus in his social vision there can be no real change until there has been radical social change. To this end he believes that there is no place in modern society for the uncommitted. And the university as well cannot remain uncommitted. Not just because

it is a sum of individual commitments, but because as a corporate body it must question its role in relation to the established agencies of power. The university must realize its role in the community more fully as an institution of "communal inquiry." Thus the university man cannot be uncommitted and detached, but must actively be involved in society.

Jack Shallcrass, Senior Lecturer in Education at VUW, presented the last formal talk which he simply called a rounding off of the discussion on politics and education. For many of us this was the most enjoyable and rewarding in the Congress series. His presentation was informal and witty, but this did not mask the fact that here was someone who had done a lot of reading and thinking on the problem of education in this country, and perhaps more importantly from the students' point of view had actually bothered to find out what students thought and had listened to them sympathetically.

He concluded by saying that he applauds what Mr Muldoon is doing in principle with regard to education in this country. Much of our education system is obsolete and inefficient. What is needed is a critical atmosphere. Critics, Shallcrass thinks, should use Muldoon's criterion of efficiency on the education system but not in terms of the performance of the economy. Rather it should be used in terms of the performance of

the system itself. There is perhaps some point to discussing the relation of passing and failing to the economy, but we still know very little about the learning processes, and the ages at which people come to intellectual maturity.

Shallcrass attacked the attitudes of both major political parties which continue to see the performance of the education system as separate from the act of living in the community. This, he contends, is the major problem in attitudes to education in New Zealand today.

But there is another, closely related problem which Shallcrass maintains is blatant hypocrisy: we have an education system that is supposedly dedicated to the development of the individual to his fullest, but in performance the system is actually based on the criterion of failure. This hypocrisy heightens the generation gap, such as it exists in New Zealand. While one of the aims of an education is to help children be critical, the older generation are unwilling to let them be critical within the present system. Similarly the desire to inculcate honesty, responsibility and so forth seems contradictory in an authoritarian system with its overriding concern for passing or failing examinations.

The expansion of mass media in this country over the last few years and the public functions of parliamentary select committees have presented opportunities for new channels of communications with the decision-

makers. In the situation which is now evolving, Shallcrass argues, politicians must increasingly bid for support and this means that potential pressure groups can circumvent the centralized bureaucracy with its vested interests. But rather than allowing the politicians to win by default pressure groups must have clearly formulated principles which the politicians must respond to.



Colin McCahon — a central figure at Congress.

ART AT CONGRESS — THEORY & PRACTICE

Curious Cove had its own colony of artists this year—some of them practising and some attacking the practices and principles of those connected with the arts, including music, fine arts.

Colin McCahon, who has been associated with the University of Curious Cove for some years held a series of painting classes which were

inspiring and informative even for those who did not attempt to set brush to paper. While his friend and ally practised art Hamish Keith, Keeper of the Auckland City Art Gallery preached it in a paper called "Crisis in the Arts."

He argued that in ancient times art was an expression of the collective identity of a

social group and that art was related to the reality of the world as primitive people saw it. In the modern situation, Keith contends, the relation between art and society is more often denied than defined.

Basing his arguments largely on material with which he is most familiar, i.e. the fine arts, Keith traced the division between "high" art and "folk" art in the evolution of European culture. In spite of several attempts in the 20th century to establish a revolutionary art, and thus re-establish communication with society, the artist in 20th century society is still part of a cultural elite.

Artistic values have been, and are, contrary to the values of the mass society of the 20th century.

The popular art forms of this century have been film, TV, etc., but Keith does not see in the "Art Film" the re-emergence of a new popular art. Instead he seems to suggest that if a new art is to emerge it will come from a

new potentiality of the technological society, rather than from exponents of "High" art who, in spite of their seeking the popular voice from time to time through such things as "Pop Art," are still hung up with their old vocabulary.

The fine artists dwelt on the relation of artists to society in general but the Music representative launched a full scale attack on the state of music in New Zealand.

Robin MaConie, one of New Zealand's outstanding young composers, got into the "Politics and Education" swing proper with an attack on the politics of music (and the arts in general) in New Zealand, and the teaching of music in the schools. Flailing out first at what he called our tradition of "brass-band" style competitions which are a hangover from our colonial past he moved in to attack our intellectual dependence on the British heritage, particularly that of 19th century Britain.

He sees two distinctive attitudes towards music in New Zealand society; the male and the female. The first sees music as a social activity; the latter sees it as an emotional response.

These attitudes, MaConie maintains, lie behind the work of New Zealand composers. But they also underlie the idea of musical education in the schools, especially the male idea that music is socially necessary, character building, spiritually uplifting, etc. But so much school music is, in Mr MaConie's words, "a mass demonstration of incomprehensible vulgarity."

Music, like so many of our cultural activities, is dominated by the 'amateur' hang-up. In particular the administrators who control the purse-strings for cultural affairs come from this enthusiastic amateur background, which is also reflected in the general standards of newspaper criticism. Basically, says Mr MaConie as he prepares to go overseas where he can do what he wants to, there is a reluctance in this country to accept the idea of 'specialists.' This speech was greatly appreciated by the audience, needless to say.

Chris Smithymaniting
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EDUCATION

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POTIC



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Most prominent speaker: Minister of Finance on education

The Hon. Robert Muldoon's speech at Congress was carried by the dailies but for those at Curious Cove the most interesting thing about his speech was the response of the students. Muldoon's speech was not helped by the obtrusive presence of the TV cameras, and Muldoon's own hostility, or so it seemed, toward the audience. You were always aware in the course of his speech that this was Politics with a capital P, and deadly serious.

At one stage in the evening he suggested that some of his statements which had provoked a strong reaction had been made deliberately so that investigation and mean-

ingful public discussion would ensue.

He also took time out for a brief swing at the Press, both professional and student, for misreporting him at various times on the matter of education.

Briefly, the Minister of Finance recapitulated the various issues he has raised. He began by saying that he intended to use the opportunity to make a summary of the debate over education that had taken place in the last two years. When challenged on the grounds that his attitude to education in general was that of a cost accountant he argues that there are no standardized techniques for measuring results in education, so he had used the techniques most familiar to him.

But he does concede, with fine understatement, that there is room for more public discussion.

POLITICS

On the question of increased university expenditure the Minister said that it was not a question of cutting out anything, but that there would probably need to be limits placed on growth in "less vital areas." Thus, he concludes from this stage of the debate, the universities would be more useful to justify the expenditure on them. His argument is basically that we have only limited resources and these must be used as efficiently as possible. Thus education is undeniably related to the performance and demands of the national economy.

The daily papers covered Muldoon's repeat discussion of the idea of restricted entry to institutions of higher education, the cost of failure in our educational system and its relation to the overall economy, etc. But it is probably worth repeating the core of his analysis of the "brain drain" and its relation to the question of higher salaries.

He contends that the "brain drain" is negligible if one takes into consideration the cost of filling existing vacant positions, taking into account incentives other than financial for occupying a position in a NZ university, against the cost to the country as a whole, say, raising salaries to parity with those of Australia.

From this point Muldoon has developed the idea of teaching subjects more closely related to the NZ economy. This would mean as he sees it that graduates would be more likely to remain in NZ.

The real benefit of the subsequent discussion would lie in its being reproduced verbatim, as the variety of questions asked gave a real insight not only into education and the economy but also into the man himself. However, some indication can be given by the fact that he managed to put the entire audience off-side early in the discussion by refusing to define what he understood education to be.

AMOS: EDUCATION IS UNIMPORTANT IN N.Z.

Phillip Amos MP raised the issue of education again at Congress by asserting that in NZ the relative unimportance of education was indicative of our complacent attitudes.

One of the most interesting facets of his talk was the widely different impression it made on the students in comparison with Mr Muldoon's. All through it his thinking and the attitude of the audience was relaxed and wide-ranging.

Briefly, Amos went over the current debate on how efficient is our education system as a whole, and in particular the tertiary sector; can the country afford to reduce expenditure on universities and education as a whole in terms of a proportion of the gross national product; how does our educational system rate in comparison with other advanced countries. He noted that in other countries education can be the second most

influential issue in political campaigns, but its relative unimportance in NZ was indicative of our complacent attitude.

His thesis is that NZ society is too limited in its concepts of education which has consequently led to a lowering of the standards of education in this country, by contrast with other advanced countries, and this is related to the decline in the appeal of teaching as a career for young people.

He does not see that there should be a contradiction between education as individually satisfying and education as a contributor to the economy.

In the last section of his talk Amos sparked off a heated debate when he suggested that there should be some form of obligatory community service for all students after they have finished their vocational training at the various

levels. This would be both more efficient than the present CMT set-up and the various volunteer service organizations and the community would at the same time get something back, in a more direct manner than at present, in return for what it put in.

Amos stressed that this was a personal view, and that he suggested it because he felt that young New Zealanders at present were "immersed in a sense of national lethargy." He felt that such a scheme as he envisaged would give us a greater appreciation of individual worth, and cultivate a sense of nationhood rather than just unproductive nationalism. He thought that youth, and in particular students in spite of their docility and conventionalism, was best suited to do this sort of thing because of its sense of idealism and its ability to work in greater harmony than the older generation.

In the subsequent debate there seemed fairly general agreement that the present system of education is pretty sick in terms of aims and operating efficiency, and that there are too many vested interests cluttering up the place. The idea of community service even looks attractive if it means moving some of the encumbrances. But, not surprisingly, there was a lot of divided opinion on the degree of coercion that the institution of such a scheme would need. All present agreed, however, that it had been a very stimulating evening.

Nocturnal Grinders Beware!

To the outsider "Aggression in the Light of a New Evolutionary Phenomenon" hardly seems to be related to "Politics and Education." But Dr Ronald Every's thought-provoking illustrated address gave some useful insights into how research is carried out in New Zealand when you're attempting to break in new ground and bureaucracy is basically uninterested. As he pointed out at an informal discussion later it shouldn't be necessary for overseas experts to acclaim you, pay for your expenses to study overseas, and then when you return find yourself still a prophet without honour in your own country.

Since there were few, if any, medical students at Congress the majority of students were unable to pass competent judgment on the technical aspects of Every's work. But basically it seems that there is a connexion between man's psychological behaviour, in particular symptoms of aggression, and the way teeth are worn down. The action of grinding the teeth, which is recognized in the lower orders of animals, Every contends, also occurs in man, and further that grinding is innate in man because he has been provided with specific anatomical equipment for the purpose, this being a certain set of facial muscles for which medical texts have found no good purpose hitherto. So the word is now beware of the nocturnal grind.

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POLITICS



r a v e . . .

ELAM is a sick body. Soon it will be dead if shock treatment is not administered. Fast.

As a creative focus the place is disintegrating, giving way to the ghetto studio — not such a bad thing in itself but it rather defeats the purpose of having an art school.

MISORIENTATION AND FALSITY of ideals have non-created a technical school of crippling efficiency.

Why is it that there are only three people every ten years who continue working and creating art out of their own innocence?

THERE IS NO LACK OF TALENT. The transition from student to artist is seldom made. With no more assignments or exams the lack of pressure leaves many people in a vacuum because these are the only conditions under which they have ever worked. So the student sits on his arse in the middle of his unfurnished room, eyes his diploma on the wall and says What the hell am I going to paint now?

IF THERE WERE NO DIPLOMAS the whole bloody place would fall apart.

Which would be a good thing.

Because then the people that really wanted to paint sculpt and hack out art from whatever happened to be available could all get together in a big room and paint and sculpt and hack to their heart's content.

THEY COULD DO WHAT THEY LIKED. And a few other artists critics and technical experts could wander round and criticise stimulate encourage help and generally render themselves useful.

And when the nonstudent has had enough of this he could leave and go and paint in his little room somewhere and just put paintings on the wall. He'd have to. There would be no diploma to prove that he could paint.

WHAT ABOUT THE OTHERS?

There should be there must be in addition to this non-school a technical school for teachers, lecturers, critics, designers etc. These people are just as important but it is ridiculous to assume that practising artists must be subjected to the same training.

These seem to be the last few years of the ELAM tradition. Maybe we will be turning to the South Island again for creative stimulus and a place to work.

There could be some hope left however because Mr McCahon suggests that the general standard of work improves every year. I hope so.

At that rate the Faculty of Fine Arts should be producing some fine work in the next millenium.

FILMS

tedious caricature of an old man than a realistic portrayal of one. Like so much of the production, Neill's performance lacked realism. He was not an old man, he was a young actor attempting to play the part. And with the exception of O'Leary, Tarling, Smith and Michael Noonan's Exton, this criticism applies to the rest of the cast too.

Con O'Leary's Richard was a tightly controlled portrayal which was nicely balanced between petulant weakness and dignity.

David Smith, an arrogant and devious Bolingbroke, was generally adequate, although he could have paid much more attention to the sense of his lines, and less to declaiming monotonously in iambic pentameters.

Among the lesser characters Robert Leek gave a powerful if somewhat stilted performance as the Earl of Northumberland, although his impressiveness may have been due to his size as much as to his acting ability. One felt also that more could have been seen of Stephen Smithyman, who played the Bishop of Carlisle.

Noonan's direction displayed a pleasing control of a large cast which could easily have become unco-ordinated under a less capable director. The play progressed in a consistently stately manner and lost pace in only a very few places, where the failings seemed due as much to the playwright as to the production itself.

The standard of diction was never outstandingly high, except for Gaunt's "This royal throne of kings," but a number of scenes were visually very impressive, particularly the timing in the initial entry of the actors at the beginning of the play, and the slow progress of the cortege following Richard's coffin through the dimly lit cloisters at the end.

Overall, "adequate" is perhaps the best term to describe this production. It was not a play to leave the audience gasping, but nor was it the excruciating evening of boredom that so many plays become. The fact that Theatre Company could at least hang on to their audience for nearly 3½ hours may bode well for the year.

J. Coster

diamond indigo

how
I
know

you'll always be there at least

even the trees seem
magical
glistening still in the heavy air

why do we speak at all
on a night like this?

— H. Hingley.



O'Leary's Richard (above) and Tarling's Gaunt were outstanding in Noonan's

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— P. J. Hingley

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d think of the stars with their spears of sorrow.

— Bert Hingley.



RICHARD II

When a play is being performed in the open air, the audience can expect that the production will pay particular attention to the art of voice projection. With only a few exceptions, the University Theatre Company's first open performance of "Richard the Second" was marred by prevailing inaudibility. Con Leary, as King Richard, as the only performer who succeeded in getting his lines across without raising his voice to a throaty roar, and he had to strain to hear him.

Apart from this fault, Michael Noonan's production was notable chiefly for its consistency, and it is difficult to pick out any actors who stood out markedly from the rest.

The old Student Union building provided a perfect backdrop for the play, and the set, costumes and lighting were often of an encouragingly high standard, while the programme, often a neglected part of a production, was a paradigm of its kind, adequate without being florid.

As for the actors themselves, Nicholas Tarling's John of Gaunt and Michael Neill's Duke of York were probably the most impressive. They displayed capable, if somewhat monotonous, portrayals of the two aged advisers to the throne whose integrity stands out in a welter of backstabbing.

Neill, placed in the unenviable position of a young man playing a tottering greybeard, was not however an inspired performer. The weak hoarse voice and perpetually bowed stance gave more of a

JAZZ

MILES DAVIS: MILES IN THE SKY Columbia, SBP 73589.

Miles Davis has released quite a few albums within the year or so with the group featured here (Wayne Shorter tenor, Herbie Hancock piano, Ron Carter bass, Tony Williams drums) — E.S.P., Miles Smiles, The Sorcerer, Neferiti — but only E.S.P. and the latest, Miles in the Sky, have been released here. A pity, because this is one of the finest groups in jazz today. Since this album, the personnel has changed to Chick Corea piano, Dave Holland bass, and Jack De Johnette drums.)

The first three albums mentioned were of a kind — tight controlled, often frantic music, verging on free form, with Williams' complex drumming, but with Davis and Hancock always lyrical. Although essentially similar, this latest

album contains interesting changes. Rock has been utilized by the rhythm section — Hancock uses electric piano on Stuff — and guitarist George Benson is featured on Paraphernalia. This results in the music being less intense than on Miles Smiles. However there is no lack of complexity in either Davis' or Shorter's playing on Stuff — the rock rhythm merely changes the texture of the piece. Hancock doesn't allow the "soul" quality of the electric instrument to dominate.

Davis has moved towards the avant-garde but has stopped short of, say, Coltrane. He seems to be satisfied that lyricism is important to his music, and intends to explore the area mapped out in E.S.P. Maybe he feels that rock music can be incorporated (suggested by a recent Downbeat Blindfold test, in which he put down most other major

jazz artists and showed interest only in a record by the Fifth Dimension).

Country Son is perhaps the most interesting track — containing several sharp changes of mood and tempo — unusual in this group. From a frantic statement of the theme (sounding like Miles of the early 50s), through dream-like Hancock meanderings, a bluesy Hancock solo over r and b background, back to 4/4, then Davis over rocking drumming.

Black Comedy has the lovely bell-like tone of Hancock, while Benson in Paraphernalia contrasts the others with a quiet, single note solo. Shorter throughout is remote harsh, and plays gripping music.

Miles Davis' music rewards careful listening — there is much to hear. This album is a must

— Michael Michie.

The Boston Strangler covers 18 months of stranglings and wranglings, opening with the first murder (a detective smugly remarks "nuts don't ransack apartments") and reaching its climax in a small white cell. Most of the "action" is concentrated in the last half, once De Salvo (Tony Curtis) is captured in the slushy Boston winter.

The film is almost devoid of the sensationalism one would expect from such a title. At first it is a dispassionate, quasi-documentary account. No actual murders are shown. The violence is limited but effective. The victims are anyone. The fear is general. We are barely moved to sympathy. Most surprisingly, unlike other films with a serious violent theme, notably "Bonnie and Clyde," "In Cold Blood," and "Cool Hand Luke" the LAW is portrayed in an unusually sympathetic light. Director Richard Fleischer is at some pains to point out that the Boston police are NOT brutal and even have a sense of humour. There is no sense of a malevolent, glittering array of sadistic bulls a la Chicago. At the same time we are treated with a succession of the usual big city pervers of every description. The treatment varies from amusing to absurd, sick and pathetic. Eugene T. O'Rourke is an abject individual, a guilt obsessed victim of society and the church who never hurts anyone but himself. Convinced of his guilt, Detective DiNatale (George Kennedy) resorts to despicable hypocrisy to wring a confession — "God wants to help you."

The implication here, as elsewhere, is not that the sick are a product of both society and its agent, the police, but that the policeman is as much a product — and therefore the responsibility — of society, as the criminal and the lunatic. This sets the theme for the climax of the film, where society's polar opposites confront one another in a rectangular white cell.

Both have in a sense renounced society, yet have found themselves well entangled, to say the least. The questioner is George Bottomly (Henry Fonda), a scholarly lawyer who was unwittingly appointed initially to co-ordinate the four Boston police forces but has found himself more deeply involved than his intellectual temperament

likes. Having already resorted to spontaneous violence, he has discovered an uncomfortably primitive streak in himself as he brings his refined brain to bear on the quivering psyche of De Salvo.

On the other side is schizophrenic De Salvo, an ordinary honest furnace repair man, who has no knowledge of his 'other self,' the strangler. The concern is more revelation than truth, for Bottomly is already sure of his man, and De Salvo will be destroyed ("I'll die") when it is revealed. De Salvo must either be convicted to life imprisonment (which he can't be) or retained indefinitely in the asylum (which he won't be). It is ironically a sense of duty to society (ostensibly) which drives Bottomly to urge De Salvo's mental destruction, and a duty to himself which forces De Salvo to continue probing his mind. Here we see De Salvo at his best, a man desperately struggling with the truth, and Bottomly at his worst, the hunter prodding a beast over a cliff, the psychologist driving a trapped rat insane. Shaken but incensed Bottomly becomes more of an animal as the victim begins to crack. The man who brashly snaps at the TV camera "44 per cent of the tax dollar is spent on killing!" cries "I want him now!"

De Salvo asks "Will it make me feel better, I mean, do you promise it will make me feel better?"

"Of course it will."

As De Salvo cracks, he enacts one of his stranglings, throttling his imaginary victim in a violent shuddering climax. As the truth dawns upon him he retreats into catalepsy, Bottomly hollowly calling "Albert, Albert," a name belonging to no one now.

Curtis is superb in this cataclysmatic scene. The acting is excellent throughout although Fonda is weak at times. Kline's photography is not unusually good, but the multi-image technique is tremendously effective. Although sometimes superfluous, it is never gimmicky.

The "message" of the film appears in bold type at the end, unfortunately, because the point has already been made. Society simply does not take proper care of its misfits, either before or after they do something dangerous. Irresponsibility.

— Sam Pillsbury

LETTERS cont. from
page 2

lenged, and gripes went forth and multiplied. The fact that two candidates in the Stage II election distributed "Manifestos" is some indication of the enthusiasm aroused. Mr Horrocks of the department, who organised the election, commented that it was the enthusiasm that made his task a stimulating one. The point emerges that we have demanded a student voice, the response has now come (perhaps more promptly than anticipated) and it will be largely the responsibility of the students themselves to make it work.

This brings up the question of the role of the student representative at departmental level. It is twofold:

- Obviously, he represents the students in his department, especially his own class. This gives him the responsibility of finding out class opinion on important issues. This has been done in two ways at least by the English class representatives. The English III class representative has a committee of 10 from that class to help in assessing class conviction on any issue. English Special and English II representatives have both used a questionnaire method and this has been fairly successful in gauging opinion. Any class has a responsibility to use their representative and to air their views to him. Without this, the job of representation becomes impossible.

- He also represents the staff to the students; in other

words, he reports back on developments in the department. Professor Scott, of the English Department, commented after the first meeting of the consultative committee, that the staff had had little means of communicating new developments to students, and he hoped that the new committee would fulfil this function. This comment was made apropos to the B.A. Honours course, which is to commence in 1970. Students are largely unaware of this. The English departmental consultative committee meets in committee to give both staff and students freedom to talk freely. At the same time, a broadsheet summarizing meetings is to be distributed by means of departmental noticeboards, so as to ensure that students are kept informed. The fact of meeting in committee does not prevent representatives from discussing issues raised with their fellow students, at their own discretion.

The fact that such a meeting at departmental level can bear fruit has already been demonstrated. It has been agreed that Stage I English students will have an opportunity to attend a question and answer session (in "spare lecture" hours) with willing lecturers. Stage I students wanted this, since there is no personal contact with lecturers at this stage, and some direct interchange between students and lecturers was thought valuable. Secondly, students will be given a provisional timetable for the year in 1969. Stage I students had to wait until the third term this year before they discovered that a certain book was not to be lectured on.

Politics, Drama and Fashion

GREAT VARIETY
IN ORIENTATION

Bill Puru, Student Liaison Officer, the man responsible for Orientation, says that the 1969 programme promises to be one of the best because of the great variety and comprehensive range of activities, "indicative

Further agendas will examine more vexed questions such as: exam structure (e.g. number of questions, or the degree in which the year's work counts in the final mark given), seminars, lecturing, the question of textbooks in exams, the structure and content of the proposed B.A. Honours course, the question of encouraging creative writing, special lectures and inter-departmental lectures, and the question of the one-year honours course.

I would conclude by commenting that student apathy has been diagnosed as our most prevalent ailment. Many would attribute this condition to "the system". The interest that can be aroused by the existence of a genuine student voice and not a plaintive murmur, seems to indicate that determination on the part of all concerned to make student representation work, is a major means of destroying apathy and fostering initiative among students at this university.

— T. J. Locke

of the many facets that make up a life at university."

The programme ranges from



staff-student evenings to a fashion parade organised by the Nursery Society, and a lecture by Dennis Brutus, the visiting South African sportsman and apartheid opponent.

Other highlights include the Labour Club's social, tongue-in-cheekily entitled "Left Ball". Craccum is informed that despite the name, the social will not be an orgy. Coca Cola are supplying liquid refreshments. Theatre Company will be

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The Vietnam Peace Society has made a major coup in electing Dr Martyn Finlay Labour M.P. for Waitakere and Mr D. A. Highet, National M.P. for Remuera, for a debate on the current situation in Vietnam in the L.L.T. on Wednesday, March 12, at 1 p.m.

Some departments have also agreed to hold staff-student functions. The number of such functions has declined in recent years because of the apparent lack of interest by first-year students.

A scene from Krapp's Last
Tape — one of three plays
to be staged from March
12-15 by the Theatre
Company.

staging three avant-garde and highly disorientating plays, Pinter's *The Dumb Waiter*, an interview from Jean-Claude Vanitallie's *America Hurrah*, and Beckett's *Krapp's Last Tape*.

Forum has been postponed for a week to make way for Dennis Brutus, a South African Coloured who has vigorously campaigned against apartheid in sport in South Africa.

Brutus was shot in the back by a South African security policeman in 1966 after he had been arrested, had fled to Swaziland, and then returned to Johannesburg. He has now been banned from South Africa.



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Senate Vetoes Squash Court

"Decision helps no one" says Rudman

The Senate recently cancelled plans for student squash-playing facilities. This effectively made fruitless the considerable time spent in past months by the Student Executive and the Building and Finance Committees on this project.

Last June the Executive and the Vice-Chancellor met the university architects to discuss plans for the building of Men's Comm-squash-courts and gymnasium. It was understood at this time and from then on that the building would be sited at the rear of the eastern Student Union block.

Buildings Committee later submitted a plan to the Executive. This proposed a squash-court block separated from the rest of the Student Union buildings, and the shower facilities in the basement of

the latter would thus be shared by users of the courts.

This scheme was rejected by the Executive, who had an alternative plan which included a linkage block to provide showers, storage and custodians' accommodation. The Council Building Committee approved this plan.

Estimated cost of the courts, plus gallery seating and lockers, was \$47,000. This was to be provided by the University, and recouped from hireage fees. Studass would have arranged for a custodian to control use of the courts.

The cost of the linkage block between the courts and the present Union building, \$31,000, was to be met by the Students' Association. The loan for this was arranged, and the whole financial question was thus settled and approved by the Finance Committee.

Had the move not been vetoed by the Senate, the courts could have been in operation by the end of March, with players' fees being rather less than those at most city clubs.

"Senate's decision helps none," said Mr Rudman. "It hardly raises the level of Senate as a decision-making body within the University, and it certainly does not help the student body."

"The reasons given for opposing the siting of the Squash Courts did not take into account the value and need of sporting

facilities on campus and the greater value of having them within the Student Union complex.

"Long hours of work and a year's discussions by the Executive, Buildings Committee and the Administration appear to have been wasted by half an hour's debate in Senate," he said.

Rudman intends that the issue will be re-discussed when Senate next meets. It will also be raised at the Association's General Meeting in the new term.

What does the Senate have in the way of substantial motive for this action? Any objections to the siting of the courts could quite reasonably be expected to have been made at a rather earlier stage in the planning. But there is in fact no conflict with demands for

using the land for more academic ends.

It has been intimated that the pleasing appearance of the present Student Union Building would be unfavourably encroached upon by any such sporting amenity. But it has been made by no means explicit why the Senate members should be taken to have superior judgement with respect to architectural aesthetics.

Furthermore, any argument which claims priority on finances for theatrical building investment is quite specious when due account is taken of the alternative sources of money which are available.

The main issue to arise from this is not a set of squash-courts, but the fact that our Executive, and hence the student body, is at the mercy of the herein manifest professional whim.

Great Strides in Varsity League

"There has been dynamic growth in Rugby League in New Zealand universities," said Wayne Laird, publicity officer for the Auckland University Rugby League Club recently.

We have advanced from a single side in Otago to entering teams from five Universities in the 1968 tournament. This year's tournament will see at least the same number of entries, with Auckland hoping it can retain the trophy it won last year. The Auckland Club will enter teams in the Premier Grade, Reserve Grade, and Junior Grades.

"The club caters for all classes of player, from the senior to the social lifers, and

can offer a social life second to none," said Mr Laird.

It also offers top-ranked coaches led by Premier Coach Jack Fagan — ex-international fullback — and associates Les Cherry and Bill Hattaway. After a highly successful season in the Senior Grade, the Rugby League Club is looking forward to a step up into the top grade.

Sports Rep Stuart McKenzie recently warned all sportsmen and sportswomen competing in Easter Tournament to contact their sports clubs as soon as possible in the new term.

"The team lists must be in my hands by 12 noon, Saturday, March 15," he said. "The reason for the haste is that nearly all bookings for travel to Christchurch are heavy, if not already full."

Information regarding the travel subsidy is available from the Sports Room. Tournament begins on Friday, April 5, and will go through until Easter Tuesday.

"Those people who have not notified me as to whether they will be going to Tournament will have to make their own way," he said.

Blues Awards Announced

For the first year this year, Rugby League, hitherto the Cinderella of university sports, has been recognised with Blues awards by the sports Blues Panel.

The Executive has approved the following awards as recommended by the Panel:

Skiing: W. J. Farrell, Miss J. Payne. Rugby League: G. Smith, B. Donnelly, P. Deerness, W. Bates. Fencing: R. Gayfer, Miss J. Northover, J. H. Gaudin.

Badminton: J. Rowe, P. Gorringer. Men's Hockey: B. Rodgers, G. Dayman, K. Gorringer, B. Mellor. Table Tennis: T. Quinn, M. Ogle. Small Bore: T. B. Mulvey.

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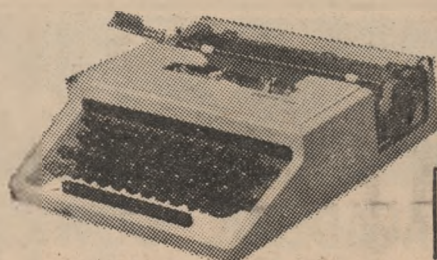
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No major price increases are expected this year in the cafeteria, said the new catering manager, Mr John Agnew, recently.

"We aim at lowering prices," he said, "but like any other sensible businessman, I cannot guarantee anything."

The price situation in the cafeteria depends very much on the demand of the facilities for outside functions. Since his appointment, there have already been 11 outside functions.

A Liverpoolian by birth, he knows George Harrison and Paul McCartney personally. Billy J. Kramer worked for him in a restaurant in Liverpool before going into show business.

"I enjoy catering," he said. "My family crest has emblazoned on it as its motto, 'Nil Illegitimus Carborundum' — Don't let the bastards grind you down."

"If Britain goes into the EEC, she will drop New Zealand like a pomme de terre flambe," he said.



John Agnew

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Mr Muldoon

The University's National and Labour Clubs have joined forces this year to organise a lecture series featuring prominent parliamentarians and political figures.

For the National Club, Messrs Marshall, Muldoon, Kinsella, and Talboys are among those delivering key speeches. For Labour, Professor Sinclair, Hamish Keith, and the Labour spokesman on Finance, Mr Tizard, are among the speakers.

The series will extend throughout the first and second terms, concluding with a panel discussion on Maori Affairs between Messrs M. Te Hau and J. Henare (National), and Messrs M. Rata and C. Bennett (Labour).

National & Labour clubs combine

Powerful Speakers in Lecture Series

The lecture series continues a tradition begun in 1967 when the Students' Association organised a series of lectures on the Labour Party. Last year, again under the auspices of the Students' Association, the National Club organised a series of lectures by prominent Cabinet Ministers and academics.

Mrs Rosslyn Noonan, President of the University Labour Club, said that the purpose of the series was to give students a chance to hear speakers at first hand, and to make speakers give something more than the general range covered in general election campaign speeches later in the year.

"The bipartisan approach that we have instituted in organising this series is aimed at encouraging politicians to speak to university audiences."

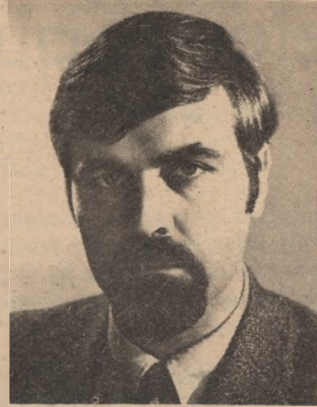
"The latest gilding at universities as indicated by the

speeches delivered by Mr Muldoon and Mr Amos at Curious Cove come from ignorance. Many politicians on both sides are naturally suspicious of universities," she said.

The universities supplied much of the door-knocking and canvassing talent for both political parties, and it was important that students not only participated in political activity, but also knew why they were participating, said Mrs Noonan.

Craig Horrocks, President of the University National Club, told Craccum that the aim of the bipartisan approach was not just to present both sides of the political argument, but also to allow the images of the parties to emerge through the speakers' addresses.

"We should realise that not all politicians have the intelli-



Hamish Keith

gence of a backward ant," he said.

"People talk about our politicians and criticise them often without even having taken the bother to read their speeches or listen to them speak. This is a general New Zealand trait, but we students should at least try to know what we are talking about," he said.

The series will begin on March 19 with the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Marshall, speaking on the "Philosophy of the National Party." The Labour candidate for Remuera and keeper of the City Art Gallery, Mr Hamish Keith will continue the series the following Wednesday, March 26, with an address on "The Role of Government in the Arts."

Muccrac

It was discovered during vacation that the N.Z. Rail owes the Students' Association \$110, discount on fares paid Sports Tournament in 1967. Seems that quite simply, body went down to pick up cheque. No wonder Stu lost \$10,000 that year.

Seems that the doctors tending the MANZ conference approved of our cafe's lunch. The medicos breakfasted, and dined in the dent cafeteria, much to occasional chagrin of the catering manager, John Agnew. Muccrac is informed that one occasion, the organisers the conference ordered breakfast for 75 — having brought it down from 150. Thirty doctors turned up. The organisers were told they would be billed for 75, so, not to be done, one bright medical student grabbed the nearest Kleenex and dumped the remaining into it "to be consumed at a later date" — boiled sausage, fried tomatoes, cold scrambled eggs and all!

Capping Book Editors recently called for applications for female models for what euphemistically called its "work".

Much to the amusement of the Editors, there was only one applicant — and he did exactly fit the bill.

Who was the former prominent member of the Auckland Central Labour Party who observed giving a donation to an electorate chairman of National Party in a city recently?

Headline of the month: Star's "P.M. to Announce S.N.Z. Will Stay in S.E. Asia". So we are not moving to North Atlantic after all.

Distinguished Pol. Sci. Grad.

Paul Oestreicher is New Zealand's most distinguished Political Science graduate. He gained First Class Honours at Victoria (he already had an MA in German from Otago) writing a thesis on Christian pacifism — a position he himself upholds.

Since leaving this country he has done postgraduate research in aspects of modern communism, has been a leading BBC producer of religious, political and sociological programmes — winning an international prize for a programme on abortion, and, as Associate Secretary of the Department of International Affairs of the British Council

of Churches, has played a leading role in the developing Christian-Marxist dialogue.

He now produces a weekly programme on the world political situation for the BBC and writes for the "Catholic Herald" and "The Times".

His interests and attitudes are hinted at in the titles of his works: "What has the Bolshevik Revolution done to God?" "God, the Enemy of the Church", and "What Kind of Revolution — a Christian-Communist Dialogue", are among them. More specifically, he has said, "Marx rejected a God most Christians would do well to reject," and

Oestreicher to Visit A.U.

"the widespread Christian-Marxist dialogue is no more than a symptom of the triumph of humanity over ideas which, isolated from experienced truth are not only dead, but deadly."

Oestreicher is also deeply concerned about the problems of nuclear weapons, racialism and world poverty. In a leader in "The Times" on December 28 last year, he wrote: "Our priorities expose both our selfishness and our racialism. We spend more than 10 times as much on defence as on development aid. If our so-called security is worth 10 times more to us than the survival of starving non-white children, then we are neither human nor Christian."

This acute and penetrating thinker will be visiting Auckland University from March 23 to 26. In addition to giving lectures and conducting seminars in the Departments of Political Studies, German, and Philosophy, he will also address the University as a whole. His addresses will be —

March 23: Student Revolt; at a special service in the MacLaurin Chapel at 7 p.m.

March 24, 25, 26: Political, Social, and Personal Revolution; 1 p.m., Upper Lecture Theatre.

Paul Oestreicher will be the most distinguished and dynamic speaker to visit Auckland University this year, and hearing him is a must for anyone at all concerned about the major political and philosophical issues of our time.

MAIDMENT RETURNS FROM OVERSEAS

"A university is like a hospital — that is, you can't have the patients prescribing the treatment," said Mr K. J. Maidment, the Vice-Chancellor, on his return from an overseas trip.

Mr Maidment was commenting on aspects of student dissent he had seen in Britain and the United States.

Riots in the universities took two forms: the first was eminently justifiable, an expression of dissatisfaction with petty rules and regulations which restricted the life of the university.

"While I was in Britain, there was a long running battle in the Hornsey College of Art over the way the institution was run and the examinations were conducted," he said.

"The whole College was closely controlled by the Principal, and the staff were right behind the students in their protest."

The other form of dissent was typified by the radical student movement at the London School of Economics, where a "group of professional anarchists were out to attack society's structure."

In between these two extremes were perfectly reasonable movements by students studying in universities which were growing larger and more impersonal.

"The student wants to be more than a cog in a machine. As an individual, warrants the care and attention of the university teachers he said. In some of the new plateglass universities, the administration bends over backwards to help the student, and often the students don't realise the advantages that they have today as compared to the situation 10 years ago.

Student dissent in the United States was a more complex matter, as the rejection of social values in the universities was illuminated by the Vietnam war and the Negro problem.

"People are falling backwards to admit Negroes into the universities and colleges to prove that they are not racially conscious, but in fact their admission creates an apartheid in reverse," said Mr Maidment. "The Negroes form their own separate elite, and demand black teachers and black courses."

Two extremes of student dissent show in Britain



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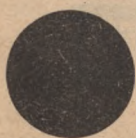
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