

CRACCUM

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ISSUE 2

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Anti - student unions



Anderson (left) — "It's the bosses we're trying to get at, not the public."



Rudman did not want SGM — now SRC will decide.

backlash by unlikely



Agnew (right) — "If it means getting food into my caf . . . I would go out into a paddock and shoot a cow."

Union leaders unanimously agreed in the weekend that in the event of the Students' Association having to take action to prevent strikes from hampering the normal running of the catering facilities, no pressure would be brought to bear by the unions to prevent students from obtaining holiday employment.

The only slightly dissenting voice was that of Mr G. Armstrong, secretary of the Hotelworkers' Union. The Hotelworkers' Union includes members of the students' cafeteria staff.

"We would have to take action against any students 'scabbing', and make no mistake, it would be effective action", said Mr Armstrong.

"I wouldn't like to be more specific than that, we would have to treat each case according to its particular circumstances, but I can assure you the students would not emerge with their reputations untarnished."

Asked whether such action would be aimed at preventing students from obtaining holiday employment, Mr Armstrong said the trade union movement tried to help students as far as possible. He would not be more specific.

"We all know you've got to earn a bit of money during the holidays, and that's fair enough," he said.

Two cases recently have highlighted the vulnerability of the catering facilities to outside strike action. Late last year an industrial dispute involving the catering staff had forced some members of the executive and committee-members to temporarily take over in the place of the staff. However, the dispute was soon resolved.

Then again, earlier this month, the snack bar was closed for a time during a strike by members of the Northern Drivers' Union.

According to the secretary of the Northern Drivers' Union,

Mr G. H. Andersen, the union allows retailers to "collect their own stuff" when an industrial dispute disrupts the supply of goods to shops and retailing agents. "It's the bosses we are trying to get at, not the public," said Mr Andersen. "I would personally regard any disagreement between students and unions as a friendly contradiction," he said. The Northern Drivers' Union was not trying to do any student out of a meal. "However," he said, "each union has a different policy on the sort of action it would not tolerate."

After the Northern Drivers' Union dispute had been brought to the attention of the executive, a Special General Meeting of the Association was called to decide what sort of policy the Association should follow in the event of future industrial disputes disrupting the proper functioning of the cafeteria.

Man Vice-President Mike Law felt that action by the Association which led to the breaking of a strike could seriously jeopardise the chances of students getting jobs during the vacation. In the past, Auckland trade unions have co-operated with Studass over Christmas through the Action Committee on Unemployment, an organisation comprised of trade unions.

The debate at the Executive became heated after Bill Rudman and Administrative Secretary Vaughn Preece spoke against Law's motion, which advocated the calling of an SGM to formulate Association policy.

The resolution to hold the SGM was passed by a thin majority. Among the dissenters were some who felt that the anti-unionist faction on campus was bigger than the pro-union faction, and the SGM could result in a decision to support scabbing when a similar situation arose again.

In the event, the SGM was badly publicised and poorly attended. It moved into committee soon after it began, and in the end it was decided to defer the matter to the first meeting of the SRC. Since the meeting was held in Committee, Craccum is unable to report any of the proceedings.

However, it is understood that much of the arguments in favour of the motion revolved around a fear that students would find their holiday jobs in jeopardy if the Executive decided to indulge in "strike-breaking". Some speakers advocated consultation with the union involved in the event of an industrial dispute impeding the normal running of the Association. It was felt that this was the only way that the Association could refrain from taking a political stand.

Craccum's investigations show, however, that alienated unions are unlikely to retaliate through the Action Committee on Unemployment to prevent students from getting holiday jobs.

Mr A. Russ, secretary of the Committee, said that it is stated FOL policy to help students as far as possible if they need holiday jobs.

"But where a strike is in operation," he warned, "the best course of action would be to get in touch with the union involved and see if any action by the Students' Union would compromise students with regard to jobs in the holidays."

The last word in the matter must go to Catering Manager John Agnew: "If it means getting food into my cafeteria," he said, "I would first go out and stock up on tinned meat, and when that ran out, I would go out into a paddock and shoot a cow."

S.A. DEMO

Just how concerned are we, as students, about the issues we debate and argue on?

Tomorrow (Friday) is the anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings and to commemorate the event, the Maori Club, along with others, is organising a march in the city at lunchtime.

The march has, however, another important function. It will be a bid to persuade the Government to prevent the sending of an All Black team to South Africa.

Apart from the moral side of the issue, the New Zealand Government may have to answer to the United Nations if it sends a team to South Africa. Last year the General Assembly voted 98 : 1 (Portugal) to break sporting contact with South Africa.

Although South Africa has not insisted that no Maori players be included in the New Zealand team, the New Zealand Rugby Union has been advised not to send a team that could cause embarrassment to either side.

After the recent visit by Dennis Brutus, and the address he gave, it is hoped that the majority of students will turn out to support tomorrow's march, which will leave the Student Union Quad at 1 p.m.

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EDITORIAL

Apartheid and Us

The day after Dennis Brutus exhorted students to oppose a New Zealand Rugby tour of South Africa, an item in the Herald announced that a man and a woman were being prosecuted in Johannesburg for unlawful sexual intercourse. They were man and wife. The man was Coloured, the wife was European. "Miscegenation" in South Africa is a criminal offence.

Nothing could more dramatically illustrate the immediacy of Mr Brutus' case. In South Africa, communication is proscribed between so-called "races". Ironically, South African law recognises only two races, "European" and "Coloured"; yet genetically, these two cultured groups constitute at least in South Africa two of the greatest racial conglomerates in all human history.

The situation would be comic if it weren't so tragically inhuman. Apartheid is nothing less than a cruel excuse for the domination of one "race" by another. Advocates of apartheid say that the "races" would develop separately, in "apartness". But the development is one-sided. Bantustans housing Africans in South Africa are in fact cultural prisons isolating them from hope of development. It is no wonder that self-styled pundits like Noel Holmes and Tom Pearce find themselves unable to comprehend the Southern African's situation. The African may appear to be content with his Government-provided lot, but only because he knows no other; he's not allowed to, anyway.

The only significant contact that New Zealand has with South Africa is on the rugby field. In the past, tours of one country by the other have been popular, and highly profitable. But the dark shadow of South Africa's racial policies has always been over them. Now, the South African Government has made a major if cynical concession; it is to allow Maoris to tour and play with the All Blacks.

It is now incumbent on the New Zealand Rugby Union and the New Zealand Government to ask the South African Government to clarify whether the touring Maoris will be given the status of "honorary whites", as has occurred before with other non-European sports teams. If so, the South Africans' offer should be rejected as a grotesque insult to the people of New Zealand.

Teach-in Education

The texts of the speeches at the Seminar on Tertiary Education in New Zealand reported in the last issue are soon to be published by the Students' Association. It is imperative that the debate on University growth should be kept going.

It would be instructive if NZUSA could organise a Teach-in on University education, preferably sometime before the two major political parties present their manifestos to the New Zealand public. Such a Teach-in should be attended and addressed by all interested parties from the Government downwards — or upwards. Education is fast becoming as hot a political issue as Vietnam was three years ago when this Students' Association organised a similar Teach-in.

The Seminar reported in the last issue was hardly designed to appeal to a mass audience. This is no slight on the speakers who undertook some of the most thorough research ever engaged in on the subject of University growth. Having set down some of the answers to apparent objections to University growth, Students' Associations should now try to publicise them as widely as possible. The public booklet will go some way towards this but not far enough.

— Mac Price

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• All reporting staff are expected to attend a Craccum meeting at 5 p.m., Thursday, 20 March.

• Letters and contributions must be typed, double space and on one side of the paper only. Unsigned letters will not be accepted. Length of unsolicited articles should not exceed 350 words.

c/o Auckland University Students' Association, Private Bag, Auckland
Phone 78-793, ext. 67

LETTERS

Society
and slugs

Sir, — So, once again we have been informed of the deadly Kulaks with their "ideas of functions; the fragmented intelligence; the anti-psychology" and other ideologies of mediocre stillbirths. So what?

Will such poetic denunciations serve to stir the "aborigines of the Kulaks" from their apathetic contentment? For the "average" university student is well contented, happy, industrious and creatively dead. Alas, that the "average" student should exist at all; in the circle-mist of higher education, to be "average" should be a deadly sin. Has intelligence and ability no greater aim than to be "average"?

And so, despite the poetic denunciations of Stevenson and Brunton, the future of the "average" university student is clear: continuing along the master blueprint, with ten toes precisely on the line, until the pit of brain-washed social appeasement is reached and labelled as the great lifelong goal. Eight thousand new converts for the robot society, produced by Auckland University.

No, it is not only the student himself who is at fault; to become creatively alive, one requires stimulation — a stimulation almost wholly lacking in the teaching faculties, boasting of their MA's and PhD's, as if academic achievement is highlighted by the possession of such letters, proving the bearer "educated" and "enlightened". The university is already "a ghetto of the Kulaks" — it is ruled by them — and with them must lie a large proportion of the blame for the mass apathy. "For if the blind lead the blind, both will fall into the pit."

The task at hand is crawling out of the pit; a search for worthwhile direction; a shaking off of the feudal mediocrity. Down with the Kulaks and their degree factory! Surely the university is much more than this. Surely a degree is only incidental to the real tasks of enlightenment and involvement. No, not even creativity is enough; the artist is nothing if he is not involved. The almost hackneyed plea: the world's a mess — please come and help. The fragmented children of Vietnam will not be pieced together by the cult of alienated artists.

The Alpha has long since passed; the Omega is near; we can at least make a start before the end... Mass transfusions are required to give to each a soul. The Kulaks would make you a Faustus — security, social acceptance, material prosperity — you have to sacrifice but one thing — your soul. They would take it, inflate it and put it on display; and men would kiss it, salute it until it drifts away.

"Mobilise the intellect" no longer a mere spectator but an involved spirit; a soul with true direction; revolutions are first fought and won in individual hearts.

So this is just another plea for you to play a part.

— Stephen Chan.

Bookstall
Bolluxed

Sir, — I have in the last two or three days canvassed the opinion of some 30 or 40 students and must now draw some attention to the bollux wrought by the Student Christians over the

secondhand book-selling service.

Most people seem to agree that textbooks are not usually bought until after the first lecture in a unit when lecturers state which books they will concentrate on and use as basic texts and those which will be regarded as reference books. These latter can consequently be read in the library and not bought. The saving to students per book in many subjects can go as high as \$15 to \$20.

Why is it therefore that buying of books was only possible in the first three days of term? Why is it that when the Students Association Executive granted SCM permission to operate the stall that more care was not taken in defining the terms of appointment thereby rendering the best possible service to students?

The shortness of selling time has had two effects. People have not had the opportunity of buying books and many required and wanted books were carried away unsold on Monday and Tuesday, March 10 and 11, or are now on the high seas heading to the University of the South Pacific. Secondly students now have to resort to the grubby deals transacted through notice-boards, cloak-rooms and whatever.

My contention is that if the Students' Association is to run an efficient secondhand book-stall and leave this to SCM then either or both of these bodies should ensure that the best opportunity possible is accorded to students to buy and sell books.

This has not been the case this year.

— Anand Satyanand.

Bigoted
Admin

Sir, — The University Administration marked the beginning of the 1969 university year with an unfortunate display of bigoted paternalism, by refusing an affiliated society the right to distribute political pamphlets on campus during enrolment week. The excuse offered by the officer responsible for enforcing the ban was that students should not be weighed down with unnecessary paper material — certainly an admirable sentiment to find coming from the university bureaucracy, and one that I would be loath to discourage. But it would be even more pleasing to find that Administration credited students with having sufficient judgment to accept, refuse, or accept and discard a pamphlet as they see fit.

As it was, members of the society (Vietnam Peace Society) continued their leafletting off campus, in Princes Street, and the great majority of students willingly accepted a copy of the pamphlet. The only

Stud Ass
Notices

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Annual General
Meeting
Students' Association

WED., MARCH 26

effect of Administration actions was to create an impression of obscurantist bigotry, and lingering suspicions that the ban was politically motivated.

— G. W. Fischer.

Editor's
Pleas

Sir, — New Zealand Newspapers' refusal to print "Craccum" reveals an attitude that reflects, to a degree, the attitude of the community towards liberal and interpretive journalism.

One would expect the University to co-operate with any responsible movement aimed at stimulating public awareness of the problem. Unfortunately, such co-operation is confined, almost entirely, to administrative and student levels of society.

I am attempting to publish a

New Catering
Manager

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

magazine — one that would of considerable interest to students, as well as the general public. Two of the lead articles are written by senior lecturers of Auckland University, the remainder contributed by both students and qualified members of the public.

Wishing to advertise the magazine on the Cafeteria board, I approached the executive and was refused permission on the grounds that I was not a student. No attempt was made to examine "copy".

In an institution dedicated to the enlightenment of the community, this action borders on hypocrisy. One of the primary reasons for the formation of a students' executive was to eliminate unnecessary bureaucracy, not to perpetuate it.

— Tony Ryan,
Editor, "Imprimatur"



Mr Muldoon

Sir, — I know many M.P.'s cannot live on their parliamentary salaries, but isn't this taking supplementary employment too far?

— E. Prebble.

Sir, — I can't think where I've seen the new catering manager before, but anyway, he is obviously a man with the

students' welfare at heart.

— Agatha Pinchworth,
Secretary, Campaign
Against Stabilised Prices
(CASP).

Cont. page 13.

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Labour Party conference to be held earlier

Does the Labour Party want students out?

A surprise announcement by the Head Office of the New Zealand Labour Party circularised to branches and affiliations in October 1968 provoked in the words of one Party official in Auckland "a bit of a hue and cry" among Party members. The cause of all this agony was a simple statement that 1969 Annual Conference of the Party was to be held in the week beginning 21 April, 1969.

In the past the annual conference has taken place in the first week of the May school and University vacation.

The first reaction of many Party members was that the established hierarchy was using its constitutional powers to exclude younger members of the Party attending the Annual Conference as delegates.

Letters of protest were immediately sent from Party

organisations to Head Office and representatives of the latter were called upon to justify the announcement at electorate meetings.

The number and variety of explanations forthcoming sparked off further speculation.

Conference has important role

The 1969 Conference will play a major role in determining Labour's policy for the 1969 General Election and, it was said, the Party established wanted to avoid any embarrassingly radical decisions, and retain their positions in the annual elections of officers.

Against this however, there are two points:

- Students would find it easier to take time from lectures than other Party members would find it to take time from work.
- Younger delegates — mostly students — have dismally failed at past conferences to obtain liberal decisions or cut any of the established hierarchy.

The first explanation to issue forth from the Party's Head Office — that the Wellington Town Hall (the venue decided upon by last year's Conference) was not available for booking at the usual time — was received with scepticism: the Party has had a booking for the first full week in May for the last 20 years.

Other explanations, some emanating from the Party's Head Office, began to circulate. One reason given was that the usual date would clash with the National Development Conference meeting.

Another reason given — that the Party wished to hold its Conference before the FOL's conference to avoid any suggestion of FOL domination if the two Conferences passed similar remits — failed, to coincide with the fact that the 1969 FOL Conference was to be held earlier also, in fact, the week before the Party's Conference as usual.

Power struggle only rumour

Any suggestion that the bringing forward of the Conference is the product of a power struggle which necessitates excluding younger delegates from Conference can be dismissed as a rumour which serves only to exaggerate the influence of younger delegates.

The best explanation, supplied by a high-ranking Party officer, was that the Head Office genuinely wanted to hold Conference earlier in line with its decision to prepare early for this year's elections, which are crucial for Labour's survival as a political force. Candidates have been selected earlier and the 1969 provisional manifesto is well on the way to completion.

The Party also wanted to hold Conference ahead of the FOL Conference but the FOL insisted on holding their Conference earlier. Party officials admit that several explanations were given and the truth probably is that in the decision to hold Conference earlier as in other decisions several factors were involved.

HAVE YOU PROBLEMS? GO TO 'CONTACT'

The Students' Association has recently set up an agency to deal with any problems which may face students at University.

This agency, **Contact**, has an office on the top floor of the Student Union administration block, where the staff are in attendance all day during the University year.

Under the terms of a recent Executive resolution **Contact** is "to attempt some means of expediting communication between those students desirous, or in need of, assistance and those agencies capable of providing this assistance."

Education Officer Peter Stallworthy, who is responsible for **Contact** has explained that it

will fulfill this aim by acting as a "referral agency". The staff will not generally try to solve problems themselves, but will refer enquirers to the person best able to help them.

For example, **Contact** has files of staff and students who are willing to help in academic matters, and an enquiry on anything related to University courses would be referred to one of these people.

When asked what sort of matters he envisaged **Contact** would deal with, secretary John Coster replied, "Anything at all."

"We are trying to envisage what sort of problems, major or minor, are liable to beset students, and to make sure we

have the means to deal with them," said Mr Coster.

"At the moment, we have information on such things as bus timetables, accommodation, secretarial courses, counselling services, V.D. clinics, clubs and societies, and so on. If anyone wants to know where to find anyone or anything in the University we should be able to help them. If we can't answer a question immediately, we will find out."

At the same time, students often have personal problems much deeper than a mere information service can handle. **Contact's** training and selection scheme will give staff some insight into such matters, so that they can be referred to more specialised bodies like Student Health and the Student Counselling Service.

During enrolment and Orientation, **Contact** ran the Information Booth in the Union Concourse. The number of students who used this service testified to its usefulness.

Overseas Aid

Are you willing to give one per cent of your income earned during the long vacation to aid overseas development? Students will be asked to support this idea at the Annual General Meeting on Wednesday.

The Overseas Development Action Committee is approaching all students in New Zealand. The committee, which is composed of representatives from SCM, Cath. Soc., and the youth section of CORSO, met in Wellington last weekend to plan its campaign.

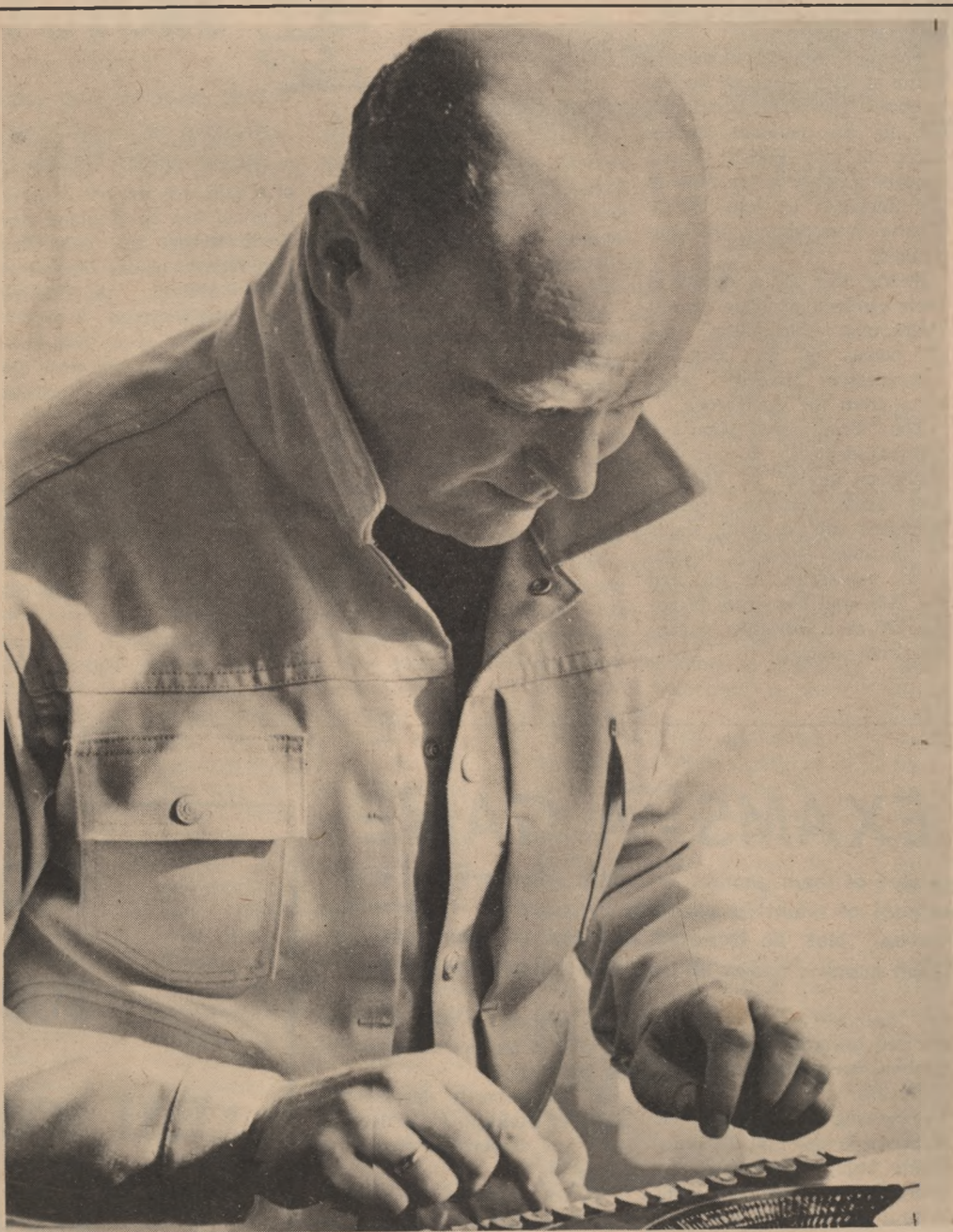
No — not a private eye!

Paul Oestreicher preaches at a University Service in the MacLaurin Chapel on Sunday, 23 March, at 7 p.m.

Afterwards he speaks in the Chapel Hall on Student Revolt. Studass President, Bill Rudman, will chair the discussion.

Apart from the Lunchtime Lectures he will also be conducting a series of seminars for senior students in Political Studies, History, and Philosophy.

The Lunchtime series will be in the Lower Lecture Theatre on next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 1 p.m., on "Man in Revolt".





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Govt House Grounds are now open for student pleasure

Now open for student use are the long-secluded grounds of the old Government House.

Announcing this at the March meeting of the Exec., the Studass representative on the Council, John Strevens said that though the old building would probably be used for staff common rooms and to accommodate visitors to the University, students were encouraged to make use of the grounds.

He said special care was to be taken to keep the grounds in their present condition.

YOU CAN EARN MONEY

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ISC & IUS IN CHAOS

Time and events have caught up with the International Student Conference. Death is often ironic, but the irony of the ISC demise is particularly bitter.

The first international student co-operation movement was conceived by the many students whose participation in World War II on the side of the Allies left them determined that the lack of a student conscience to fight the causes of war in the 1930's would never again exist.

And death has come because student activism both in Europe and the United States in the past 18 months has turned public opinion against the ideals of the student conscience, has deeply split national student movements, and has refocused student attention away from somewhat idealistic internationalism towards more introspective and more selfish demands.

Partisan political activity has caused the major splits in both the International Student Conference and the International Union of Students.

The IUS was formed soon after the war to manifest the widely felt need for a student conscience.

As the memory of the war faded, however, idealism also diminished, partisanship was on the up and the communist bloc students eventually came to control the IUS.

The Idealists were disenchanted by events which highlighted the communist control (for example, the Yugoslav Union of Students was expelled when Tito and Stalin fell out) and began to withdraw from the IUS.

International Students' Conference

By 1950, a number of the western-orientated and more practical, i.e. less idealistic, unions had set up a loosely-structured organisation called the International Student Conference.

In one major sense unfortunately, the supporters of the Cold War took over the ISC which, as was later learned, obtained its finance from the American Central Intelligence Agency through a number of front foundations.

International student activity in the late 1950's was marked — or marred — by competition between the Soviet-sponsored IUS and the CIA-financed ISC for the membership of the student unions of the newly-emergent nations.

The first real split in the ISC came at its meeting at Quebec in 1962. The "Cold Warriors", led by the national student union of the United States, blocked a move by the remaining Idealists to seat Puerto Rico as a member of the Conference.

Seeing this as a defeat of their symbolic struggle against "American colonialism" the 27 unions of the so-called "Progressive Minority" withdrew from the Conference.

The "Progressive Minority" remains idealistic. It condemns American policy in Vietnam and South America, reviles apartheid and Ian Smith, wants co-operation amongst all students, especially the ISC and the IUS, and has come to see the ISC as a collection of conservative yes-men.



In 1964 the International Student Conference met in Christchurch. Hindsight suggests that this rather remote location was chosen in order to allow an informal screening of delegates to be made.

NZUSA may have been aware that the decision was aimed at stopping radical or trouble-making unions from attending or being effective, but it certainly did not know that the New Zealand government would fail to honour an earlier promise by refusing visas to an IUS delegation.

The Christchurch meeting produced a charter for the ISC. Its membership provisions alone showed the ascendancy of the "Cold Warriors".

In 1966 the ISC was held at Nairobi in Kenya. Something of a split was evident between a group led by England, the Scandinavians and India and a number of unions centred on South America, the United States and Germany.

The former group won support from unions who were determined to identify USNSA with Johnson's policies.

But the real troubles for the ISC started with the revelation in February 1967 that the CIA had been providing much of the organisation's finance. When the ISC expelled America's student union it also cut off its lifeline.

The Conference's financial troubles, which had always

NZUSA must now look to Asia for international student movements

been great, now became overwhelming. Britain and the Scandinavian unions promised to find finance for the 13th ISC which was to have opened last month in Austria, but at the last minute were unable to do so.

So the ISC was bankrupt. Financially and politically bankrupt.

International Union of Students

Meanwhile the IUS has had its problems and would appear to be in no position to step in and occupy the vacuum which the ISC leaves in many parts of the world.

A history of world communism in the past 20 years is almost accurate as a history of the IUS. Never critical of the Soviet Union, the IUS has had no qualms about treating its less Moscow-inclined members with the same delicacy the Kremlin showed in Hungary or in its attitudes towards Albania, for instance.

But the recent Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia has left the IUS divided so deeply that it is itself struggling to avoid extinction.

All this means that until some peace is restored to student movements in Europe and the United States, then it is unlikely that any moves towards student internationalism can be made.

The extreme left wing syndicalism of Danny the Red and Tariq Ali is in no way compatible with the more moderate

and conservative middle road attitudes of many of the European national unions.

While political divisions and introspective selfishness determine student interest and activity there is little hope of an display of the idealism and internationalism which marked the original International Union of Students.

N.Z.U.S.A.'s place in Asia

In all this, however, the Asian region has remained intact. And NZUSA is taking the initiative in attempting to form an Asian regional student movement.

As NZUSA President Peter Rosier says, New Zealand is inextricably a part of Asia and the Pacific. "This is our immediate sphere of interest." NZUSA was expelled from the Asian Region (along with Australia) in 1966 after an apparent betrayal of the Asian union over the election of the IS Secretary-General the previous year.

Both countries were eventually accepted back, but only on trial. Peter Rosier believes that New Zealand has now been acquitted and that there is no longer suspicion of our motive in showing interest in the Asian region.

To this end, NZUSA is at present negotiating for an Asia Regional Student Conference to be held later this year, possibly in Malaysia or Singapore.

Mr Rosier says it is important that NZUSA and New Zealand students are involved internationally.

— Richard Rudman

VARSLITY EXAMS - A GAME

"Examinations are a sort of team game . . . Both educators and state have to draw on the same pool of talent in selecting their teams — parents, employers, teachers and so on. Not, be it noted, children — they just lie down so the rest can play their esoteric games all over their recumbent bodies."

Dr Ruth Butterworth, lecturer in Political Studies, was speaking at the Education Seminar held over the weekend.

"The examination game is a sub-game or play, which can be either attacking or defensive. But concentration on the examination game means a skewing of education," she said.

In today's conditions of an explosion of knowledge happening largely on our traditional subject boundaries, this meant that both the education

and the teaching which is oriented towards the examination was becoming increasingly irrelevant.

Answering Mr Muldoon, Dr Butterworth said that his statements imply "compulsion by indirection — if you don't want to be a biologist, son, you can't be a physicist."

"The statements imply also that the education system whilst it must be subject to the vagaries of the national economy, must also in some mysterious

sense control its outputs irrespective of the performance of the economy."

Dr Butterworth questioned what Mr Muldoon regarded as the "less important areas of education."

"If, for example, the teaching of classics is regarded as 'less important,' it turns out that the best computer experts just happen to have degrees in classics.

"Mr Muldoon has been saying that it ought to be possible to arrive at a national scale of priorities by analysing current shortages and projecting national needs.

"In these terms, faced with a choice between a reactor and a new marine biology station, the university authorities would choose the latter. But to make such a choice does nothing to provide the necessary staff or students."

Mr Muldoon faces a problem faced by every Minister of Finance in every country at whatever stage of economic development. In every advanced country in the world, educational expenditure has expanded in the last decade well ahead of the increase in economic growth.

"Unlike New Zealand, advanced countries have steadily increased the proportion of the Gross National Product devoted to education.

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The State of Israel Today

20 YEARS WITHOUT SECURITY BUT PROMISING FUTURE

Perhaps the most important thing that the Six-Day War of June 1967 achieved for the Israeli people was the real chance for security — for prior to June 1967 every curve of her border, with the exception of a short Mediterranean coast was surrounded by hostile Arab nations.

For the Israelis the war was not one of expansion or conquest, but one of survival and security. For 2000 years the Jews have struggled for this (for nationhood) and now that they have achieved this, they are determined to keep it.

The Israeli remembers all too well the persecutions of 2000 years; many of them came straight from Nazi camps or were descendants of those who fled from the European pogroms. History and what it has done to the Jews is not easily forgotten and now that Israel — the Jewish National Home — exists, the Israeli insists on his right to security and survival.

The borders resulting from the Six-Day War offer greater possibility for this security. No longer can the Syrian artillery fire down on the Kibbutzim and other settlements east of Lake Kinneret as they had done for 20 years.

Solutions for Jordan

Of all the Arab nations, Jordan suffered most from the Six-Day War and the Israelis recognise this. Israeli soldiers that I met told me that they respected the Jordanian soldiers that they fought against in Jerusalem because, unlike their Egyptian allies in Sinai, they had fought well and that

they hoped the Israeli government would treat the West Bank with special consideration. However, this area creates a unique problem for Israel, another 750,000 Palestinian Arabs and refugees live there.

Opinion in Israel is divided as to what to do over the West Bank; one section, a minority however, believe that Israel must keep all of the West Bank as of right . . . a cultural and historical right; others believe that an independent Palestinian state should be established under Israeli guidance, but this, most Israelis agree, is not likely to please the Palestinians, who are unlikely to live under any sort of Israeli rule, however easy it may be.

One concept that has received much favour was put forward by Yigal Allon. He proposes that all the West Bank, with the exception of the Old City of Jerusalem, should be returned to the Palestinians, and that a series of paramilitary Israeli guard settlements would be established in the hills bordering the River Jordan, thus giving the Israelis some guarantee of security. However, Israelis do not see the Allon plan as the ultimate solution rather that "it might work to control the area until there is a peace settlement. Once there is peace, the plan would be ambivalent."

What emerges from this atti-

tude of the Israelis toward the captured territories, and this seems to me to be the prevalent attitude, is that — when, and only when, Arab governments recognise Israel's existence, they will be in a situation to start demanding the return of captured territory. The Israelis see existing Arab officers as merely returning to the situation of pre-June 1967.

Israel will use force

The Israeli attitude to present Arab strategy is well summed up in a recent statement made by Dr Yaakov Hertzog (a member of the Prime Minister's office) who said, "the present Arab strategy was based on the assumption that by forcing Israel to keep a large standing army, incurring a crippling arms burden and disrupting the economy, Israel's economic and social fabric would crack." With the lone exception of Tunisia, the openly proclaimed view of all Arab governments has been and is: destruction of Israel.

If there is little hope for settlement, the Israelis opt for physical security, however tenuous, and if this means using force as retribution and deterrent . . . then Israel will use force."

Many Israelis believe that the present policy of retaliation will pay, at least in the short run. Many, however, don't agree, and realise that such acts must postpone any settlements; though many also believe that a real settlement is fast becoming a fantasy. The real paradox is, an Israeli who took part in the 1967 war in both Syria and Jordan and now working in New Zealand on an exchange scheme, told me, "that short term actions which are imperative for survival, are opposed to any long term plans for peace; and most Israelis recognise this."

The real problem is where to draw the line, and as: Yitzhak Rabin said recently, "Israel wants peace, and to help the Arab nations, but is not going to lose any Israeli blood for Hussein." Arab terrorism, which has provoked Israeli retribution, is openly encouraged and supported by the Arab governments.

Above left: On the old Israel-Jordan border in Jerusalem. Above: Mount Zion, with its many holy places — Christian, Muslim and Jewish.

Nov. elections

The recent change in Israeli leadership and the forthcoming elections are no doubt of vital importance to Israel. The youth support Moshe Dayan, but this tempestuous leader is not greatly supported by the Labour Party. Dayan has said that he will support Golda Meir if she is nominated for Prime Minister in November, and for many Israelis this would be ideal since many have greater faith in Dayan as Defence Minister than as Prime Minister, and this combination would certainly add great stability to Israeli government.

Whatever emerges in November will be the prevailing determination of the Israelis as a whole. Determination to keep their right whatever occurs; the determination of 2000 years of self-preservation; and a determination that Israel will continue to exist and flourish with or without the recognition of her Arab neighbours.

— Mike Johnstone.

"Heights of Gilboa" — an Israeli agricultural-military outpost.



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SILENCE IS NOT GOLDEN



George de Bres describes 39 points drawn up at a spontaneous meeting for reform in Hong Kong University

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At 5.30 p.m. on January 30, 1969, 400 students filed into the Jordan Memorial Library at Hong Kong University to attend a Student Union Current Affairs Committee Forum on "University Education and Society". In the small elitist university (2000 students), which has a tradition of student apathy, such numbers were unexpected, and the Forum later had to move to the larger Loke Yew Hall. It was there that students were to defy their student leadership and draw up a series of 39 demands for reform which became known as the "39 Points".

For five days before the Forum, discussions on the function and nature of the university had appeared in local newspapers, on TV and on the radio, following the resignation on January 25 of Dr Paul Robinson, a lecturer at the University, who resigned in protest against the policy of the University Authorities.

It was the interest aroused among students by this incident that brought 400 of them along to the CAC Forum. The meeting began quietly, with speeches by four student leaders, but these were followed by heated discussion from the floor.

Chaos begins

At about 7.50 p.m., reports the student newspaper *Undergrad*, a student from the floor moved to extend the Forum for 20 minutes "for the purpose of drawing up a statement". The Union President moved an amendment deleting the words "for the purpose of drawing up a statement", claiming it was unconstitutional for a public forum to do so. The original motion, however, was passed, whereupon the chairman of the Forum and the Union President denied the legitimacy of passing motions at Forums at all.

A general fiasco followed. A vote of no confidence in the Chairman was proposed, the President ordered a student who spoke without permission from the Chair to leave the hall, and when the 20 minutes were up the meeting was adjourned.

Two hundred students, however, decided to remain behind to continue the discussion. The President lost his temper and ordered the students to leave the hall. But the only people that finally left were himself and the Forum Chairman.

Reform measures

The meeting was taken over by the chairman of the SRC, Mr Christopher Loh, and a former Union President, Mr David Faure. Written suggestions were invited from participants, and these were discussed, and, if objected to, voted on. After a further four hours of spontaneous discussion the meeting adjourned,

having drawn up a list of 39 points.

The student demands included equal student representation on Senate, Council, Faculty and Department Boards, the publication of Quadrennial Plans to allow student discussion on development (this was granted within a week), higher and more equitable bursaries, permission to see marked examination papers, frequent talks on current affairs in all departments to create informed, critical opinion among students, and a reconsideration of current curricula with reference to community needs.

The next morning 20 volunteers came back to the University to type out and stencil the findings of the discussion. Signature stalls were set up to enlist further support from students, and makeshift posters were pasted up all around the university asking for help. The first and second Extraordinary General Meetings in the history of the Hong Kong Student Union were called, to endorse the 39 Points and to discuss the behaviour of the Student President respectively. These were both called for the 7th February.

"Leftist" Accusations

Over the next few days, during which the student demands featured prominently in all the local papers, activity on the Campus reached an unprecedented level. Special issues of the student newspaper were issued, keeping students informed on developments.

The spontaneity of the "revolt", its independence from the official Students' Association Executive, led to discomfort among student leaders and also among the Press. By the third day after the Forum, newspapers were talking of suspected leftist leadership.

The next day student leaders took over the signature stand outside the Canteen, and on the fifth day posters written by hand by a group of enthusiasts were torn down and replaced

by beautifully printed white on green posters. "Evolution not Revolution", "Construction not Destruction", "Be your own judges, don't be led by others!", they exhorted, sitting rather uncomfortably next to "Rotten Lecturers Go Home" — a concession to the more spontaneous earlier efforts.

Margaret Ng, a sociology student, analysed the reaction of the student leaders in *Undergrad*:

"It is clear that active participation, while not difficult to find when there is a real issue, is very easy to stamp out. It is easy to hint that all active people are leftist. It is easy to convince a Red-sensitive populace that the most important thing is to prevent the Reds returning to power."

"It is also easy to shoo the frightened public under the protective wings of the Government. Likewise, it is easy



for the Union to insist on formalities and 'correct channels', to take this matter of university reforms upon the Exec. and Council and their

"Respectable" posters on the library door.

mandates and say 'the rest keep out'.

"In short, 'The Union is right, the Union is right, the Union will fight — for you.' — and anyone who still insists on other forms of participation and puts forward more heated arguments and radical views must be a leftist or a factionalist."

Representability

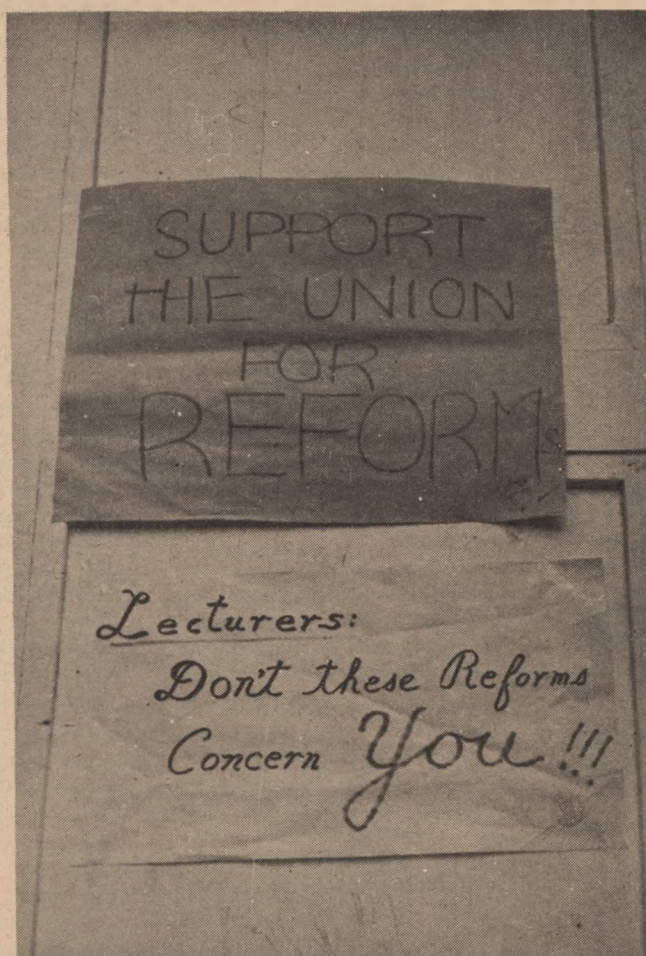
At the Extraordinary General Meeting, following the Red-scare and pressure from parents, the 39 Points were rejected and a "respectable" Commission, comprising an unwieldy 60 representatives, was set up to draw up a new report.

The result is a much-watered-down version of the original demands. In fact, but for the fact that by pure chance they ran into an ex-Auckland University Senate

Representative, even representation on the Senate was in danger of being dropped altogether!

The Student President and his Executive may have succeeded for the moment in restoring respectability to the student image, but it is difficult to imagine that the students, having once had a taste of participation, will be so easily knocked back into line. The meetings of the last few weeks have drawn unprecedented attendances. The 1966 and 1967 AGM's of the Union could only draw 73 and 40 members respectively. Now they have had a record attendance of 1300 students for an EGM. The student newspapers "a steadily deluged with letters full of suggestions for reforms."

cont. page 7



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Silence is NO

Whatever the present discussi ing of January students a tast ence. They h that silence is Raymond Liang in a letter to U

"It was inde hat will go dow of HKU. We d President out a

Dennis Brutus is a coloured South African on a one-way exit visa from his country, because of his anti-apartheid work. He is a school teacher, poet and sportsman at present working under the auspices of the International Defence and Aid Fund for South Africa, which has its headquarters in London. As a sportsman he was particularly concerned with racial discrimination in sport and became president of SANROC (The South African Non-Racial Open Committee for Sport). In this capacity he strove to have South Africa outlawed in international sport, and it is largely through his efforts that South Africa was banned from the 1964 Olympics.

As a result of this and other anti-apartheid efforts he was placed under house arrest in South Africa, escaped to a neighbouring country, returned, was shot, arrested and placed on Robben Island (the prison for political prisoners). After a term there he was offered a one-way exit visa from South Africa and is now working from London.

THE 1970 RUGBY UNION TOUR WILL CONFER RESPECTABILITY ON STH AFRICAN APARTHEID

Where racialism is at issue there can be no question of not taking sides, said Dennis Brutus addressing a lunchtime crowd in Union quadrangle. Mr Brutus, an exiled South African, has just finished a visit to New Zealand to campaign against the proposed 1970 All Black tour of South Africa.

The decision for or against the proposed tour is a moral one which must be made by all New Zealanders, said Mr Brutus. And it is a decision which must and will be made known to all South Africans. The tour, he pointed out, must be seen in a wider perspective than just that of continuing sports contacts with South Africa.

The tour issue involved reconciling New Zealand's statements in the United Nations forum against the system of apartheid with her actual behaviour.

Tour Confers Respectability
To support the tour would be to confer respectability on the apartheid system for white South Africans in South Africa, and secondly continue to give South Africa a lever in international relations by saying that in practice, if not in theory, other nations co-operate with South Africa.

Asked about the possibly drawn un-beneficial example of an integrated New Zealand team in South Africa, Mr Brutus replied that if one looks at "the reality" of about 50 years of sports contacts between South Africa and New Zealand there is a steadily descending curve with letters of opportunity for black sportsmen. With the present system of injunctions against integration an integrated New Zealand team is unlikely to suggest to white South Africans a solution for their own racial problems, or is it likely to suggest that they need have no fear of seeking a solution.

On the other hand, Mr Brutus said, political decisions made

in New Zealand can be brought home meaningfully to white South Africans. He cited the Prime Minister's refusal in 1967 to allow a team to go to South Africa if discriminatory selection procedures were used.

But Mr Brutus also pointed out the recent appeal of the new South African Consul to New Zealand for New Zealand's friendship. South Africa, Mr Brutus contended, would use our respectability internationally to win her more friends.

New Zealanders must be aware of the hypocritical light our actions may be seen in.

In his introductory talk, Mr Brutus had noted that there was "nothing unique about New Zealand's humanity", and that our ideas of how well we had solved our racial problems might mask "seeds of racist attitudes", especially where the protecting of even quite small privileges was concerned.

Support For Apartheid

But several times during his lecture tour of New Zealand, he added, he had been faced with support for apartheid attitudes. In Christchurch there had even been organised bar-racking from right-wing extremist supporters of Smith, Vorster et al.

The most important question of the lunchtime meeting was of course what can we do to protest most effectively against South Africa, and in particular the 1970 All Black tour?

Again Mr Brutus pointed out that to be most effective we must condemn apartheid in ways which come home forcefully to white South Africans. South Africa's exclusion from

the Olympic Games is one such instance.

By continuing the tour, even though we "play to the rules"

of human conduct such as set down in the Olympic charter, we allow the white South Africans to continue playing



Max Oettli

to their own rules. They are most unlikely to be influenced

by our example, since we don't seem to object very strenuously to theirs.

To sum up then, how does Dennis Brutus and his plea for decency in human relations rate?

Reasoned Dialogue

Firstly, his oft-expressed desire for a "reasoned dialogue". This is both his greatest strength and his greatest weakness. For students and most white liberals his reasoned and reasonable approach, his willingness to see both sides of the question, allied with his record of dedication to the idea of justice draw a ready response.

But he is weakest here because his opponents, in South Africa especially but also here, have no intention of entering into a dialogue. Their position is not based on reason but on some faith or fear. These conservatives, reactionaries, etc., have adopted a policy of action, which suggests that there is no alternative but action. If the possibility of compromise is absent, the alternatives are frightening.

Secondly, it is as well to remember that Dennis Brutus is a South African. In part his case involves us on general humanitarian grounds, in part it is a problem indigenous to South Africa.

However, there is one aspect of our own race relations which his visit has again brought into focus: if we are one nation, no matter what colour, race or creed, we have an obligation to our society to see that New Zealanders no matter where are treated equally, and not insulted with the tag "honorary white".

— Chris Smithyman

WHERE WILL THE MAORIS GO?



WHEN the Maori All Blacks arrive in South Africa, they will be faced with two entrances to the airport. Can the South African Consul in New Zealand really guarantee that some unknowing policeman will not treat some of the All Blacks in the same way that he is used to treating his more long-suffering "Coloureds?" S.A.. Demo: Page 1.

SILENCE IS NOT GOLDEN

Continued from page 6

and articles have appeared, like Margaret Ng's, which reject the paternalism of the student Union as much as the paternalism of the University authorities of the Government.

Silence is NOT golden

Whatever the results of the present discussions, the meeting of January 30 has given students a taste of independence. They have discovered that silence is NOT golden. Raymond Liang summed it up in a letter to Undergrad:

"It was indeed an evening that will go down in the history of HKU. We drove the Union President out and had a meet-

ing where freedom, love and unity dwelled, where people volunteered to buy food, sweep the floor, take up different responsibilities and most of all, sit together and sincerely discuss about the future and welfare of the students and society until after midnight. Friendship and happiness glowed in everyone's face while they applauded for declarations like 'We demand equal student representatives in the faculty board, university council board and in the Senate'."

As the 'Undergrad' editor, Miss Winnie Chan, summed up, "A new era of free discussions and teach-ins has dawned in our University."

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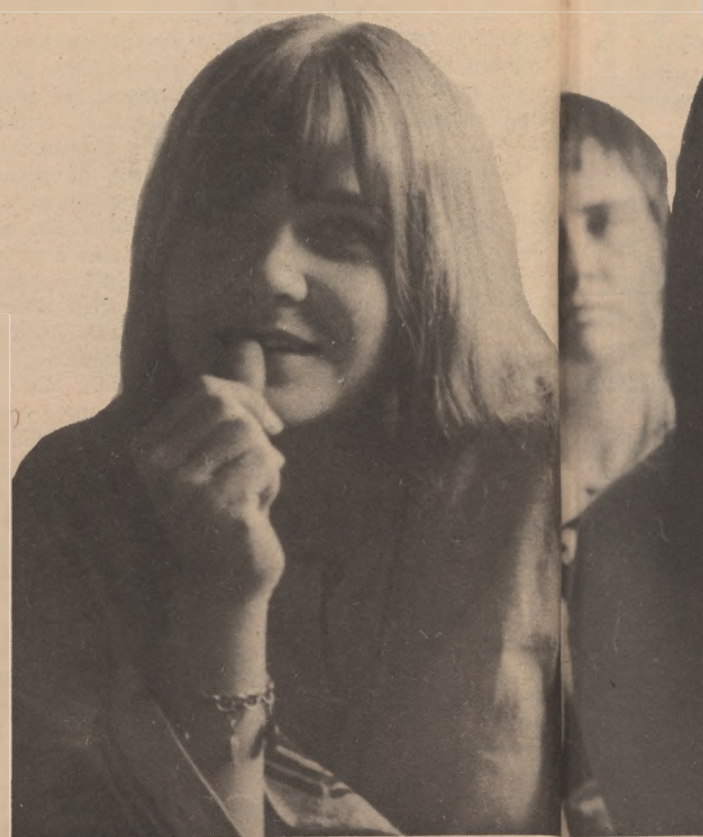
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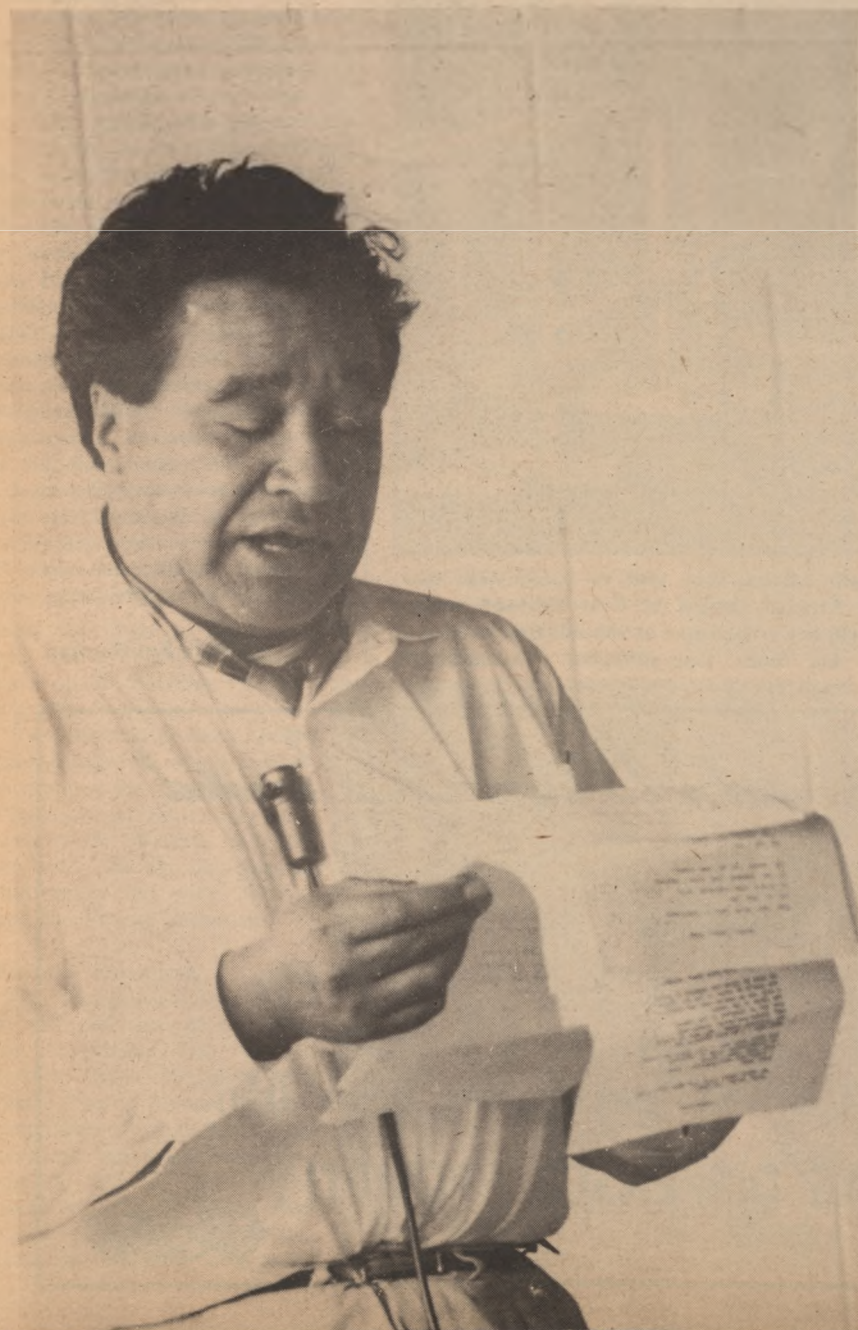
"America Hurrah" excerpted for Theatre Company.

Orientation '69 was the best in living memory. It had the advantage of being able to use more freely the new student union building, and the natural amphitheatre of the quadrangle proved the ideal place for everything from big beat bands to Dennis Brutus.

Only one peeve: if Orientation is to be such a Big Event from now on, it needs much tighter organisational control. Although most of the activities were well-planned in themselves, there was not enough co-ordination between the various clubs and societies presenting them. Not enough clubs took advantage of societies day to present freshers with a truly representative cross-section of student life. All this points to the need for a special Orientation Committee, and a properly functioning Societies' Council.



Hone Tuwhare's "No Ordinary Fun" read to Brutus.





It is better to be a Socrates dissatisfied than a pig satisfied.

— JOHN STUART MILL.

Pictures by Max Oettli

Hone Tuwhare's intent lunch-time listeners.



When the Declaration of the Rights of Man was written, two important rights were omitted: the right to contradict oneself, and the right to leave.

— BAUDELAIRE.

poems by Tony Beyer

THE SLUG & THE SUN

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Booze.

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Cafeteria Twenty-eighth of March

Come from out the Earth O ye Peoples
& attend.

BOOKS

FRENCH REVOLUTION 1968

Patrick Seale & Maureen McConville. (Penguin Special, 238 pp., illustrated, price 85c)

The 1968 French Student revolt was probably the most significant student uprising anywhere in the world to date. It sparked off a nation-wide upheaval which led to a violent rejection of authority, paternalism and centralisation in almost every section of French society. It led, in the opinion of Patrick Seale and Maureen McConville, to a temporary state of revolution which was like a "breath of fresh air" in a country which had stagnated after a decade of Gaullist rule.

Seale's and McConville's book, *French Revolution 1968*, is an interesting, perceptive and reasonably fair assessment of the events of May and June last year. Perhaps it is even a little too fair. It is an unashamedly "liberal-bourgeois" interpretation and thus has the disadvantage (for the student reader) of being slightly condescending about the student revolt. One would hope that a student interpretation of the uprising will sometime reach New Zealand so that we can make a more relevant assessment of these events which constitute a landmark in the development of student activism.

Apart from this limitation, however, the book is excellent and well worth reading. Because of Seale's and McConville's obvious admiration for the idealism and (in their opinion slightly misdirected) enthusiasm of the students, it is not difficult to read between the lines and to capture some of the real revolutionary spirit which characterised the month-long occupation of the Sorbonne and the universities throughout France.

The picture Seale and McConville paint of the student life in the exciting days of the occupations opens up new vistas of what the university could become if it was no longer the slave-producing slave of the late-bourgeois industrial state. They describe the marvellous blend of organisation and spontaneity which was the key to the students' initial success. Students and many staff members participated in long debates, films were shown and people had the freedom to express themselves in any way they pleased. There was a splurge of graffiti, of course, including such lines as "Je suis marxiste tendance groucho". "L'Anarchie c'est je" and

"Violez votre Alma Mater" (Rape your alma-mater — shades of the American student group "The Up-Against-the-Wall-Mother-fuckers"!).

Anybody, workers, professional people, housewives, schoolchildren, was free to participate in these activities at the Sorbonne, and it seemed that the concept of the degree machine had been destroyed and the concept of the university as the social centre of critical awareness, education and learning had been temporarily recaptured. And the ultimate failure of the venture may have been due as much to lack of facilities as it was to disorganisation. Anyway, you could hardly expect the Gaullists to like it!

Fine Arts students did their own bit to make the Arts more relevant to society. "The Ecole Nationale des Beaux-Arts", say Seale and McConville, "from the moment of its occupation on 14 May, was transformed into a semi-clandestine, insurrectional poster factory. The most active young painters of the Ecole de Paris became the iconographers of the Revolution, covering the walls of Paris with cartoons of great

South Auckland Winter Prayer

Westerly the show off
wind grapeshots
the wet and honeycomb
cattle yards
with rain

Over shoulder and shoulder
the long tunnel's spray
of bulbs leapfrogs
the insanity that is
a single shadow

Faded denim men
are burning furniture
sick rubble thrown
down and raped
with fire

From the narrow cow skull
and bolted brain
two licks of blood
fork one red tongue
across the stone

In the warm scoop
of these vulvate hills
dirkthrust and shellburst
old memories clutch
on the air

Gojimir's only diamonds
a rain tiara
on the manuka shows
the whole world's treasure
treasure here

Summer will kick the magic
potion from the winddog's
teeth and boast
till Autumn flecks
and kills her

Hidden in this word
this lung the kiss
builds naked light
though you go
through darkness

From your nobility
like Hinemoa run
the parental gauntlet
live with me forever
in poverty and joy

Ophelia

The sun has built you
an autumn and a green
day for you
to cherish
in the mist of leaves
under sly waters
where tomorrow broods

The Gliding Star

Across
the carpark desert
with its fishrib
lines
and under the tavern
even the faint way
is closing

within the black
absolute
fall
all hope

tent of your hair
kingdoms
dash
or pride

Show
the dog's parturition
in cameo
and lift each accent
of the straight bolt
into a lie
or divert
deliberate waterways
then brand
a peace
because the earth
hangs too long
in distance
without great tongue

the moonlight
day
building
into

wrenches each
out
citadels
dust

Over the gliding star
and soft fall
of our voices
midnight's tall mark
walks and turns
an eye when
secret life wakes.

savagery and punch.

"The Beaux-Arts, like so much of French education, was dull, fossilized, hierarchical. Here, too, there were *grands petrous*, stifling the studios with the weight of their prestige. May changed all that. Where once a few dozen students came to work, the "occupation" brought at least a thousand who, in teams of about two hundred, worked day and night. The output was prodigious; at least 10,000 posters were run off from some 350 original designs. They are rapidly becoming collector's items."

The amazing thing about the French Revolution 1968 was how everyone responded to the students' attack on authority. Seale's and McConville's book describes the excitement of the people as they rediscovered their critical faculties and the freedom from their work, from machines, from the "system". The impersonal nature of technocratic society disappeared and total strangers stopped and discussed in the streets. The movement grew so rapidly that it soon left the students far

behind. With the participation of the workers, and then of the political parties, a national political crisis developed.

The last chapters of *French Revolution 1968* reflect this change in the nature of the Revolution. The emphasis shifts to the political parties and the stagnation of the "adult" revolt. Seale's and McConville's analysis of the crisis is thorough and adequate. But to a young reader the change shows how the revolution failed as much through the unimaginativeness and political opportunism of the old as through the inexperience of the young.

The political wavering of Mitterand, the lack of revolutionary fervour in the French Communist Party (which has degenerated into something like the British Labour Party, as Seale and McConville point out) and finally the conservative, sordidly anti - "communist" campaign of the Gaullists all point to the emptiness of "representative" democracy in advanced Western industrial states.

Seale and McConville are

probably right when they say "When the revolutionaries accuse the Communist Party of betraying the 'Revolution' is like deaf men talking to each other. Modern states are no as vulnerable to the Com-Bendits of this world as the dramatic nature of the barricades might make one suppose. Indeed, every fire lit in the streets is a vote cast for the Right in the next election."

At the same time, this form of provocation is part of a widespread experiment by the New Left (also seen in the U.S. and Germany), which is based on the belief that the exposure of the latent authoritarianism and fascism lurking behind the farcical mask of Western democracy may ultimately open the way for a better alternative.

For New Zealand students, a knowledge of these developments, of which the French student riots form an important part, is essential. And Seale's and McConville's book is as good as any if you want to capture some of the crazy, idealistic, inspiring spirit of the French Revolution, 1968.

— George de Bra

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FILMS

Crazy, disjointed, swinging
JOANNA is turned on

Despite the attractive, happy, exciting romp that is Mike Sarne's "Joanna", sense of frustrated purpose remains. Visually this is one of the most exciting films to see for a long time.

A swinging bird leaving the provinces for swinging London swinging from bed to boy vice versa until she ends pregnant, heading back for provinces and daddy, provides an excellent setting for standard cinematography. After Lassally's capable camera avoids the artificiality of the "Touchables" "Mulberry Bush"; there may be gloss but it is accept-

able mod milieu. North African landscapes, too, provide him with a very sympathetic subject.

Rod McKuen's music, even if a little over-sentimental at times, enhances the film's visual appeal and likewise the mellow tones of Scott Walker do not detract from the mood.

The disappointment of this movie, however, lies in the disjointed, haphazard construction. While there may be a point in not attempting any moralising, the film suffers from a consequent lack of coherence: no one theme is ever clearly stated.

Perhaps Mike Sarne is trying

to say "whatthehell, All is confusion", but I fear his confusion is more one of inexperience. In capable hands there is nothing wrong with mixing past and present, real and imaginary, but in Sarne's heavy hands overediting results in sequential chaos. Many of his chronological juxtapositions, his back edits, his super-imps, are cleverly and tastefully done but the feeling remains that perhaps several others were included simply for the sake of including them.

And the end result is that the viewer never attains much rapport with the film; he is constantly frustrated by over-kinky presentation. With due respect

to Fellini, the final scene is amusing, even endearing, but it does little for the film.

A word though must be said for the casting. Genevieve Waite plays crazy, cheeky Joanna — who comes to London and wanders from bed to bed, who seems somehow built by nature to wear mini-skirts, who doesn't understand anything much, and is yet somehow lovable — as if the character was modelled on herself.

Her coloured girlfriend and lover have little depth but in this setting can only be described as complementary. The pick of the supports is Donald Sutherland as the incredible fatalistic Lord Peter Sanderson whose performance almost overshadows that of Miss Waite herself.

In conclusion then, "Joanna" cannot be rated a complete success but is deserving of commendation if only for the visual experience it provides.

— Malcolm J. Calder

RECORDS

CLASSICAL

Mozart Requiem
Spectacular Choral Piece

MOZART REQUIEM K.606
Soloists Helen Donath, Yvonne Minton, Ryland Davies, and Gert Nienstedt, with the John Alldis Choir and the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Colin Davis. Philips PHS 900160 Duo-sonic. This record was made available for review by Beggs-Semans Ltd, Auckland, and may be purchased at their Green Street store.

It would be difficult to imagine a better recording of this work than this spectacular new release from Philips.

As might be expected, the choir, soloists and orchestra are all first rate, and they play and sing with splendid conviction. But what truly distinguishes the performance is the contribution of the conductor Colin Davis.

He had previously been rather

suspicious of claims made about his exceptional ability, since the recordings with which I am familiar — the K.491 and 499 piano concertos he does with Ingrid Haebler, for example — seemed to lack the drive and vitality for which he has been praised.

Yet it is his spirited direction in this recording which more than anything else is the reason for the record's immediate impact.

He instils tremendous rhythmic vitality into the choir — most noticeably in the *Introitus*, *Kyrie* and *Dies Irae* — supporting them with a driving brass and percussion accompaniment which really makes Mozart's rather conventional fugal music live. It is an exciting and powerful performance which I have never heard bettered.

Yet, inevitably, there are

shortcomings. Davis's response to the dramatic elements in the music is not paralleled by a corresponding respect for its delicacy in, for example, the *Lacrimosa*, *Hostias* and *Agnus Dei* passages. When the choir lacks the discipline of powerful rhythm he seems unable to compensate for it in his conducting as the best of the choral conductors such as Karl Richter do.

Entries and articulation become rather untidy and the lack of tonal contrast between musically different passages tends to make the performance seem a little unrelieved.

Nevertheless the total effect is outstanding, and the choir and orchestra respond magnificently to his direction. Of the soloists, soprano Helen Donath and bass Gert Nienstedt tend to have the edge on the other



FOLK

Following Dylan
without Feeling

DAVID BLUE:

These 23 Days in September

(RS 6296).

Record supplied by and available at Beggs-Wisemans.

Several years ago Elektra records released an album entitled *The Singer-Songwriter Project*. One of the artists featured on this, Dave Cohen, has since changed his name to David Blue, recorded a bad rock LP, and recently, a more "folky" record, entitled *These 23 Days in September* (RS 6296).

Bob Dylan illustrated that a voice didn't have to be pretty in order to successfully present this type of music. It was more important to transmit to the listener the mood of the song. Though David Blue's vocal quality is similar to that of Dylan he lacks Dylan's feeling for his music and thus, a cold and hesitant vocal delivery tends to obscure the sensitive images of his songs.

Like Phil Ochs he over emphasises the fact that his songs are built around very basic patterns by bending the pitch of his voice at each chord change, thus turning simplicity into monotony. Gabriel Mekler's arrangements are no help either. David Blue's fundamental guitar rhythms leave plenty

of scope yet Mekler uses only insipid and repetitive keyboard and percussion backings. He almost ruins the best song on the record, *Scales for a Window Thief* by tastelessly adding ponderous drumbeats.

David Blue, like many other "ex-folk singers" is still trying to sing rock (Eric Andersen, Arlo Guthrie et al.), a musical genre for which he is simply not equipped. Today's folk-rock is too good to be captured in a few studio sessions by a singer and a band who have never played together before. Groups like Earth Opera (Elektra) have all but perfect folk-rock and as a result songs like David Blue's *The Fifth One* sound badly dated.

Several of the cuts on *These 23 Days in September* are country influenced and may have been successful had it not been for the subsequent release of *Music from Big Pink*, a record which has lifted country music to "a whole other level".

David Blue has ability, but judging from this record it is going to be some time before he finds a musical style capable of adequately presenting his gentle songs.

— Rene Wilson

BLUES

BUDDY GUY:

A Man and the Blues (Vanguard).

THE TROUT:

The Trout (M.G.M.).

Records supplied by and available at Beggs-Wisemans.

Buddy Guy is a product of Chicago's urban blues. Previously recorded with Junior Wells (who appears to have capitulated to the glamour of pop music, much to his detriment), he is lit in the cast for the election.

CRACCUM ARTS EDITOR

welcomes

original contributions

Copy must be double spaced, on one side of page only, signed and addressed to

Bert Hingley, Arts Editor c/o Craccum



First Reports
from
Arts Festival



David Weatherly and Roderick Horn in Roy Hope's production of "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead," currently playing at the Mercury Theatre.

TWO DEAD NOBLEMEN

To begin with, consider Bergman, for that's where the literature appears. The Magician was an actor perpetually enrolled as a fantasmagoria of himself. It is a burlesque you see like Don Quixote which is the point of *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*, the quest for a cloud humped like a whale. It has to do with a type of character found in the convention of both Bergman and Cervantes: the elevation to hero within the structure of a character who is the object of ridicule, in comedy the self-deceived, frequently pedant, but, for the tragic purpose, a hero: *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern*.

All of which is a long way from Bergman but both feel something of which we call the Shakespearean moment, where comedy of body and spirit are joined to the language. My ratiocination looks absurd. It is. Absurd. That is. But you can hardly claim for more. To ask what is about *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead* is a non sequitur but the mood is

right. As much as one enters into *Hamlet* the interrogative (I mean it begins with a question that is repeated until it is obsessive) one is led to a concern about reality.

It is a question of meaning. It is the theatrical experience that demands of its audience a blind leap into faith but what are we to expect when the Player offers his audience (our players) a re-enactment of the Rape of the Sabine Women (who is a lachrymose minor called Alfred caught always amid skirts) but more to this participation, in either part (which is where the sodomy came in). For actual precedents in the art of innuendo you will find such badinage in the mustachioed craft of Groucho Marx but the tradition is of course that of cross-talk vaudeville. — humour being one should like to state in all certainty the experience of the drama (the joke being cathartic). In this way Stoppard's plays are about theatre, acting (Genet perhaps). The whole

question of the double in modern drama because Stoppard is writing about the interdependence of he who exists and that which he exists for — or perceives, or accepts as the point for defining the limitations of his existence. Here the two elements are Ros/Guil and their confusion as to which is which. There is here no "paraphysical logic" such as in *Hamlet* and you know about his warfare against fossil language.

Pop Artistry not only because of the John Lennon (and throughout the play) but also the element of quotation in juxtaposition (which is Pop Art). Language is also gesture and read too *The Real Inspector Hound* — in this case farcical. So that gesture alone is pantomime and when Ros's trousers fall down you know for the moment whereabouts you are (*Godot* . . . *Macbird*). Identification is dependent on gesture and the total of these gestures is the drama. Stoppard's point is that words are gestures and create thoughts.

ideas, images. A metaphysics from repetition. The obsessive call for *Heads*, the syllogism of probability.

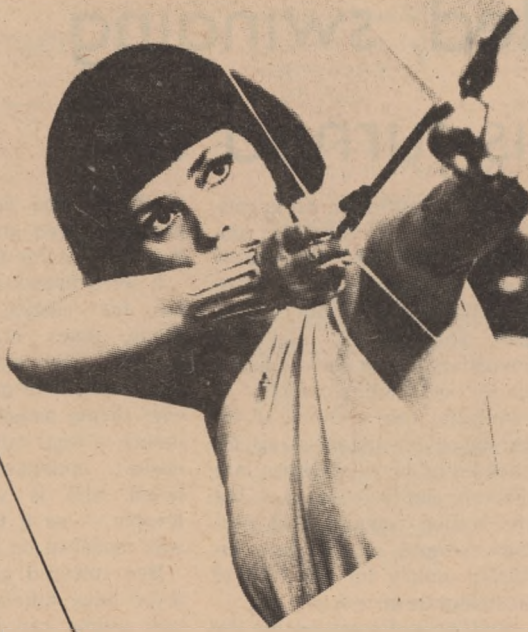
"Uncertainty is the normal state."

It is a point about Wittgenstein; the language usage here "is meant to bring into prominence the fact that the speaking of language is part of an activity or of a form of life."

It is in this drama a reductive process. Language both limits (definition) and extends (connotation). It is therefore a confusion of arrangements, of time. A language of existence meaning and connotating only Death (inevitably).

But neither can a porcupine have its mate when its spines are hackled all and so you may ask of the play (and this) what should all this fire, misfire, and crossbow of language add up to? Well: expect to see a drama about two minor lords elevated to heroic status but a madly comic pantomime, for it is a comedy, albeit the most literate of the decade. Their minority is the point but the clown's act conceals a horror of death. Stoppard is an exceptional dramatist because he seeks answers obligatorily to the structure, *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*.

— Alan Brunton



Graceful, restrained but motiveless bride

Originally a reviewer on *Cahiers du Cinema*, and then Arts, Truffaut's first film — 400 Blows — ensured him a prominent place amongst the rising New Wave directors of the late 50s, including Godard, Chabrol, Rivette, and Rohmer. Formerly a relentless critic, Truffaut's views became more moderate as he shouldered the director's burdens.

Because of the enormous amounts of money involved, Truffaut now says, "I don't think a film should address a limited audience. I also have preoccupations which are not shared by the majority of my audience," he says.

He believes a film should be disciplined so that "it becomes complex and has more than one level of meaning".

Thus we have the *Cahiers* critic and the New Wave director with a strong audience orientation and a definite artistic commitment. Bearing in mind his open admiration of Hitchcock, we are confronted with *The Bride Wore Black*.

This unique film evades a simple criterion and is therefore difficult to approach. Firstly, it doesn't fit into any established category such as 'gangster film', 'western', or 'sound of music'. And its treatment is such that, on Truffaut's own terms, it does not stand up, particularly profound nor likely to appeal to a general audience.

Briefly, the film concerns the bride, Jeanne Moreau, and her deliberate murder of five men, all of whom are at least partly responsible for the death of her husband on her wedding day. Playing with a rifle at a stag party, one of the five drunken cronies unintentionally guns down the groom on the steps of the church. (Lots of titillation a la Manchurian Candidate through telescopic sights), and they scatter in terror, vowing never to meet again — a suave playboy, a balding and quite pathetic bachelor, a smug bourgeois father, an artist, and a crook.

We don't learn the motive for the revenge, however, until the third murder, and thus there is a certain element of mystery. The problem is that, unlike Hitchcock, Truffaut does not involve the audience. The film does not take sides, it is almost devoid of suspense, surprise, blood, melodrama, violence, action — indeed, we enjoy it simply because it is so ridiculously unconvincing.

Even when the motive is disclosed, it is quite insufficient.

One simply does not go to lengths of revenge; the Truffaut gives us a form. Neither do we sympathise with any character, victim or deress, except possibly the bachelor, whose only crime, — This year his miserable way of life's modern library

Truffaut, in other words, doesn't accomplish what he old minimum. Yet, he has acknowledged students plished something. On its convenience of the film is entirely consist study to fit it. It is subtle, witty, graceful in America a virtuosos if not a vital he is made of a film-making.

As in *Fahrenheit 451*, Truffaut creates a powerful and unified new library sense of unreality. The things cannot track is muted, restrained, it is established sets are deserted, ghostly, my will use the colour photography is exwhat hours. But tional — faintly washed h its carpet, with a predominance of w eerie, controlled; the editing slow and sensitive; even fl backs lack the character "flash".

There is an abundance floating images — cloth flutters gracefully, a silk swafts to the ground, an liner floats past — all coming to give the effect of 32A QUEEN rhythmic dream.

The enigmatic figure Moreau (perhaps overdone, at least humourously — not in Tony Richardson's "S from Gibraltar" or "Summer Fires"); the lack of mol the total lack of concern showing exactly how Mon finds her victims, or e knew who they were, the realistic murders (particular the push from the balcony) result in a sensitive and strained film, slightly maca but really more witty, the e ing being particularly clever even if it is anticipated.

With the exception of a scenes which are just p corny (Moreau on the terrace in a white tampax advertisement dress — "this fresh, cool") or cinematic cliches very bad taste (the flash-b to childhood in slow motion sort of junior-tampax sequel this film will appeal strong I think, to an audience appreciates a graceful, se tive, restrained and witty of sophisticated but inco sequential entertainment.

— Sam Pillsbury

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New Library Hours

not go to the library; the new library is a form of sympathy for the victim or possibly the only crib. — This year the University of life's modern library opens, but other hours of service remain at what the old minimum. Why should the new library have the same hours? On its convenience of curtailing study to fit library hours is a grace in America worthwhile in a vital is made of a 24-hour service in some libraries?

at 451, The library personnel claim that the new library is on trial. The things cannot be changed until it is established just how the library will use the library and why is it what hours. But the library washed its carpet, comfortable

ance of the editing; even the character

abundance — cloth, a silk sound, an — all com effect 332A QUEEN STREET

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chairs and individual desks is much more conducive to study and this factor together with a greater number of students enrolling is sure to result in a considerable increase in library use.

Last year students would wait round each morning for opening time and surely this is indicative of a need to open earlier rather than an anxiety about making sure one got a seat.

The library personnel claim that extension of library hours would be uneconomic. Longer hours mean more money for extra staff. As it is the library say they need more staff to cover the present hours but are restricted by lack of finance, although this deficiency is seldom apparent. It can be argued that if more money were available it should be spent on more books.

But it is the students' work that is suffering. It is disconcerting to have to start studying in some inadequate or makeshift place without the necessary reference books and then at 9 a.m. to pack up, move and start again in the library, and it is equally annoying to be stopped short at 10 at night.

It seems that it all comes down to finance and if there was sufficient pressure or necessity then the finance would probably be met. The need for longer hours is obvious and there is no reason why this need should not be met.

— M. Jones.

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on Campus—

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Highet and Finlay

Naivete versus polished presentation

Goodbyes are always difficult — especially those to civilian politicians in South Vietnam. But New Zealand has again shown the way, in a piece of constructive aid tendered by Mr D. A. Highet, M.P. for Remuera, who recently returned from a week's tour of non-communist South Vietnam. "Keep the good work going," said Mr Highet to Tran Van Huong, civilian Prime Minister of South Vietnam.

Mr Highet was presenting the National Party viewpoint at the A.U. Vietnam Peace Society lunch-time meeting on Monday, 10 March. Dr M. Finlay, M.P. for Waitakere was also there to present the Labour Party's view on the Vietnam situation. Consequently both of them began by saying that their opinions did not necessarily reflect those of their parties.

The civilian government of South Vietnam was "honest and decent", Mr Highet began, and was "doing its level best for the people of South Vietnam." He then claimed that "fully 75 per cent of the South Vietnamese have confidence" in P.M. Huong's government. He later admitted that this Gallup poll had been supplied by the New Zealand ambassador there.

However, Mr Highet did admit that South Vietnam was also a military dictatorship. Yet he believes that there are young civilian professional men in South Vietnam who will form the nucleus of a new civilian party for the next elections. He said he also believed that Thieu and Ky know the insecurity of tenure of a military

dictatorship, and that they realise the necessity of "government by the people for the people."

The military situation as Mr Highet saw it, with the assistance of General Abrams and Air Vice-Marshal Ky, was that by 1972 there might only be a few U.S. troops in South Vietnam, that is, the burden of the fighting will be borne by ARVN with the possible exception of "some air and artillery support" provided by the Americans.

A suave politician

Dr Finlay began by saying that he would have liked to have made Vietnam one of the key issues of the 1966 elections. But the Vietnam debate, he claims, is "today a non-issue" — "it is however far from being non-event."

He charged the American government with having "manufactured" changes in the nature of the war with such things as the Tonkin Resolution which led to the "escalation" of the war.

In reply to Mr Highet, he said that a stay of any length in South Vietnam can produce evidence to support any prior views on the situation there. He challenged Mr Highet's opinion of the government of South Vietnam by claiming that it was a "completely unworkable government", and could not survive without the support of the U.S. government.

The Paris talks will end in peace, Dr Finlay believes, because there is no military solution to the Vietnam crisis. The bombing of North Vietnam proved to be "counter-productive", and is therefore unlikely to be renewed. Such decisions will lead, he feels, to "ultimate American withdrawal".

Dr Finlay raised the most controversial point of the meeting by suggesting that New Zealand should retain an "unobtrusive presence", in terms of military equipment, in South Vietnam. This seemed to contradict the position of the Labour Party on the issue, as most people understand it. Dr Finlay expanded his remarks by saying that so long as the conflict remains "purely a military one", and so long as the negotiations continue, we should not make any precipitate moves which might alter the "status quo".

Party policies

During his address and in following question-time Dr Finlay refused to predict Labour Party policy for any future developments in the Vietnam situation. Thus he refused to give an unqualified assurance that should the Labour Party become the government it would lead to a withdrawal of fighting troops from South Vietnam.

Mr Highet was asked if the National Party would change its policy on Vietnam if the New Zealand public chose to reject our present participation in Vietnam at the next elections. He replied that of course the government must pay attention to the people, but it must also take into ac-



Highet's naivete greeted with derision.

count the wider significance of the policy as government policy.

Conclusion:

The "debate" raised some interesting points regarding politics in this country and the Vietnam issue, and politicians' response to student audiences.

Mr Highet was too dramatic in his presentation and too politically postured, i.e. a "political" performance without any politics. Dr Finlay was political in that he seemed to be talking on equal terms with the audience, although his "logical inferences" and related courtesies did not seem to be all that necessary. But he did communicate.

Mr Highet's opening address was greeted with howls of laughter. Briefly here are some of the instances which aroused student derision. First he referred to Great Britain as being "neutral" on the Vietnam issue. Certainly the British government is in an anomalous position, since it co-sponsored the 1954 Geneva talks on Indo-China. But it has supported, if not materially, the American stand in Vietnam.

Secondly, he admitted that he had met few Vietnamese during his visit to the country. Thirdly his illustration of corruption was really an illustration of inflation in a war economy. Finally he admitted that our troops were making an insignificant contribution to the military effort, but that our presence was necessary be-

cause if we didn't contain the communists there we would have to fight them here.

Highet naive and incompetent

On what grounds was Mr Highet selected to visit South Vietnam? His knowledge of the dimensions of the conflict is limited and inaccurate. He seems to have derived little benefit from his visit in terms of increased sophistication of argument in favour of intervention. Or is that position now untenable?

What is more disturbing is his set of underlying political and philosophical assumptions. First he seems to assume that the situation is readily understandable in terms of the New Zealand political experience.

Secondly by what right does a back-bench parliamentarian from New Zealand tell the civilian Prime Minister of South Vietnam what to do. It displays a frightening arrogance (even racial arrogance) and real ignorance of a country ruled by an inefficient military dictatorship, and with a war-torn economy.

In the opinion of the writer, the fact that the government of New Zealand allowed a back-bench, inexperienced in the field of external affairs, to inspect at first-hand what is perhaps going to be the gravest crisis in our external relations for the latter half of this century, displays a cavalier attitude to external affairs.

— Chris Smithyman.

STUDENTS

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(est. roll 71)

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1 REP FROM O'RORKE HALL OF RESIDENCE

1 REP FROM INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

1 REP FROM NEWMAN, JEAN BEGG,
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N.B. — Architecture and Engineering intermediate students
vote in the Faculty of Science.

N.B. — Hostel residents and overseas students vote for their
faculty reps as well as their special reps.

Nominations Close on March 21

Elections will be held on March 28

Candidates must be nominated on the official forms obtained from Studass Office. These must be handed in by 5 p.m. on Friday, March 21.

Election Procedure

The Association will conduct elections for the Arts, Science, Commerce Faculties and Overseas Students Reps. All other elections will be conducted by the appropriate faculty or hostel association.

The Composition of the SRC is as follows:

EX OFFICIO:—The Executive; the immediate past Executive; the editor of Craccum; student members of the Senate Liaison Committee.

Representatives from faculties and hostels on the following basis:—

1 Rep — 1–100

2 Reps — 101–300

3 Reps — 301–500

1 Rep for every 500 or part thereof over the first 500.

Craccum "Star" Sportsman

4th YEAR STUDENT JOHN LE GRICE WINS NZ 3-MILE TITLE

John Le Grice, 21, recent winner of the NZAAA three-mile title, is our "star" for this issue. John, who is a fourth-year Arts student, has represented Auckland University in four tourneys and been chosen to tour Australia last year with New Zealand Universities.

John, who has never won a New Zealand title before, attributed his success to the training methods he has adopted — due to University work he has not been able to follow Lydiard training methods and with his coach Bob Hamilton, the ex-New Zealand half-miler,

thought up a training system which fitted into John's swotting timetable. This training, mostly short runs of about eight miles a day during the winter, increasing to early morning jogging after exams, repetition running up the hills in the domain and quite a bit of speed

work.

John also feels that the tour he got with NZU helped him and here can be seen the advantage of running or playing for a University club. With NZUSA sending teams to Australia every year, the chance of getting experience overseas

is increased. That John was helped by an NZU tour is self-evident.

Craccum wishes John well in his quest for more titles and more units in 1969.



John Le Grice — outstanding A.U. runner.

Photo: N.Z. Herald

Hopeful Forecast for Tournament

The main event on the Auckland University sporting scene at the moment is Summer tournament, this year being held in Christchurch from April 5th to the 8th.

Remembering last year's Tourney which unfortunately was dampened by the Wahine disaster we are hopeful of a good weekend's sport in 1969.

Auckland University is being represented in Athletics, Cricket, Gymnastics, Rowing, Surfing, Swimming, Water Polo, Tennis and Yachting.

This year Rowing is the glamour sport with women's four 1-1 in the betting to take the title. Lesley Keys, a great stalwart of University rowing, and one of the most experienced women rowers in New Zealand, will have Loris Monzari and Liz Cato to assist her here.

The men's eight, this year without Craig Ashby, will still be strong with Bob Fairclough, John Parnell, Pete Scriven and Tim Richardson to the fore. Opposition in the eights will come from Canterbury and Victoria.

Yachting with McNaughton and Weir should win here but unfortunately Kepple and Walker, who won brilliantly for Auckland in 1967 have disbanded.

Swimming, as usual, will be led by Gary Gottlieb but Gary is now concentrating more on water polo, which will weaken the chances of swimming. Stu McKenzie, the hard-working Sports Rep. will, we hope, repeat some of his 1966 form.

Cricket, which has Pat Malcolm, the under-23 ND rep., as well as such stars as Paul Bartley, John Porter, Bob Laing and Pip Recorden, could go close this year to give AU their first cricket title since 1960.

Athletics, with John Le Grice, Roger Clarke and Wayne Madden running well could help AU but Otago will probably win here. The girls' team is quite weak though and life could be hard for them.

Tennis have Don Turner still but have lost Ann Stevens to Otago University and will have to work hard.

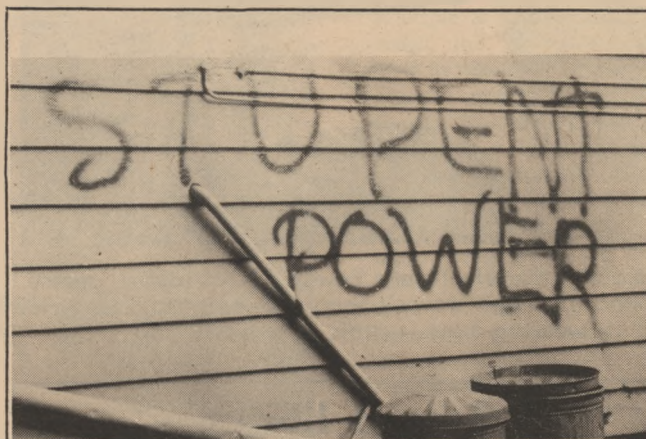
All in all the 1969 Tournament looks like being an enjoyable one.

— Graham Thorne.

GOLF CLUB LOOKS FOR MEMBERS

The Auckland University Golf Club, one of the go-ahead clubs, is keen to get members. For the student who wants to play the odd game during the year a membership costs but one dollar and for nominal green fees on "open" days four or five days' golf is guaranteed.

Contact John Moody, ring OH-67-453 for most information.



If this is as far as Student Power goes at Auckland it might as well not have started. These pointless signs which have been spattered all over the University grounds are thought to be the work of an offshoot of a Communist group who appear to have too much surplus paint and not enough sense.

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Student problems include relations with the opposite sex; absence of any control; venereal disease and alcohol and . . .

Students living away from home are ill-prepared to face their responsibilities

Students living away from home for the first time are often faced with perplexities and problems which they are often ill-equipped to face, according to the director of student health, Dr W. S. Auburn.

Dr. Auburn, in his annual report on student health to Senate, says many students are in a state of flux and far more are living away from home.

"There are many major problems," he admitted.

"First, there is a great change in their relations to members of the opposite sex . . . and to a certain extent to their own sex.

"Students find themselves suddenly exposed to a complete freedom to which they are not accustomed.

"The restraints which would normally apply at home no longer bound the student and

he or she was granted far more sexual license and freedom than ever before.

"This applies especially to those people who come from small country areas where everybody knows what everybody else is doing.

"A further problem is the exposure to alcohol, often in quantities to which they are quite unused.

"To overcome these problems, some form of vigilance and control must be practised . . . and it must come from within the student.

"We (the student health service) nor the university can supply this control. After all, our own private lives are our own."

One danger which students knew little about was venereal disease.

"V.D. is very common in Auckland and the problem is very widespread.

"The problem is larger than

it appears on paper.

"One crucial fact of which the general public is not aware is the increasing resistance of the germ causing the most common form of venereal disease, gonorrhoea, to penicillin and other related drugs.

"Another condition which defies most forms of treatment is known in medical circles as NSU (non-specific urethritis)."

Another and equally serious danger was that of drugs, but Dr. Auburn said further publicity of this danger would serve no further purpose than to arouse the curiosity of potential drug users.

The acute impact of a move from a small country community to the "big city" was a problem in itself.

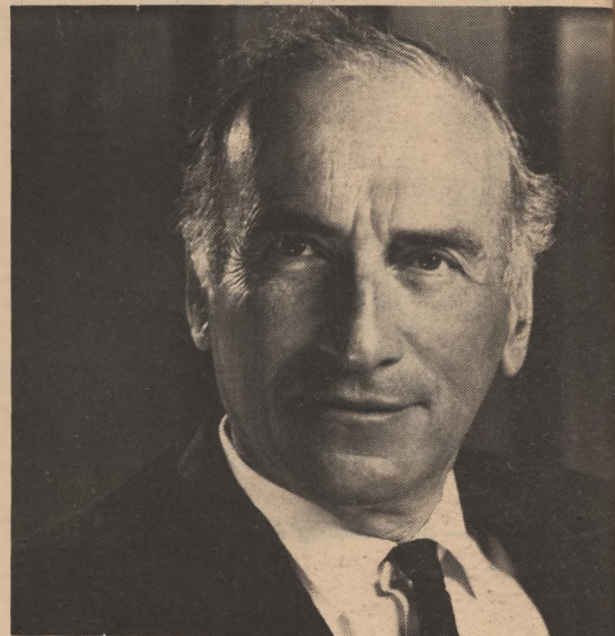
Students came to the city to find the individual was more or less anonymous and found they could get away with more than they could at home.

These students tended to forget their responsibilities both to themselves and to the community.

The students, male or female, who lived in flats or shared houses faced these difficulties far more directly than those living in hostels.

"The hostel itself provides a background of stability which is completely lacking in flats and shared houses.

"A student who lives in a university hostel, lives among his 'peers' and he must earn their respect to be accepted by them."



Dr Auburn — Director, Student Health.

Muccrac

EDITOR tells us he will attend SRC meetings but will not take an overly conspicuous part in their deliberations. Actually, he's entitled to two votes: as Editor of Craccum, and as an immediate past executive member. We don't think our democratically-minded SRC planners quite counted on that.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

WHO would have thought that Martyn Finlay had personal opinions contrary to the party line on Vietnam? As a matter of fact, we have our own pet theory. We wonder whether Someone Higher Up may not have put him up to it.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

AND while Martyn Finlay was busily muddling his party's position on Vietnam, the Herald came up with the wildest scoop of the year: the FOL will try for its own radio station. We kid you not: Tom Skinner is alive and living in Remuera.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

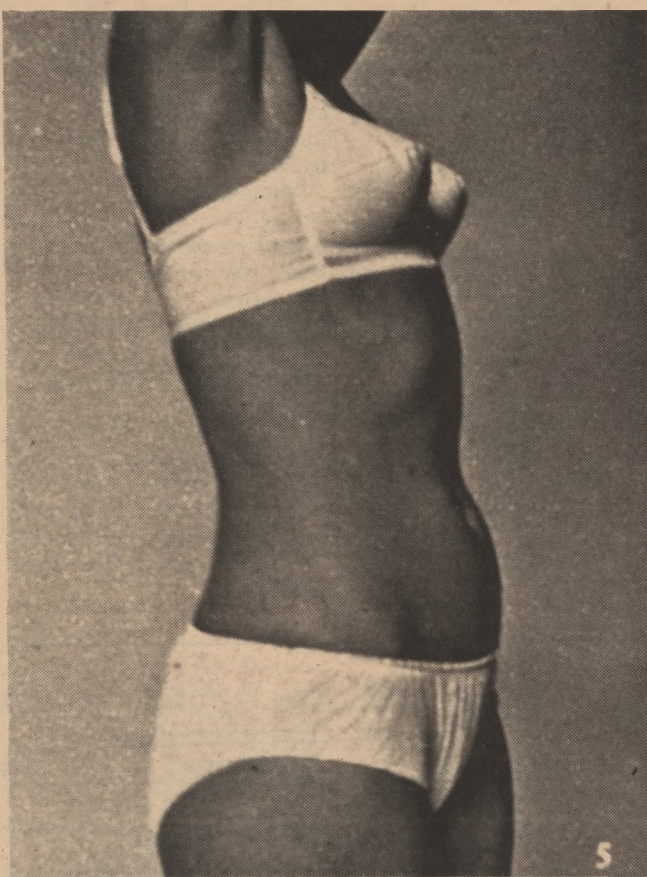
EVER heard of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association? Probably not, we guess. They had their conference in Auckland at the Intercontinental last week. You won't believe us, but their meeting was closed to the press.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

BILLY the Id, Sell-your-Soul-for-a-Song Graham stayed in the Intercontinental, too. Not only that, he booked the entire state suite, and was escorted around by his three personal bodyguards. So much for rich men not being able to hit it on the Kingdom of Heaven scene

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

WE were looking through our dusty files the other day. We discovered that in 1957 the University administration expected the student population to reach 8000 by 1975. No comment.



Corsetry manufacturers beware! An expert glance round the Caf. reveals only 40 per cent of girls wearing bras — this is a world trend.

SRC WILL CURB EXEC

A major change in the governing of the Students' Association will come about on Friday with the election of the Students' Representation Council.

Representatives will be elected from each faculty, and the SRC will also consist of the present Executive, the immediate past Executive, the editor of Craccum, a representative of overseas students, three hostel representatives, and student members of the Senate Liaison Committee.

It is envisaged that the SRC will alter the power structure within the Association in the following ways.—

- It will be the prime policy formulation body, with Exec. dealing mainly with administration. In the draft stage of the creation of the SRC, it was suggested that SRC decisions on policy should be binding on Exec., but a special interest meeting of students last year rejected this. Decision of the SRC will therefore be recommendations, and not binding. But it is thought that Exec. will have few or no occasions to go against SRC recommendations, since Exec. will take part in their initial formulation, and since the SRC has the power to call a Special General Meeting of students. Under the Constitution, decisions of general meetings are supreme, and the whole Exec. can even be thrown out.

- The SRC will be a much broader representation of student opinion than the Exec. is at present. Man Vice-President Mike Law, who was on the draft committee of the SRC, said: "The committee would hope that the occasion would not arise when the SRC and the Executive are at odds . . . there seems no need for any conflict to develop and this will only occur if people try to misuse the SRC (or Exec.)

for their own personal reasons."

- The SRC will bridge the distant gap which now exists between the Exec. and students. All sectors of the student body will be represented, and faculty representatives should be active in assessing student opinion, and be more approachable to students than the Exec. is at present.

- The SRC, as Mike Law envisages it, will take a major share of the workload from Exec., which will initially be dealt with in committees of the SRC. Responsibilities, and demands on Exec. have grown enormously with the increasing size of the University, and the move to the new Student Union.

- The SRC will have the power of questioning previous Exec. decisions, and will no doubt be an influence on Exec. members to get down and do their jobs efficiently with a minimum of fuss.

- The SRC will elect replacements for resigned Exec. members — a more representative method than the present system and more practical than by-elections.

- The SRC will be responsible

for the affiliation of clubs and societies.

- The SRC will consider annual report and accounts of the Association and make recommendations to the Annual General Meeting.

Provision has been made that no member of the Exec. may serve as chairman of SRC. The chairman is to be elected at the first meeting.

The SRC will meet each month during the academic year.

At present, the functions and responsibilities of the SRC are somewhat hazy within the structure laid out. The initial meetings hopefully will answer these questions. Mike Law, who has taken a prominent part in the organisation of the SRC, would like to see it play a comprehensive part as possible in student affairs. Belief: "To work effectively SRC needs student co-operation. Because of the attacks on Universities, the need to fight for the continued existence of autonomous Universities and unrestricted entry, means that Students' Associations must become a viable educational pressure group. The establishment of the SRC is a major step in this direction."

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