

CRACCUM

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Free to Students



Craccum wishes its readers a happy and love-filled Easter.

VIET SIT - IN 'IN BAD TASTE'

by Denis Byrne

A crowd of about 100 anti-Vietnam war demonstrators held a sit-in outside the "browsing room" of the Law Library last Wednesday temporarily interning the American Ambassador who was presenting a collection of American books and records to the university.

The sit-in followed a brawl outside the Law Library between law students, backed up by the vice-chancellor, Mr K. J. Maidment, and the protesters who were blocking the library entrance. The protesters finally stormed the entrance and took up position outside the "browsing room".

Inside the "browsing room" the American party, consisting of the Ambassador, Mr J. F. Henning, the Consul Mr J. M. Roland and their wives, together with heads of departments, members of the admini-

stration and Mr Bill Rudman chatted over cups of tea and exchanged uneasy glances through the glass with the protesters.

The American party had arrived at the university at 3.15 p.m. and took the back lift and stairs up to the Law Library to elude the protesters. It was 3.55 p.m. before they attempted a "break-out". When Ambassador Henning came out of the room he was confronted by Mr Allan Robson and asked to accept a letter of protest from the students. Upon



Ambassador Henning and Vice-chancellor Maidment at the presentation.

the ambassador's refusal, Mr Robson proceeded to read the letter to the assemblage:

"We students and staff of the University of Auckland take this opportunity to protest most vigorously to the United States Government, through its representative Ambassador Henning, against the continued role of the U.S. in Vietnam.

"We believe it is both morally and politically indefensible for the United States to attempt to impose its will on this small country, thereby negating every principle of justice and liberty which the American people have traditionally valued. We cannot conscientiously accept the slaughter of countless Vietnamese nor can we accept American claims of sincerely desiring peace while this appalling killing and destruction continues. Only when the United States withdraws its forces from Vietnam will it ever demonstrate any sincere belief in a peaceful solution to the Vietnamese war, through the self-determination of its people. Because of these firm beliefs we will continue to protest as strongly as possible against the shameful actions of the American Government."

After hearing the letter read the American party moved out of the library and the protesters disbanded.

In an interview with CRACCUM shortly after the demonstration, arts student Robson, sporting a suit showing the marks of the scuffle outside the library, said he and other members of the Socialist Society had organised the protest only four hours earlier after hearing of the proposed presentation on a news broadcast.

"The fact that a number of us were arrested at the American Consulate on Monday, March 17, was not the main reason for the protest though it was influenced by that fact. It was originally planned as an anti-war demonstration.

"It seemed highly suspicious to us that this presentation followed only just over a week from the demonstration in the Consulate. I think they had a damned cheek to come up here at all. They must realise that they cannot treat students as dirt."

Looking back on the scuffle outside the Law Library he said that the fighting began because law students inside the library considered that the protesters had no right to hold a demonstration there. "However, the fact that there were many law students among the protesters made their objections invalid."

Commenting on the protest, Vice-chancellor K. J. Maidment said in his opinion it was an act of "gross bad manners".

"They set out to embarrass both the Ambassador and his hosts while he was making a gift to the university," he said.

Mr Maidment said he thought action of this kind would do more bad to the protesters cause than good. He said the students' action seemed particularly senseless when the Americans were in the process of holding peace talks.

A statement on the protest issued by the president of the Law Society Mr A. Satyanand said that it was "a demonstration by student activists embarked on a frolic of their own and in no way connected with the Law School".

Mr Satyanand pointed out that the books were presented to the university as a whole and not just to the Law School.

• A fact that would seem to discount the idea that the presentation was a counter move to the American Consulate "sit-in" is that the bookcases to hold the collection — complete with American emblem — were delivered some weeks before the Consulate demonstration.

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Protesters and law students mill around waiting for Mr Henning to emerge from the library.

The following people have been elected to the 1969 SRC:

ARTS 11.4% poll

Northey, R. J.	246
Kirk, Mary	204
Prebble, E. J.	194
Richards, T.	176
Potter, Alison	160
Chan, S.	151
Coster, J.	135
Smith, Jennifer	120
Daly-Peoples, J.	119
Gilmer, Ellis	117

SCIENCE 11% poll

O'Sullivan, P.	
Lack, B.	

Barton, J.
McCormick, R.
Absolum, M.
Anderson, R.

Since an insufficient number of nominations was received, no election was necessary.

LAW

Wilson, M.	132
Patterson, R.	129
Witten-Hannah, A.	114
Spring, W.	92

COMMERCE

Turner, P. B.	
Peng, T. K.	
Camp, G. C.	
Wood, P. W.	

Fargherson, C. A.

Since an insufficient number of nominations was received, no election was necessary.

ENGINEERS

Carter	261
Mules	198
Tattle	248
Sakey	171

HOSTELS

Phillips, D.	73
Lamb, C.	73

OVERSEAS REP

Singh, A.

This was the only nomination received.

.SRC results

EDITORIAL

Oakland University?

Mr Kinsella's recent admission that the Oakley site will be used for "student overflow" is at least a recognition that Princes Street will not be able to contain for ever the growth in student numbers in the Auckland area. But his choice of Oakley as a possible site for "overflow" — and the implications of that strange euphemism — are plainly incredible.

The Minister has implied that the site will also be used for a technical institute. The process by which the Minister — or the Department, or both — decided to acquire the land raises important questions concerning consultation with interested parties — that is, not just the University Council (which is not really "interested" in any meaningful sense) and the Senate, but lecturers and students as well.

It seems as though the land came available from the Department of Health, and the Education Department just happened to leap first, without, apparently, taking a considered look at what it was buying.

If the site is to be used for "overflow", which subjects will be taught there? Will tutors and lecturers have to commute to Oakley, or will there evolve some casual arrangement whereby some departments will reside completely at the new site?

Precisely what study facilities will be made available to the Oakley students? Princes Street's plush new library and laboratories cannot really be dissected in the same way that departments and teaching time can.

More importantly, which students will be singled out to go to Oakley? Will they be first-year students of particular departments, or complete faculties from Stage one to Masters level? The site is nowhere near any of the vital centres of population growth in Auckland. It may have been better from the Government's point of view, and ultimately less costly, to make bursaries available for a proportion of Auckland students to undertake degree studies at Waikato. Whereas Auckland University is growing at a dangerously high rate, Waikato is not growing fast enough — at least in terms of student numbers.

The concept of a modern university is better expressed in Clark Kerr's phrase, "multiversity": a place where students from different backgrounds come to study in different disciplines. The mixing of arts, medical, science, fine arts, and engineering students in a single complex provides the cultural life-blood of a university community. The horizontal or vertical division of the university that the Oakley site implies must lead in the long run to a decline in teaching standards.

The Minister's proposal is an inadequate stop-gap at a time when considered planning is needed.

The SRC

Now that the SRC elections have been and gone, the much more weighty business of making the Council work will soon begin. Much will depend on the type of Chairman elected at the first meeting.

The Council has been conceived as a sounding board for student opinion; but it should work out as something more than that. Matters of policy which until now the executive has decided — such as student attitudes to sporting contacts with South Africa, as well as our relations with NZUSA — should be matters for the SRC.

Eventually, it is envisaged that the SRC will replace the Association's Annual and Special General Meetings, which in the past have tended to be lain low by that old but durable ogre, student apathy.

The Chairman of the SRC will have to be a person well versed in student affairs, but nonetheless above student politics. He will have to be prepared to take on the executive if and when necessary.

The powers of the SRC are at the moment loosely defined in the constitution; ultimately, it will have only as much teeth as it allows itself and its chairman to grow.

— Mac Price.

LETTERS

Vietnam Debate

Sir, — The unnecessarily biased report of the VPS-sponsored debate between Messrs Highet and Finlay served only to illustrate the prejudices of your Politics Editor, Chris Smithyman. In the process, the report missed the main points that Mr Highet made:

- The present Saigon Government is a much more broadly-based Government than any since the Geneva agreements.
- The dark threat of sabotage by the NLF nevertheless hangs over Saigon Government leaders.
- The Paris peace talks offer new hope for the settlement of the conflict, but only while all parties concerned are genuinely prepared to see it settled. Recent military advances by the North Vietnamese and the NLF cause one to doubt the good faith of the communist leaders in Paris.

The essence of a good reporter, in my opinion, is his ability to make inferences and assess the importance of political statements. Surely the vital point that emerged from the debate was Dr Finlay's inexplicable equivocation as to whether a Labour Government would withdraw New Zealand troops. The fact that he refused categorically to say what the Labour Party's true position is surely indicates a cynical disregard of principle on an issue in which principle has been the guiding factor. The National Government, at least, has shown where it stands.

Craig Horrocks,
President,
Auckland University
National Club.

Chris Smithyman replies:

I consider the role of student journalism to be that of interpretation, rather than of factual narration. It is the right of anybody to disagree with my views.

My report of the debate, and my comments on it, rested on an analysis of the speakers' attitudes to the Vietnam issue. Because of limitations of space I chose those points I considered most relevant.

Israel and Arabs

Sir, — I read with interest the article on the state of Israel

today (issue 2). Maxime Rodinson in his Penguin "Israel and the Arabs" seems to me to present immediate and historical issues between these peoples, and between Israel and the peripheral Arab states, in a balanced manner.

I wish only to quote one sentence as follows — "... that the future will see the dubious descendants of the ancient Hebrews delivered from those of their dreams which can only be realised at the expense of their Palestinian cousins."

John Leverton.

Revolting students

Sir, — For lots of people the expression "student protest" conjures up a picture of dishevelled, hairy youths flaunting grotesque banners through Queen Street. This bizarre spectacle, illogical though it may seem, is intended (or so I have been told) to enlist the sympathy of a public that, in general, dislike unkemptness and grotesqueness, and that is appalled at having to pay taxes for the maintenance of these things.

As a University student I find it humiliating to be associated with such protests. I am not averse to all protest — in fact I consider it to be a healthy social sign. What I object to is the type of protest that seems to be prevalent at the moment, and I object because it is senseless in that it has little likelihood of gaining public support.

To remedy this situation, I venture to suggest that the following measures be taken:

- Demonstrations in public should be carried out in an orderly fashion by respectably attired people. Right or wrong, like it or not, I have no doubt that public opinion is swayed by such considerations.
- Protest should suggest remedies for the evils that they oppose. Nihilism is unreasonable.
- Protests should be realistic and take into account all of the factors involved, practical as well as moral.
- Fewer protests would probably have more effect.

With a view to making protest more effective, I think it advisable that discussion should precede any action, preferably for the purpose of drawing up petitions (which could then be signed under supervision in the Student Union quad). I consider it a good idea to have outlets for the most widely-supported protests through

such channels as radio and, if it could be arranged, Parliament. The latter might be achieved by means of a written statement to be read in that venerable establishment and drawn up by some responsible University body.

Effective and responsible protest is something that is worthwhile fighting for: it is not a thing to be treated lightly or abused. Make people realise that criticism (constructive, not destructive) from this University has a solid foundation. Put some effort into it and make it a force to be reckoned with.

Keith Berry.

Sir, — I am very pleased that the innate common sense of University students has rejected the specious propaganda about student power and that there have been no press reports of disorderly behaviour by students in New Zealand.

Students will attain to power and responsibility and honour in their chosen professions, by hard work. A mob of students can only injure the image of the universities, and increase public concern about the alleged waste of the public taxes. The irresponsibility of a naked man running through the crowds at the ceremony inaugurating the new academic year, at Melbourne and Sydney, would justify the Victorian and N.S.W. governments in cutting University revenue by one-third. This would almost certainly exclude the irresponsibles.

Sir, a friend has suggested that you and I can take some credit for the common sense reactions by students to senseless propaganda, in that I wrote, and you published, my

letter on "student power" make no claim for myself. I also think that you are to be commended for your responsible use of material to further the welfare of the student and to uphold the image of the University.

— H. L. Fenderson
(Please turn to page 6 — E)

Puru's Orientation

Sir, — While the photograph published in the last Craccum on Orientation 69 merits artistic praise they give little indication of the wide range of activities that happened. Orientation 69 was virtually a visual and one would imagine that here was a photographic paradise. Students had every opportunity to see activities organised by the active clubs.

With regard to your "peeve" I feel that many factors are involved in the formation of an orientation committee and societies council. Some of the key portfolio holders had signed at a time when they should have been planning orientation. Much of the preparation must be carried over the vacation period, when it is impossible to find a reliable group of students. Orientation Controllers of the past have tended to end up organising orientation individually for themselves. The Orientation Controller has also to prepare students for enrolment. Under the circumstances Student Liaison coped with the situation extremely well.

Finally may I take this opportunity of thanking all those who participated over Orientation 69.

Student Liaison Officer
W. W. Puru

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- All reporting staff are expected to attend a Craccum meeting at 6 p.m., Thursday, 3 April.
- 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

Kulaks

Sir, — Allow me please to state my case:
Perhaps for ignorance sake, or lack
Of philosophical insight, I've not the
knack

To see how the label of
'Kulaks' fits the "contented" mob.
For 'kulaks' is a Russian word,
Which formerly represented the herd
Of rich peasants.
But which later came to mean,
As from history it can be seen,
Any discontented peasant who
Opposed collectivisation.
Since that historic event
From 1917 to the present
The word has not its meaning
changed

To embrace the extreme
Of what it in 1917 did mean.
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Be supposed
To fit a collected whole?

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Orientation congress proves success

Orientation congress was the finale of a varied and comprehensive orientation programme this year. The aim of the congress was to provide an opportunity for students to get to know each other and discuss in depth the problems facing University students. In pleasant surroundings at Redwood Park, Swanson, the congress provided an atmosphere closer to the ideal than campus and its formalities.

Professor Chapman opened the discussion and warned students of the dangers of students selecting their own lecturers. He compared and contrasted the university systems in New Zealand and the United States. In his view the system here was far more efficient than most American university systems. He drew attention to the problems and dangers of increasing student numbers in universities.

Some students participating in the discussion raised criticisms about the proposed extension of Auckland University at Point Chev. An interesting sideline was brought in when sex on campus was discussed. Mike Law — Man Vice-President, assured those present that the Students' Association was taking constructive steps for sex education on campus.

Questions and comments on the examination system played a large part in all discussions and speeches at Congress. Assessment of a year's work instead of the final examinations, oral examination and viva voces, were alternatives suggested against the present system.

Due to the delay in the arrival of Paul Oestreicher in Auckland his speech was cancelled. The second panel discussion held in its place was based on "the university students and the public". "Let the public image be damned" said a participant who con-

demned the Muldoonian image of the student.

Justifying student demonstrations at the American Embassy on the Vietnam issue, Mike Law stressed the need for freedom of thought in the University. Throughout the discussion it appeared that most participants considered University to be an island separate from the sea of society.

In addition to the panel discussions and formal speeches the congress had splinter groups discussions on various topics. To add colour to the weekend the Jazz Club provided music at the social on Saturday.

The Congress provided an opportunity for us to understand the university and its role in society. The informal atmosphere and the spirit of understanding prevalent at Congress was refreshingly different from the drab existence on campus. Those of us who attended the Congress hope that this will become an annual feature with more student participation.

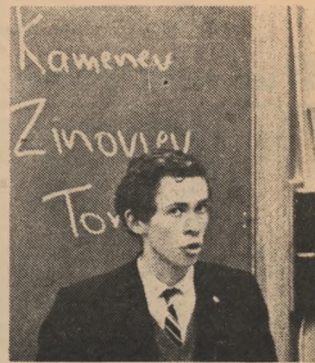
—Sadha Ranasinghe.

Quiet coup in club

A new Vice-President and four new committee members were elected at the Annual General Meeting of the University Club recently.

The new Vice-President is Ross McCormick, a former President of the Students' Association. He deposed Mr Edgar Bell, who had stood for re-election. The President, Mr John Streven, and the Ladies' Vice-President, Miss Kathleen Allison, were elected unopposed.

The new committee members are Messrs Sims, Barton, Moran, and Dr Michael Bassett. Mr K. Piper, another former Students' Association President and currently chairman of the Graduates' Asso-

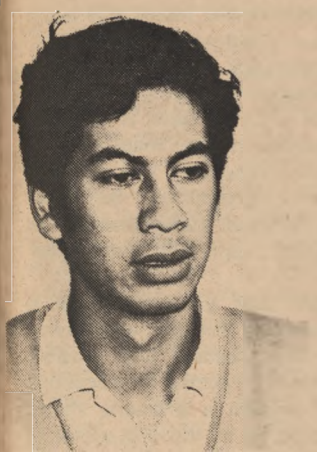


ciation, and Mr Moorehead were defeated for re-election to the committee.

It is believed that the new members of the Club committee will attempt to give the Club a more social orientation. The new committee is notable for its members' relatively recent association with the university. Several members are still undertaking post-graduate study.

Bill Puru — Student Liaison Officer, spoke on the Students' Association and its contribution to life on campus. He outlined the work done by the Association. The Student Representative Council attracted many queries.

The theme of Professor Dunmore's talk was how to achieve practical success at university. Budgeting of time and balanced planning were the keys



BILL PURU

"Apartheid washes whiter" said the sign, ironically, but after 21 years, the dirt of Vorster's corrupt policy still shows through.

On Friday, 23 March, 2000 demonstrators marched from varsity to the Civic Administration Building in opposition to the proposed All Black rugby tour of South Africa, and to show they did not want New Zealand's reputation for good race relations dirtied by association with apartheid.

The marchers left the Student Union building, walked down Wellesley Street and up Queen Street to the Civic Administration building where a letter of protest was presented to the Mayor, Mr D. M. Robinson.

Mr Robinson promised to pass the letter on to the New Zealand Rugby Football Union.

2000 students appose apartheid

The letter said:

"Last year the United Nations General Assembly voted 98 to 1 to break sporting contacts with South Africa. The dissenting voice was that of Portugal. In light of this it is natural that South Africa should place the greatest store upon sporting contacts and especially those with a country such as ours with such a reputation for multi-racial harmony.

Yet, in order to avoid the 'indignity of apartheid legislation, the South African Government will have to accord the greater indignity of conferring the status of 'honorary white' upon any Maori player or supporter. The clear expression of racial superiority in this concession is an affront to New Zealand in general and the Maori community in particular. Apartheid will be reinforced by this tour and New Zealand's reputation for racial tolerance and harmony endangered. Coloured people within and without South Africa will be as hurt by this tour as they were at Sharpeville nine years ago today."

This letter and a similar one sent to the Amateur Athletic Association was signed by ten affiliated University clubs.

A fiery speech by a member of the Maori Club in true marae oratory was impressive but lost something in the translation, possibly due to the traffic noise.

Mr W. B. Rudman, president of the Students' Association, but speaking as an individual, said New Zealand has long been opposed to racial discrimination. He said "The Governor-General, Sir Arthur Porritt, has challenged youth to help the community. I counter Sir Arthur's challenge with a challenge to him and his generation: If you want us to be part of your community then stand up and be counted. Take a stand either for racial discrimination or against it. I can see no reason why I or any young person should respect your generation or help your community if you are not interested enough in stating what you feel your community stands for."

Friday 23 was the anniversary of the South African Sharpeville massacre and protests similar to Auckland's took place in Hamilton and Wellington.

In Hamilton a group of about 30 marched up the main street to the Municipal Buildings and presented three letters of protest to the Mayor, Mr M. J. Minogue.

In Wellington a group of students held a vigil outside the South African consulate. The Consul General, Mr P. H. Philip refused to accept their letter of protest.



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Students Take Initiative

SELF - TAX PLAN FOR OVERSEAS AID

NZSPA and Craccum Reporter

Students and staff at New Zealand universities will be asked to give one per cent of their personal income for overseas development aid in late July. The request will come from "1% A.I.D." (Action for International Development), an organisation set up recently by a meeting of about 30 students from the four main universities.

The Auckland University Students' Association voted support to 1% A.I.D. at the AGM last week.

They now hope that such an action will persuade the government to increase its aid for overseas development to one per cent of

the gross national income by 1973.

"We want to show the government that there are many people who are willing to give this percentage of their income and who feel that the government can and should do more," one delegate said.

"It amounts to a rather sophisticated protest.

"We have set up committees

in the four main universities, and we hope to gain the support of all the student associations as well as NZUSA so that we can have a broad organisational base to work on."

"We are beginning in the universities because we want to see how much response we can muster, and if the scheme proves successful, since it is election year, we would like

to take it to the public as soon as possible.

"We have drawn up a petition in conjunction with the National Council of Youth and have established liaison with most bodies concerned with overseas aid."

It is thought that the money collected from universities will most probably go towards providing scholarships for Samoans who wish to attend the University of South Pacific, although a number of other schemes are still being considered.

Two spokesmen for the movement at Auckland University, Messrs I. Whitehead and C. Sissons, told Craccum that they aim to help people "put their pockets where their mouths are".

"Starvation is responsible for some 40 million deaths each year. The rich are getting richer at the expense of the poor, who are demonstrably getting poorer."

"How can there be peace in a world where half the people lack food while all know that there are the means to feed

them all adequately? Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere," they said.

The idea of giving one per cent originated in the Netherlands in 1967 when, following a tax reduction, hundreds of people took back the money to the Dutch Minister of Finance simply by dropping an envelope in his post box.

The collection amongst Auckland students will take place in June, to coincide with the second term bursary payment.

"This concrete fact of students giving one per cent of their income will be used to influence public opinion," said the spokesmen. — NZSPA.

You could be Industrialized

There is nothing inherent in the university system which inhibits university staff from orienting a degree towards industry, perhaps as an option at the middle stages of the degree.

This is a conclusion of the manufacturing committee of the national development conference, whose report was issued recently.

The committee declined to make any recommendation on this but observed that "an orientation of degree courses towards industry is more likely to occur if there is an interchange of staff between the university and the manufacturing industry overseas. So long as universities draw their teaching staff only from their own or other universities," the report said, "there is less likely to be sufficient recognition by the universities of the needs of industry, especially manufacturing industry."

The committee also concluded that the technologist is frequently best trained for industry through engineering faculties. "As these stand in New Zealand their courses equip the graduate either for industry, teaching or research." The committee felt, however, that such a graduate should still have, either during his degree or at the post-graduate level, tuition in economics, management and statistics.

The committee also recognised that "the university cannot be exclusively oriented towards industry but must have regard to its function of producing teachers, developing skills in research, and pursuing inquiry for the sake of inquiry." — NZSPA.

Cameras run the Campus

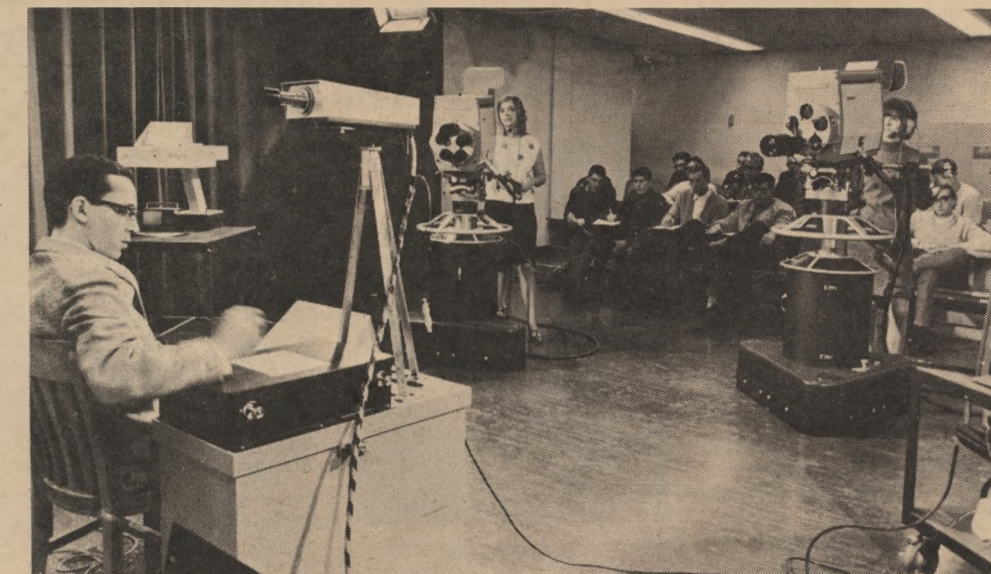
In the Autumn of 1965 the University of Manitoba, at Winnipeg, converted a lecture room for television and installed two television cameras to serve an Eidophor large screen projector.

Today the University of Manitoba has one of the largest educational closed circuit television installations on the North American continent.

The system enables any programme to be channelled into six receiving centres, which are the lecture theatres and laboratories of the University, or through an individual distribution centre.

The equipment consists of eight studio cameras, a vidicon telecine camera, seven large screen mammoth projectors; one Eidophor projector, and a professional film projector. These production units are backed up by a team of technicians and monitoring equipment.

The University can present live lectures by its professors and lecturers, or it can tape them in advance. All lectures are video taped for repetition to other classes. There are two fully equipped studios for



the production of lectures and professional production techniques are employed throughout.

Provision is made so that students can obtain a view of a lecturer and a view of (say) a microscope slide from another part of the laboratory on a side-by-side split screen. Document viewers and microscope cameras can deliver demonstrations, which normally could only be seen by a few students at a time, by projecting images on the nine by

twelve foot lecture theatre screens to enable more than a thousand students to hear the lecture and see the most minute and difficult exhibits.

The installation is about to be extended by new projectors and new switching centres, bringing the closed circuit television lecture rooms and theatres to a total of eleven.

The University's educational T.V. system is so effective that the two national T.V. networks have asked it to produce tapes for telecasting across Canada.

RHODESIA DEBATE WILL GO AHEAD

The Model United Nations debate on Rhodesia, which was cancelled because of poor student response in 1968, will now be held in Wellington on May 24-25. The objects of the debate are to provide discussion, and to shed light on the situation regarding Rhodesia; and through this, to create more awareness of the United Nations and the way it functions.

It is expected that the deputy-Prime Minister, Mr J. R. Marshall, will open the debate. Among those who agreed to speak during the preliminary section of the seminar in 1968

were Sir Leslie Monroe, former NZ ambassador to the United Nations; Mr R. M. Robinson, first Secretary, Canadian High Commission; and Mr Samuel S. Green, J.P., President, NZ-Rhodesia Society. It is expected that they will be again available this year, and in addition, three more speakers have been invited.

At least 25 students in the debate are needed to give adequate representation. Applications to participate in the debate should be with NZUSA not later than May 2. A travel subsidy will be payable to students from outside the Wellington area. — NZSPA.

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Auckland students recently were arrested for demonstrating against the Vietnam War. In this article, Philosophy Honours student David Lorking looks at the Paris peace talks.

VIETNAM

HOW CAN IT END?

The Paris peace talks have produced no surprises. In fact, the limited choices open allow fairly safe prediction of their general outcome. My conclusions, if true, make the involvement of the United States and its slighter allies look extremely odd, but are unlikely to give any other emotional satisfaction to enthusiasts for either side.

Behind the drawn-out wrangling over procedural details was communist reluctance to give public recognition to the Saigon Government, which was even more reluctant to join negotiations with the Viet Cong as an independent party.

Being recognised as a legitimate government is an important part of being a government and acceptance as a legitimate political opposition is part of being an alternative government. The consequent refusal of each side in the talks to recognise part of the opposing side indicates that any real bargaining and mutual concession will be arranged in secret and then endorsed publicly — a face-saving arrangement natural to diplomacy.

In the meantime, the Viet Cong say the talks cannot progress until the U.S. has withdrawn and the Saigon Government has been overthrown. A military settlement could then be discussed, presumably with a more or less defenceless government favourable to the V.C., South Vietnam and the U.S. insist on military agreement with North Vietnamese withdrawal and cessation of V.C. activity, before any political bargaining.

Each side is stating claims which the other cannot accept. Similarly, the negotiations were originally proposed in impossible terms which allowed propaganda about the reluctance of the other side. But neither could face the cost of continuing or expanding the war any further, so conditions were relaxed until the antagonists could at least sit down together. It is interesting to note that the U.S. has, in this, adopted several of the proposals for which Eugene McCarthy was abused a year ago.

Both sides doubtless hope to "win at the conference table what they have not been able to win on the battlefield", but there is no reason to think that either will succeed. None of the four delegations will be easily tricked or lose determination, and none will want to give up major advantages it has fought for. But there is bound to be a lot of hard bargaining for minor advantages.

We must expect the present situation to be more or less preserved, possibly formalised. The V.C. will fight until they are given political standing reflecting their actual power; the Saigon Government will be reluctant to stop fighting until its own survival seems assured. If some sort of peace is estab-

lished there will be a bitter struggle for popular support, and neither side will be scrupulous in its methods. Renewed fighting will be almost inevitable.

Since this prospect must seem unsatisfactory to everyone concerned, why should it be accepted? Briefly, because military force cannot obtain a more satisfactory solution at acceptable cost. With available methods too costly, compromises are being accepted. When discussions fail, governments will use force over an important issue; if a war becomes stalemated, they might as well start talking again; if



Ho Chi Minh . . . difficult to defeat.

the talks seem unproductive, one side or the other is likely to resume fighting. The negotiations do not indicate moral enlightenment or a triumph of reasonableness.

Military Background

The Viet Cong have proved strikingly difficult to defeat. These are allied to about 40,000 North Vietnamese soldiers who have infiltrated the South, and another 100,000 or so pressing on South Vietnam's borders. The totals give more than a million soldiers on one side, plus massive military equipment, plus a civil defence corps, against about a quarter of a million on the other, together with their part-time assistants.

Some 14 million civilians, caught in the conflict, are in danger from both sides. Officially, we are told that those of them outside Saigon's protection are subject to indiscriminate killing and torture by the V.C.

The Peasants

If the peasants are all subject to V.C. terrorism, why haven't they been supplied with weapons to defend themselves? This seems not just a military opportunity, but a positive duty: most of us would rather die firing a rifle than tied up with a knife being pushed into us. The main argument against such distribution of weapons used to be that numbers of them would fall into the hands of the V.C. But they are now well supplied with Russian and Chinese weapons, which do not even fire U.S. ammunition.

Saigon apparently fears that any weapons distributed might be used against its own authority, instead of against the V.C. This seems quite likely, given reports of governmental and official corruption, political victimisation, looting and brutality by government troops, the hideous effects of the weapons which have sometimes been turned on civilians, and the natural suspicion of an Asian government maintained by European troops.

Guerrilla Warfare

One explanation for Saigon's difficulties lies in the nature of guerrilla warfare. A government must defend its people, cities, outposts, and roads, against men who are not tied to defensive positions, but can attack when conditions favour them and then — if they survive — disappear into the jungles, or disperse to villages where they may live undetected among the ordinary peasants.

We should also remember the situation in North Vietnam. There, a communist government has to protect its people and possessions; but Southern infiltrators have failed to cause serious trouble. Like it or not, we must accept that the Hanoi Government has obtained the loyalty of most of its subjects, while Saigon Governments have failed.

If it is a simple military fact that one guerrilla can tie up 10 government troops, why can't South Vietnamese infiltrators engage vast numbers of soldiers in the North, thereby taking pressure off South Vietnam? Why not a liberation movement in the North? Given our official beliefs about communist governments, it should be a vast and immediate success.

U.S. Involvement

A succession of anti-communist governments, failing to obtain support, have, then,

appealed to the United States for military help — which has failed to resolve the situation. With a huge investment in prestige, lives, and money, there must have been a strong temptation for the U.S. to entirely take over South Vietnam, supporting politicians who would be not merely friendly, but entirely subservient. Clearly, this has not been done. Unless the U.S. intended to stay indefinitely, there was bound to be a divergence of interest from any Vietnamese government, and this has become acute at the possibility of U.S. withdrawal.

But, quite apart from the likely condemnation of other countries, there is no good reason to believe that any of the U.S. governments involved in Vietnam have been attracted by such crudely imperialist adventures.

Over the fight in the South has hung the threat of increased military intervention from the North, particularly after U.S. bombing provoked the North but failed to stop troop movements. Any likely build-up of U.S. troops in the South would probably have been matched by the North. The threat could not be met by direct invasion of the North — not only because of the cost, which the U.S. could have accepted so long as victory seemed likely, but also because of largely hostile world opinion, the threat of Chinese or Rus-



Holyoake . . . imagination needed.

sian intervention, and the simple risk that any reasonably-sized operation might have been defeated.

So the United States had exhausted its capacity for conventional action on a peace-time basis. Mounting costs in money, lives, international criticism, and political and financial pressure at home, were becoming too great.

Nixon's Task

In bringing about the desired scaling down of U.S. involve-



Nixon, Dirksen, Lourd . . . new opportunity?

ment, President Nixon has the important advantage of not being committed to past policy — though he carefully refrained from undercutting President



Johnson . . . the man responsible.

Johnson in his last months of office.

Nixon also has the example of President Eisenhower, who is still widely worshipped, and won popularity largely by undertaking to end the Korean War and bring U.S. troops back home. The peace eventually arranged in Korea, at vast expense, left the situation as it had been; but Eisenhower could pass off this non-victory by blaming the previous Democrat administration for the war. Nixon must hope that he can similarly avoid domestic criticism. The U.S. rejected Goldwater in 1964 when he wanted to mount an all-out military effort in Vietnam. The moderate Johnson, pointing out the folly of committing U.S. troops to Asia, won a crushing majority; but within the year Goldwater was endorsing his actions.

Withdrawal?

None of this indicates that such a powerful nation as the U.S. is likely to withdraw hastily from Vietnam. If the South Vietnamese take over enough of the fighting, a reduced U.S. presence might be maintained indefinitely. It is barely possible that the South Vietnamese faced with possible take-over by the North, may rally to an anti-communist government, destroy the V.C., and retrospectively justify the aims at least of the U.S. intervention.

If such an outcome does seem possible to the Saigon Government, which is reluctant to negotiate with the V.C. at all, it may choose to walk

out of the Paris talks rather than make any concessions. But this would risk the U.S., V.C. and Hanoi making their own arrangements, which might make it impossible for the present Government to retain any power.

It seems almost inevitable that negotiation or military exhaustion will result in a Saigon Government still friendly to the U.S., but allowing the V.C. some political rights. But the V.C. and the Saigon military establishment are so bitterly opposed as to make even pretended co-operation unlikely; and the position is made worse because the Saigon Government has, in maintaining its own position, suppressed rival politicians (e.g. Thich Tri Quang and Truong Dinh Dzu) who could possibly have acted as intermediaries.

The stability of any such settlement must therefore be doubtful, but it would enable both sides to rest from the war, and even to claim victories. Each side, sitting tight on what it now holds, would build up to attack the other at a suitable time. The question must be whether the Saigon Government would be able to incorporate or destroy the V.C. without more widespread fighting, or whether the V.C. would overthrow the Saigon Government — as nearly happened in 1964.

In any case, since the governments of both North and South aim at the reunification of Vietnam, war would probably result from their conflict even if the V.C. could be settled peacefully in the South.

However, no U.S. president is likely to risk committing more armies to the Asian mainland for a long time to come — a point presumably clear to the New Zealand and Australian military planners who have just undertaken commitments in Malaya.

Still, if the Chinese are planning to move south, one immediate gain from ending the war will be an end to the military exhausting of both Vietnam and the United States — which is presumably just what the Chinese want; and it is at present costing them practically nothing. So long as North Vietnam remains independent of China, it should be to our advantage to see North Vietnam strengthened. Some of our politicians might even have enough imagination to try to exploit her diplomatic differences with China.

ARTS PAGES

H. Hingley

O it was a sickly day
for the green turnips to act so
and so

I squashed them
with my bare feet I did it

and not being content with that
I stomped them flat
into the black
mud

but still

I could not stop their screaming
forth
screaming
... screaming ...
so I buried them
Yeah, I showed them

Except at nights
you know the sort I mean
when the moon is frozen silver
and the snails are out
you could hear them faintly
tinkling their dirge

I went mad after a while of course
... lost control ...
shat myself all day long ...

So I took an oath
of blood and kindness —
never to persecute hoodwink cheat mistreat
slander bully murder or eat
a green turnip again

but it was too late ...
they're coming to get me now
I can hear them coming closer
and closer
and getting louder
and louder
their green eyes aflame with lust
their green voices tinkling in the wind

P.C.B.

Premonition

Full blossomed portrait
in a special sheen
Close thought and laugh
answers my dream
She trembles now and
measures my wit
We've crossed many paths
clung strong and bliss
Her golden hair smiling lips
satisfied mind
whispered eclipse.

P. C. Cleave

Stone on air
flare her slight womb
as I shake and fall
thread silk in the night
for I move lose edges.
Our flesh is but the need
the eye of a high needle
spread in grey cloud
in the sky at dusk.

Dark columns and blue shade
— parts of a falling prayer
for aluminium
in the windowpanes.
Sliding walls of morning dew
have no tinctures
in apostasy.

BELIEVE me, babe,
Our colours are gone
they belong in stasis.
GRACE is beauty,
Art it's braces —
Failing ME
Usurping ME —
Catharsis wasted — THE
Kimono of my senses.

Beyond a white camelia
dark sable flows away.
Haze pervades a stern debate
and symbol parts from form.
Hung on celibate thought
my mind aches; compresses.
Should I leave this exacting form
to dream, silent, detached from all,
of soft carriage in the mastodon's womb?

I might steal the wet grass
bend cloud and early morning
in the sun; by the lemon tree
I could phase the bird's peck
and its shrill against the trees.
As I wake, turn the first dry smoke
along my bedroom wall.

Copy for the Arts Pages in Issue V
closes April 16.

growing softly warm and silent
deep
deep
deep in the loins

we find the flame
that flickers slowly to our fingertips

between the bone
the flesh grows soft
the sphinctre's sharp delight
sets fire to love
beneath a precious moon

time swirls we clutch each grain of sand
fall

through
space
holding
tight

to the rough
edges
of ecstasie

here has its always hold
for that split second
we tear through the veils of everything
and squeeze to death almost the whole of love

you used to respect your ---- once
he said and often looked at her with that most
knowing of looks
as he touched the minute

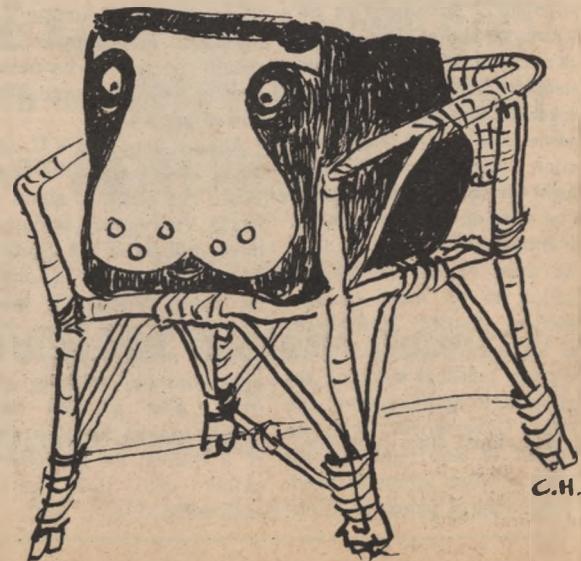
she flexed her dark curls
and whispered tightly
you cannot see the empty spaces

you gaze down a long street
straight with a cold grey sky
an idle wind
toys with newspapers
dust swirls
the road you walk on
repeats its endless graven image
and the wind cries in the empty space

do you think you could ever return from that?
do you realise what it would mean
to climb that far back
to despair?

salt upon rock
her tears fell into her hollowing self
as she caved in desperate joy

purple hippopotamus
you are a far cry
from your congo fathers
when you look at me with
those insane cornflower eyes
river horse
does your bright orange snout
flare fire in angry memory?
legless on a cane chair
do you think of
the savage matings
the wallowing in deep mud
the soft gliding in cool waters?



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FILMS

Jack McGowan as Musketeer Juniper.

How I won the war cuts to the bone

Scene: A cricket pitch. A team in white ducks.

Lieutenant Ernest Goodbody (Michael Crawford): "War is without a doubt the noblest of games." (To the camera.)

Gripweed, Goodbody's batsman (John Lennon): "Please sir, can I rub rub your ball sir, it gives me Such pleasure." (Takes cricket ball from Goodbody.)

This is part of one of the fragmented opening scenes of Richard Lester's "How I Won the War" which is also typical of the mixture of satire, wit and absurdity in the film. A remarkably clever bit of work, it covers the recruitment of

raw English working-class cannon fodder through their training to a jaunt in North Africa, on to the Rhine for the British advance and, finally, ends in a small horribly middle-class English parlour — post-war. The creation and destruction of

a company of musketeers — through which their commander emerges unscathed — probably would suffice for a plot, but Lester is more ambitious, and the film emerges as a relentlessly ruthless, even vicious, satire.

He satirises war, war films, anti-war films, the British Army, the Royal Family, the civilian population, the enemy, and even the cinema audience. The result is a frightening film, its horror luridly highlighted by black humour, characteristic of John Lennon's two books.

Lester achieves his effects by over-emphasis. Thus the improbability of Goodbody's North African mission of setting up an advance cricket pitch behind enemy lines is an indictment of the whole structure of the British Military. Similarly, the camp staff officers swap bubblegum cards, thirsty sun-blackened soldiers abandon everything in the desert but their enormous cricket-pitch roller, and musketeer Juniper, (superbly played by Jack McGowan) clad in the enorm-

ous chequered flowers of a clown, stands blandly next to a soldier on parade who is reprimanded for having his top button undone, or calmly punches his officer's nose.

As we would expect from Lester (*The Knack, A Hard Day's Night, Help*) the crisp editing and quick action result in a very fast film. Episodic in structure, it is further broken up by rapid juxtaposition of past, present, future, imagery, and even short sequences of documentary and pseudo-documentary which surround the death of a number of musketeers — which also reduces the distinction between reality and satire to a minimum.

In one of the most moving scenes in the film, a young red-headed cockney lad is going berserk with thirst in the desert. Suddenly his comrades angrily motion the camera away, and the film achieves the immediacy of a documentary — we identify and are committed. As is natural, the soldiers want to keep such a humiliating and distressing sight from an audience. Then someone shouts "Let the bastard see". Perhaps it will be good for us, Mr Censor? Suddenly we are in the audience



of a theatre with two familiar Lester-ccmic-cockney women making inane remarks, and the urgency of an actual event is reduced to meaningless motions on a cinema screen in the distance. Significantly, the theatre is almost empty. As a result, the actual audience goes through a rather bewildering series of emotional reactions and is left either laughing or sickened, or both, or not sure which.

Much the same response is evoked by the presence of an ever-increasing number of grisly pink, blue, or orange soldiers. In fact, this is one's response to the whole film. A mixture of pacy action and witty repartee with crushed skulls must be stirred with a cautious spoon, and I'm sure most objections to the film derive from this blending.

Some of Lester's material also seems to be included merely because of its virtuosity or immediate comic appeal, rather than being relevant to the film — for example the very clever but rather pointless scene near the beginning when musketeer Juniper, in camouflage, pays for his beer, and in an instant is mentally transferred from past to present and from Rhine to Eng-

lish pub. However, the same man significantly eventuates as military adviser for the Americans — complete with strait-jacket and bedecked with stolen German medals.

Perhaps Lester intended a confused reaction to this ghastly mixture of humour and horror. Generally speaking, it is a brilliant film, and one would be inclined to think so. But the film does smack strongly of *The Knack*. Flashy trickery is not as appropriate on the battlefield as in the bedroom, and this constitutes the main weakness of the film. It's a bit trendy. "Black" or even "sick" humour has its place in tragedy and satire, and can effectively induce vomiting or, even worse, laughter. I think one feels the worse for laughing at horror, but it does depend on *How* you laugh. Desperate laughter is OK, but Lester seems to get a bit smug, and, what is worse, a bit "terribly clever". We are liable to laugh merely because it is funny. Obviously this detracts from the tragedy of the film, which is already a very precarious tragedy, being of a general rather than a specific or personal nature. Nevertheless, Lester's film cuts to the bone.

— Sam Pillsbury.



Lieutenant Ernest Goodbody's musketeers in the making.

RECORDS

FOLK

The Ingmar Bergmanic of Folk Music

LEONARD COHEN:
The Songs of Leonard Cohen
(CBS).
Record supplied and available
at Beggs-Wisemans.

Leonard Cohen already has a wide following in North America as one of Canada's foremost modern writers, and has to date published four books of poetry: "Let us Compare Mythologies" (1956), "The Spice-Box of Earth" (1961), "Flowers for Hitler" (1964), and "Parasites of

Heaven" (1966); and two novels, "The Favourite Game" (1963), and "Beautiful Losers" (1967). Cohen's shift from the printed page to the stereo LP is therefore a significant event and the resulting LP has lived up to all expectations.

In part the success of this record must be attributed to Judy Collins who, as Peter, Paul and Mary had previously done for Bob Dylan, synthesised, sweetened, and popularised the songs, thus preparing

the way for a record by the song-writer himself. Leonard Cohen, like John Wesley Harding Dylan, has taken the simple and originally illiterate folk-music form and imposed over it a complex, literate view of life. His work is not however in the Woody Guthrie tradition that gave Dylan his "folk-roots" but rather in the Continental style of writers such as Georges Brassens and Jacques Brel. The songs are tinged with an almost religious feeling, whether they be gentle statements of love-energy such as, "Hey That's No Way to Say Goodbye" and "Sisters of Mercy" or turbulent explorations of despair, self doubt and even insanity, e.g. "The Stranger Song", "The Master Song".

The record is magnificently produced by John Simon (who also produced "Cheap Thrills", "Big Pink", "Bookends") and his imaginative arrangements blend with Cohen's droll vocal

delivery, to fix and re-fix attention on the lyrics, even to the extent of emphasising specific words. This is a record which explodes many of the pseudo-ethnic concepts of the early folk-revival, e.g. folk singers don't use pop-style female backing voices, and the result is songs that are always interesting, despite the fact that they sometimes slip from music into recitation, e.g. "Teachers".

Cohen's best known song, "Suzanne", is featured on the record, as is "So Long Marianne" which must rank with Joni Mitchell's "Both Sides Now" as one of the most pleasing pop-folk songs.

In a recent interview Cohen stated that he was interested in country-music because the sincerity of this music was comparable to that of Negro blues which white singers have been attempting to capture for so long. Judy Collins' latest LP "Who Knows Where the Time Goes" gives the first example of country style Cohen, "Bird on the Wire" being an innuendo-rich song with, as usual, an almost religious aspect to it.

At 32 years of age Leonard Cohen is undoubtedly the most important of the "new folk-singers". For anyone vaguely interested in folk and progressive pop music, this LP is a must.

— Rene Wilson.

However, considering the immense amount of recorded music about, the further judgment could be made that music such as this is not particularly challenging. The aim is to

reach as many people as possible — by using pop material while retaining the 'arty' name of jazz. It offends no-one, and does nothing new, so is it really necessary?

Warmth — but is it Jazz?

JAZZ

WES MONTGOMERY:
Down Here on the Ground
(Stereo SAML).

If you've heard Day in the Life and The Best of Wes Montgomery, then you'll know what this album is like — very similar. Pop tunes given a fairly individual treatment. If you like these tunes (Say a Little Prayer, Georgia on My Mind, Wind Song, The Fox, etc.), you'll probably like the

record, because they are all treated well.

While Montgomery used octaves a lot, potentially restricting improvisation, his ability to incorporate a lot of emotion and warmth into this style, to make his lines sing, meant that sterile recapitulation of pop material (an insult to the original material no matter how inconsequential) was to a certain extent avoided. I think this record succeeds on its own terms.

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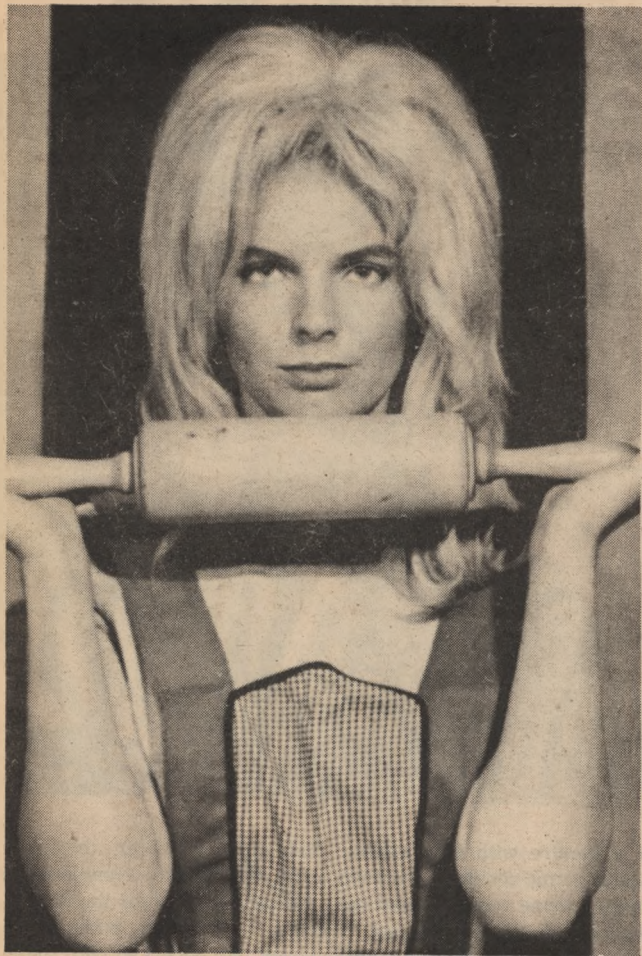
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Entertaining on a budget with chicken

In this article, Rosemary Dempsey presents a menu which would bring credit to any aspiring host or hostess — and give her thoughts on the preparation of a successful dinner party.

Entertaining, be it for a two-some, a dinner party, or a group outing, is an enjoyable part of student life. In the case of a dinner party, one of the most often-asked questions is, "What shall I serve, and how much will it cost me?" An answer can be given in one word — "chicken — little".

Chicken is the ideal dish for entertaining — and, important for the budget minded, it is both economical and adaptable.

When cooked with onions, garlic, tomatoes and peppers and surrounded by rice, it goes a lot further and makes a delicious and colourful dish which would grace any table.

Pencil and Paper

The success of any party depends as much on good organisation — the pencil and paper kind — as the food served. A mere fifteen minutes spent working out the guest list, menu and shopping list two days beforehand, and a "work" list made out for the day, will make all the difference to the evening. The relaxed host or hostess who isn't plagued with too many last minute details can lavish attention on guests, assuring success.

In Advance

A menu which can be either prepared in advance, or left in the oven to cook unattended is ideal for the occasion, and today's menu will give you a guide to the type of food I find most suitable. The main course and dessert are oven-cooked, while the appetiser and salad

ingredients are prepared in advance and "assembled" just before serving.

MENU
Fruit Appetiser
Chicken Provencal
Green Salad
Baked apples with walnuts and raisins
Coffee
(Serves 4)

Fruit Appetiser

Peel a ripe melon and cut into cubes. Arrange in well chilled grapefruit glasses and sprinkle with finely chopped crystallised ginger and a little lemon juice.

OR

marinate pineapple cubes in French dressing to which toasted sesame seeds have been added and serve on a lettuce leaf.

Chicken Provencal

1 3 lb Tegel meat chicken, No. 7
2 onions
2 green and red peppers
1 lb skinned and quartered tomatoes
1 clove garlic, crushed
butter, seasoning
½ pint chicken stock

Joint the chicken and roll in seasoned flour. Fry in butter until golden brown. Remove from pan and keep warm. Add more butter to the pan and fry first the sliced onions and garlic and then the peppers. Arrange in a casserole together with the chicken. Put a tablespoon of flour in the pan and when all the remaining fat is absorbed, add hot chicken

stock (made from the chicken giblets). Stir well and when the stock thickens, pour it over the chicken and vegetables, put the lid on the casserole and place in a moderate oven at 350°F. for about 1½ hours. Add the tomatoes and a little more stock if necessary. Taste for seasoning.

Rice

The rice also can be cooked in the oven. Put 4 oz. rice in a greased casserole, pour over 1 pint of boiling water, add a teaspoon of salt, put on lid and bake in the oven for 30 minutes.

Salad

Tear a lettuce into pieces, serve with a French dressing. Sprinkle with chopped chicken.

Baked Apples with Walnuts and Raisins

Wash and core four apples. Cut a ring around the outside centre of the apples. Cut the tops and put a knob of butter in each apple. Fill with brown sugar, chopped walnuts and raisins, and finally top with a slice of lemon. Replace apple top. Add a tablespoon of water to the pan for the apple to prevent burning. Bake in the oven for 30 minutes.



Be guided, students!

Flattening Guide Now Out

This year for the first time, New Zealand tertiary students living away from home will have the opportunity of purchasing a Guide to Student Flattening.

This 100-page booklet, published by Auckland University Students' Association, will be released next week and distributed nationally.

It has been compiled in Auckland from information supplied by the Otago University School of Home Science, the Real Estate Institute and the Health Department, as well

as from contributions from individual students in both Auckland and Otago.

The booklet offers advice on finding and furnishing a flat, budgeting, and organising housework, along with a guide to the legal aspects of leasing and tenancy. There are special sections on planning meals, on cookery, which aim at presenting practical and nourishing recipes suited to student limited budgets. A chapter on entertainment also offers recipes for home-brewed beer and wines.

Commenting on the booklet, Auckland University Students' Association Publications Officer says, "We have been advising in the past by the University Accommodation Officer and Student Counsellors that many students — especially men — find it difficult to adjust to preliminary aspects of housekeeping, budgeting, and cooking in a student flat."

"We feel that this publication will help to eliminate difficulties of this sort and convince that both student and non-students living away from home can benefit from the advice it offers."

"Auckland bookshops report that demand for the Guide is already high, even in this publication period. We hope that students in other parts of New Zealand will find the publication equally welcome."

The Guide to Student Flattening will be on sale as from next week at 25c per copy.

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Easter Rugby

Auckland University will be host this year to the inaugural tournament for all North Island Universities Rugby fifteens.

This tourney, being held at College Rifles Park over the Easter vacation, promises good rugby, played in the typical university style.

Victoria University, with All Blacks Mick Willment and Gerald Kember, as well as Dave Heather, "Twig" Sayers, and John Kirby, plus Kerry McDonald and Gary Merman, ex-NZU reps, who have returned from overseas, will be stronger than usual and should be favourites to take the title.

Massey, led by Rod de Cleene and Johnny Rumble in the forwards and 1968 French Tests winger Mick O'Callaghan in the backs and having Rob Burgess, the All Black trialist as first five-eighths, should push Victoria closest.

Auckland, without Grahame Thorne, in Fiji for a match over Easter, could be the "black horse" — with forwards of the calibre of Gavin Cormack, Greg Denholm, Gary Hadfield, a gain from Counties, John Sherlock and Dennis Thorn, plus Ian Bode, Paul Cooney, Wyn Peters and Warren Campbell, one of the best wings of 1967, who has returned to the game in the backs, Auckland University could upset.

Waikato University are an unknown quantity, being a young University, but knowing the strength of Waikato rugby over the years, Waikato University should push the other universities close.

The tournament will be staged at the College Rifles Grounds on Easter Saturday and Monday, the first games starting at 1.00 p.m. and the second round at 3.00 p.m. The final will be played between the two unbeaten sides on Monday at 3.00 p.m., with the losers of the first round providing the curtain-raiser.

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Towards the end of last year, George de Bres, one of Auckland's first Studass reps on the University Senate, was asked to write an article for the University Gazette on student representation.

Last week, the Gazette's editors turned the article down as unsuitable. Craccum now publishes it in full.



STUDENT POWER FRUSTRATED

BY AUCKLAND SENATE

The year 1968 has been called in some circles the year of the student awakening. It was certainly not the first year in which students sought more participation in the running of the universities and in the decisions of their governments, but there was a new spirit in the air which made their protests "newsworthy" the world over. And even New Zealand papers printed stories of student violence, protest and unrest with encouraging regularity.

Consequently, even "Antipodean New Zealand" did not escape its share of the student awakening. But in a typically New Zealand fashion, violence has not been necessary for students to get a hearing. Their demands for participation in the running of the university have (for the most part) fallen on sympathetic ears. New structures have been developed which at least allow the possibility of peaceful reorganisation along less authoritarian lines. Such, anyway, is the case in Auckland. In September last year, after discussions with student representatives, the Senate approved the establishment of staff-student committees in every department and made room for elected student representatives on Faculties and on the Senate.

The Year Trial

The scheme is on trial for a year and will come up for review in September, 1969. Indications are, however, that student participation on this new scale is here to stay. The Senate seems neither to wish, nor would the students allow, a reversion to the previous situation.

The first reaction of active students to the scheme was one of excitement and appreciation for the speed with which the Senate had acted. Over the next few months an entirely new group of students were able to give expression to their concerns and thus begin a change in the nature of student participation in the university.

A period of frustration followed. Many staff members seemed only superficially responsive to student concerns, and student members of departmental committees were disappointed at the lack of results from what had appeared to be constructive discussions. Students began to wonder what their new function really involved — were they there to provide a little information to staff on how students felt, were they merely to provide backing for staff squabbles within Departments, or were they meant to participate in the actual planning and running of the Departments. The last of these possibilities seemed at times furthest from the truth.

Things are now again in the melting pot. It seems that the staff have not yet fully appreciated the implications of the demands for student participation. We students feel that we can make a valuable contribution to the running of the university, and that we have a

right to take part in (and not merely be heard on) decisions on matters such as the future development of the university which directly affect us. Many of the staff, at all levels of the policy-making structure, do not share this view. Thus the new structure of staff-student bodies has not yet been fully integrated with the actual administration of the university.

Integration Necessary

This integration will have to take place if students are to remain satisfied with the present scheme for representation. It is based on an ideal vision of what the university should be — a community of equals who may command respect for their work but not demand obedience *ex officio*, a community of equals devoted to learning and to the training of "critically thinking" people. The "university" and the Students' Association seemed to have followed a policy of separate development or academic apartheid. The running of the university has been considered the prerogative and responsibility of the postgraduate elite and their bureaucracy.

Relations with students have been paternalistic in the tradition of Oxford and Cambridge, where students were privileged to sit at the feet of learned men to soak up any wise words they may care to drip. This has been detrimental not only to staff, but also to students. The Students' Association has developed as a body predominantly responsible only for extra-curricular student activity with a mainly social emphasis.

Student politics has too often become a sphere which lay outside the concern of serious students. It is perhaps indicative that only in the past year has an "Education" portfolio appeared on the Students' Executive. Because undergraduate and early graduate students have never had an opportunity to participate fully in the running of the university they have never had a chance to prove themselves. It is a pity that many good students who have passed through the university have never had a real opportunity to contribute to the community of which they form a part in any way other than through academic achievement.

The vision of the university as a community of equals (performing different functions) has wide implications which have only begun to be recognised through the establishment of student representation. It demands changes in the structure

of the Students' Association, as well as of the university.

The Students' Association will, I hope, as a result of the recent changes, become integrated with the university administration. It already has a large and growing administrative staff of its own, and this performs a task not radically different from that of the people under the various Deputy Registrars. There seems no reason why there could not also be a Deputy Registrar for Student Affairs.

It is in the sphere of the students' and the staff's relations to the Administration that the problems arise. The Senate as it is at present seems to be a survival of a previous view of the university when the Heads of Departments and full Professors formed an oligarchy. This oligarchy has, however, been undermined by the introduction of student and non-professorial staff representation. The Senate as now constituted is something of an anachronism. The predominant groupings in the university are no longer Professors on the one hand and students, the new factor, on the other.

When this is fully recognised the staff may reorganise itself, adopting such schemes as rotational Heads of Departments, thus removing the vestiges of authoritarianism which still persist.

There is then a need for both staff and students to be related to the Administration. Both already have existing "democratic" systems of organisation in the Students' Association and the Association of University Teachers, neither of which however is related to the running of the university. It is these groups which may form the basis of a new system of university government.

Both the staff and the students have their own particular concerns which they have a right to discuss on their own, and there should be room for this within the organisational structure of the university. But there are many matters which concern both and which are currently the responsibility of the Senate. These include buildings (whether it be the Student Union or the Library-Arts block), future development, and public relations, and in such matters staff and students should have an equal say and an equal responsibility.

Equal Representation

Thus the Senate should be reconstituted to have an equal number of students and staff,

so that if both the Students' Association and the Association of University Teachers are responsible to the Senate neither can be forced to do things it does not want to do. It seems to me that on the matters referred to above students can make as valuable a contribution as staff.

On the Buildings Committee, for instance, a senior student could be as much use as, *ex officio*, a Professor of English Language or a Professor of Botany. All of them can only do what they consider to be in the best interests of the people they represent and rely for the rest on the technical experience of their advisers.

Staff Threatened?

The staff may feel threatened by this suggested reorganisation of the Senate, but in actual fact it could well be in their best interests. They are at liberty, as much as the students are, to define what they consider to be exclusively their own concerns, and such powers as they would indisputably have a right to would be invested in the Association of University Teachers. This would avoid the situation where students have to walk out of meetings when certain topics are being discussed, and where the staff have no official place any more where they can discuss matters which are rightfully their exclusive concern.

The restructuring I have suggested is based on two premises which will have to be accepted before any change can take place. Neither of them has full acceptance in the university at the moment. The first is that the predominant groupings which should be represented in the university administration are no longer professors and sub-professorial staff but all staff and students. To me, the assumption that a Head of Department should be permanent and that he should have more power than other members of the staff is a relic from an authoritarian past which is no longer useful in a university of the size and maturity of the University of Auckland.

A permanent Head of Department is an anachronism in a democratic university. Experience and knowledge in a small specialised field does not necessarily qualify a man or a woman to administer a Department any more than other members of his staff, and it should not give him a right to take part in the administration of the University. Even if administrative ability is taken into account in his appointment, his specialised academic interests may lead to stagnation within a Department.

The people who make decisions in the University should be those who have been elected to do so and who are there-

fore directly responsible to the people they represent.

Lack of Focus

The second premise is that students are capable of making a valuable contribution to the running of the University. This perhaps finds even less acceptance than the previous premise. If the university is to develop as a democratic community, however, it will have to be accepted and students will have to be represented. Professor Tarling complained in the November issue of the *Gazette* that the student agitation at Auckland, as elsewhere, lacked focus, and that "we should regret that our education has not led them to reflect, consider, investigate and define (a formidable list!!) before they act, that it has produced a sort of anarchism rather than a sort of populism, and that they, too, have an imperfect understanding of the nature of a university and of its role in society".

Although I would dispute the charge of "lack of focus" as far as Auckland students are concerned, I agree with his concessive "they too", for my observation of university administration and my short experience on the Senate convince me that the staff show an equal imperfection. This lack of focus seems to persist throughout most people's lives.

A more common charge against students is their immaturity, youthful idealism and lack of experience. It seems to me, however, that a Senate constituted along the lines suggested above would provide a combination of youthful idealism and more mature experience which has proved fruitful elsewhere. Too much experience can lead to an impotent conservatism which is as dangerous as youthful idealism. The lack of focus regretted by Professor Tarling may be a sign of frustration on the part of students at not being able to participate effectively in anything.

If the scheme of student representation introduced last year by the Senate is to become anything more than a nuisance or a source of frustration to both students and staff, the University Administration will have to be restructured. As things are, we have taken a step in the right direction, but the problem is far from being solved.

If we are to prevent the hostility and the lack of communication which have arisen in some universities overseas, the university will have to adopt a radically new system of university government. Without this we cannot hope to survive as a centre of learning and of training for critical participation in New Zealand society.

DRAMA

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are dead

Tragi-comedy without comedy

Guildenstern: Chance, then.

Player: Or fate.

Guildenstern: Yours or ours?

Player: It could hardly be one without the other.

So everything is inescapable and every move we make is another step in a dance leading towards the grave. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are caught in someone else's tragedy, unable to understand that it may also be theirs, or even that it is a tragedy. Their littleness, their inability to act but only to question carry them uncomprehending towards the one significant act of their lives. As the realisation of death breaks on them they can only ask

"Who are we that so much should converge on our little deaths?"

cannot even remember if they are guilty. No matter, in their smallness and lack of direction they are mirrors for all of us, like Beckett's tramps, wandering in a wasteland, waiting for someone they have never seen and who perhaps may never come. All Beckett's work is a repetition of this theme, mirrored in many different images but always with the same pathetic grotesques whose only joy lies in half-remembered images of their past. It is a fault of "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" that this theme is stated too explicitly; Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are in pursuit of Meaning, not an image of something which has as many dimensions and possibilities as there are people to interpret it. Sometimes it makes the play too clever, but then word games are an important part of it and Guildenstern, at least, is an intellectual. It is a fine play and when the games stop there are terrifying glimpses of emptiness and confusion.

And this is just where Roy Hoper's production misfires. He has seen the play as a funny play (which it is) and decided it should be played as a funny play (which it should not be). The laughter in "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern" comes out of the situation and it is made meaningful by the realisation that we are laughing at ourselves. This is the essence of

tragi-comedy. To invite an audience to laugh at actors is to immediately put them in a superior position, to create a barrier between play and audience where the theatre becomes a game and a good play is a good time. (Note that at the end of this production the actors took curtain calls — bringing the audience gently back to reality, entertainers accepting their reward.) So Rosencrantz played Hardy to Guildenstern's Laurel. They were not tragic clowns, as they might have been, but actors clowning in a tragic situation. Rosencrantz is a clown of sorts, amiable, rather stupid, lecherous and kindly. Most of the time he muddles his way through but he breaks, several times, and realises the horror of their situation.

David Weatherly's Rosencrantz was fine, easy and natural but played too much for comedy. He had no neurotic edge to him, no undertone of a realisation of what was happening to him with the result that when he broke down he seemed and seemed petulant. Guildenstern had a fine neurotic edge but it was that of a highly-strung and very mannered actor. It seemed to have much to do with his personality and very little to do with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. He stressed the sarcasm and bitchiness of Guildenstern to a point where there was almost no empathy between the two. Every put-down got a laugh and each one eroded the meaning of the play a little more. The tenderness that should have been there between the two (a slight homosexual undertone?) was almost entirely absent, as was the sense of two people, completely bewildered and obsessed with their own fate, dependent on each other for security and some sense of reality, desperate because even the other person would slip out of focus and lose identity. The pathos and anguish of their situation was lost under crass interpretation

and insensitive acting. I continually found myself having to separate Stoppard's lines from the actors who spoke them before the play came to mean anything.

The rest of the acting varied from very mediocre to very bad, the one notable exception being Ian Mune as the Player who gave a magnificent performance. (It is worth noting that he played his role almost completely straight.) The actors are symbols, reminders of the fate that is pursuing Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, representative of the constant shifting of reality in the play (at two points their performance merges into the tragedy of Hamlet, the impetus of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern's destruction). They too are uncertain but they survive because through their art they have a certain degree of control over reality — they can enact deaths, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern have to die. Perhaps they never die ("Do you know what happens to old actors?" asks the Player. "Nothing. They're still acting."). Ian Mune misses none of this, he is funny and pathetic at the same time, even when grubbing for a coin he has an impressive kind of dignity (a fine speech when he discovers that his tragedians have performed their play only to themselves). The players are universal — so should Rosencrantz and Guildenstern be. Their tones have but they disguise it effectively. Repetitions that should express something of the dilemma of the two become jokes that have been told once too often. Characters that should be some kind of reflection of the human condition become dull.

The structure of the play which says some ironic and at the same time very sad things about the tragedy of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern seems nothing more than a clever joke about "Hamlet" because there is no tragedy.

Birdboot.

—KRAPP AND OTHERWISE—

UNIVERSITY THEATRE COMPANY PLAYS

There is a suspicion that Theatre Company's choice of plays Orientation was a little too conspicuously avant garde. One tends to wonder whether such plays as "The Dumb Waiter" and "Krapp's Last Tape" are really worthwhile enough to occupy 40 minutes of

audience's time. Both these plays seem to consist of one or two interesting ideas which need more time to ponder over than a stage performance provides. For this reason, the short story could prove to be a better medium for the expression of these ideas than a short play.

Concomitantly, programme on the plays would have been acceptable, and it was disappointing to see how sparse the programme for the three plays was.

But apart from these misgivings, University Theatre Company's season of one-act plays is highly creditable.

The Dumb Waiter

Inconsequential dialogue is very difficult to put across on stage, and Pinter's masterpiece of trivialities would tax any actor.

Stephen Gordon just managed to succeed in this play, partly because the role of Ben is reasonably positive — there is something here to get across and the character has aspects which can be pinned down.

Ken Rea did not fare so well, partly because of the negativity of Gus as a character, but also because he did not bother to study the sense of much of what he said.

When a person is grasping for conversation as Gus does, non sequiturs do not follow one another like a comedian's patter. There must be a series of awkward silences making up most of Gus's monologue. While an audience may get bored with strained silences, this is rather the fault of the playwright than of the actors.

Rea, alas, was just not credible as a character. Gordon did at least come across well as an overbearing but controlled bastard.

The impressionistic set of "Dumb Waiter" was a masterpiece of simplicity, marred only by an annoyingly superfluous cane chair, and the miming of opening doors.

Krapp's Last Tape

Stephen Smithyman's tour de force as leading man and producer made one feel that here is a potentially very fine actor.

While his stumbling gait across the stage was a little too studied, and the dead white makeup was just plain bad,

the overall impression of snuffling, decrepit, dirty man in search of himself was very convincing.

Vocally, Smithyman is capable, and overall quite able of playing far better than Krapp.

Interview

The excellent choreography of this piece, although slightly messy in places, showed W. Redger to be a producer with a good grasp of stage management.

Apart from the odd piece of masking, Interview, an extract from van Itallie's *Am Hurrah*, was a delight to hold.

A general impression of thighs in all directions, complemented by the dolly shot and heaving breasts of Henderson added much to the play.

Even to have four women on stage with such uniformly legs indicates some fitness casting.

The prelude of Interview was a brilliant piece of synchronisation of lights and music, very effective indeed.

In a piece such as this overall coordination of actors could make or ruin the play.

It was very pleasing to find that the cast was very good with only a vague indication that two or three of them had not have succeeded in individual roles.

The manipulation of the play was very smoothly carried out, again an indication that a piece of this type owes much to the director than to the actors as individuals.

— John Co.

ART

RICHARD KILLEEN AND IAN SCOTT



Auckland Neo Realist

Killeen paints an urban man in his urban environment. He attempts to show some form of relationship between the man and his environment. Killeen sees in man a reflection of his environment. In most of his pictures at the recent Barry Lett exhibition man is isolated by weatherboarding, windows and plane walls. The sharp one dimensional nature of the background is echoed in his people which become patterned plane figures, they harmonise with lifeless wood, doors fences and walls.

There is a distinct image of natural growth, trees, shrubs, and grass. This clashes with

the plane nature of his figures and backgrounds and is used throughout as a means of comparison. In some cases the nature image is indirect and is found in a reflection, a small landscape picture and a Braque. The Natural image of growth serves to throw the plane figures forward in a surrealistic manner. Only the trees and bushes appear real, the people are merely patterns.

Several of his pictures are elongated tending to express something of the panorama. All we get however is a greater sense of withdrawal. The triptych "Doorway Man" with its two flanking panels of weather-

boarding completely isolate the central figure. The same panorama is found in "Lady Watering" where a brown six foot fence stretches across the canvas while a little lady performs a ritual like a plaster gnome. The fence dominates her but not the tree next door. While Killeen's view of residential life may be a little exaggerated his approach is following general international trends towards a growing realism in which we find painting reasserting its interest in the real.

Ian Scott's figures are predominantly set in natural backgrounds and like Killeen's fig-

ures there is a distancing between figure and background. There is however a sexual tension between the phallic kauris and orgasmic floods of water rising to the naked and naked females. The distinction between nature and human is emphasised by colour, greens, greys and blues contrasting with the fleshy bodies of the females.

Both these artists are concerned with the relationship of man and his environment and Scott with his natural environment. Both artists are concerned with the real concerning themselves with the New Zealander and his problems of identification.

— J.D.

We now present for your perusal and cogitation, a learned dissertation on mammogrammetry and related sciences, in the form of a scholarly reply by Richard Bowman, to an article in the preceding issue of this periodical. —

The science of mammogrammetry, with its associated offshoots of mammospectroscopy and mammotactility, is, as yet, in its infancy and we are still largely feeling our way. There is, however, a large amount of data at our fingertips which will require a considerable amount of handling before any significant response is achieved.

Our research at the New Zealand Centre for mammogrammetry, the Bureau of Science of Mammology (BOSOM), has been extensive and has covered a wide range of cases. At present research is concentrated in the three major fields outlined above, and in the statistical analysis of data received. Our field workers have had their diligence in rooting out a wide range of cases well rewarded.

Techniques of analysis are still primitive and dependent upon the ability of the individual worker to manipulate raw data. We fondle the hope, however, that in the near future more stimulating results will be attained.

Mammotechnology has recently succumbed to the influx of language from other sciences, and is at the moment divided into research on two major forms of models: hardware models, or mammo-support systems, and the software models, mammos per se. For obvious reasons the latter has been most fully worked as without the valuable experience and knowledge of these fascinating phenomena no steps can be taken in the construction in adequate mammo-hardware capable of meeting the many and varied requirements of twentieth-century life.



The Curve!

Statistical techniques utilised include the study of the General Form of the Normal Curve, the Wilcoxon Matched Pairs Signed Ranks Test, Analysis of Variance, Random Sampling, Cluster Sampling,

When the child goes to school he is still disciplined by women, and when he grows up and marries he finds he has to go to work to escape the "mother image" he married.

The educated New Zealand male probably feels that if educated women begin to invade his work place he would again be dominated by "mother authority figures", she said.

DEEP-FELT REWARDS IN RESEARCH

It is with great interest that we read of your recent researches into the relatively new science of mammogrammetry, as reported in your issue, 17 March. The fact that an "expert" glance revealed that 40 per cent of girls are wearing bras is a valuable addition to our knowledge on this subject. We would, however take issue with the statement that "this is a world trend".

Measures of Central Tendency, and the Exegesis of Bimodal Deviations. Some explanation of these techniques is perhaps of value at this point.

The normal curve is smooth, perfectly symmetrical, and bell-shaped in form. It has a number of remarkable properties, for since it is symmetrical and unimodal (individually), as a set of course the phenomenon is bimodal, the mean, mode, and median, all coincide at a single point. It should be noted that in general unimodal symmetrical curves may be either more peaked or flatter than the normal curve. The reasons for the variations in the shapes of curves is of course of absorbing interest and has created certain problems in keeping in touch with advances made through other means.



Personal Involvement Required.

The Wilcoxon Matched Pairs

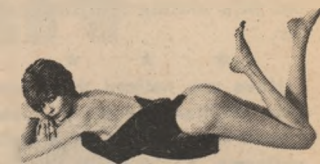
Signed Ranks Test requires a high level of competence in measurement, each matched pair is treated as a single case and a single score is obtained. It is also possible to measure small variations between each of the members of the set. The advantage of this method is that a high degree of personal involvement is required and as yet the possibilities have been only touched on but not fully explored.

The other tests listed above are well-known standard procedures. Statistical analysis of mammothphenomena is still bedevilled by unscientific and inadequate fumbblings for acceptable responses. What is needed most urgently at the moment is a method of quickly and efficiently getting to the point, at hand. We can confidently state that the pointers are there and that satisfying advances will no doubt continue to be made.

Mammogrammetry has had a great thrust forward over recent years and with the gradual release of tightly bound convention pressures young women seem less restrained. Research into mammo-support

systems indicates that less use is being made of these devices although we feel that your figure of 40 per cent is a little low.

In all aspects of mammology four basic elements must be looked for. Nippilation is one of those subjects which has had much lip service but little real scientific analysis. Asymmetry and Vibrability require, and deserve, a much more rational approach than they have enjoyed in the past. Posterior Transparency, or Support System Visibility, is a new field which is as yet unexplored.



Thrust Forward.

This brief introduction to the science of mammology has, we hope, whetted your appetite and may have stimulated you to take matters into your own hands and initiate your own investigations. The discipline is at the moment poised and ready for a great thrust forward if only young researchers are willing to spend the time necessary to extract and manipulate the data.

Further information may be received from the world headquarters whose address is listed below.—

Institut des Sciences Vibrantes et Veules,
36 Rue de Brandiller,
Brest,
FRANCE.

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for CRACCUM"**

MARRIAGE— With 1st Class Hons?

POW WOW'S lunchtime discussion of "University — Your Marriage Bureau" on 18 March, soon developed into a free-for-all on the subject of "Woman, the Inferior Student", or "Is the New Zealand Male Scared of Educated Women?"

Engineering student Bob Little started off the discussion's original theme by saying that while the University did seem to act as a place where students have ample opportunity to meet a prospective mate, he did not feel that students should marry while at university.

Instead, he felt they should attempt to gain more experience in their careers and be a little more "worldly". Then if they decided to marry after finishing University they would be better able, without study commitments, to build a sound marriage.

Most student marriages occur during the exam period, he said. This was because students are slightly "unbalanced" at this time and feel a longing for emotional security: thus they are drawn closer together than at other times and hasty marriages occur.

The intelligent student avoids marrying while at university, he said.

Character formation and consolidation occurs while the

student is at university and a strong character at this time may form the basis of a sound marriage later.

Dr Ruth Butterworth, Political Studies lecturer, agreed that the university acted as a marriage bureau, but added that it was much more than that. At this point she began to expand the idea that the New Zealand male was scared stiff of the educated female.

She pictured the educated New Zealand male as an ageing office romeo patting his secretary's knee and saying, "My wife doesn't understand me."

She said the New Zealand male would never consider marrying an educated woman and possibly degrades the female student because he fears her competition.

This is understandable considering the New Zealand pattern of upbringing, she said, and she went on to describe a typical home situation where Dad is just the junior's play image and Mum strives on alone with the serious business of bringing up the brat.



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Bank of New Zealand



We hear that Lieutenant Godfrey (ret.), formerly of the Gilbertian Brigadiers (New Zealand Regiment, Pol Studs Platoon) is alive and living in Ottawa. He is working with the Department of Agriculture, and his superiors do not apparently know of his New Zealand past. We believe he is disclaiming responsibility for the about face in Canada's China policy... but he's looking into the matter.

Have you noticed those nice neat military - looking types wandering around in naval style uniforms. You're right, they're soldiers, not sailors. It's just that the New Zealand Army has run out of khaki. It's all being shot up in South-East Asian paddyfields.

The USIS sent us a copy of President Nixon's (remember? he was the one who couldn't make a living selling used cars, so he went into politics?) inaugural address. It's a lovely text, full of such time-honoured phrases as "The American Dream does not come to those who fall asleep." Neither, we presume, does the American Nightmare.

Who went down to court to watch all the Vietnaks pleading guilty? We were pretty amused by the whole deal. One of the defence counsel is chairman of a National Party electorate and the other is the son of the Labour member for the same electorate.

National Club had a riotous evening recently. They were formulating remits for the Party Conference, and one earnest young man proposed the motion "that New Zealand become a kingdom". He wasn't joking! So much for John Marshall's "liberal tradition", Tom Shand's "commonsense", and Keith Holyoake's "Commonwealth idealism".

So you're finding it pretty crowded in the cafeteria round lunchtime these days? No wonder. The whole student union complex was built to cater for only 6,000 students.

SHADBOLT'S 'NO CONFIDENCE' IS REJECTED

A motion of no confidence in the Executive was lost by a substantial majority at last week's AGM. The motion was moved and seconded by AUSAPOCPAH's Tim Shadbolt and Bill Bone. Three Exec. members spoke against it.



Shadbolt said the election of the Executive affects a principle of democracy and is a farce to democracy. Democracy is a farce anyway, he said.

He stated that the Executive was meant to be a democratic body elected by the students, but with four members elected opposed, two elected unopposed and nine members who are nominated it is not democratically formed.

Engineering representative, Ron Mayes, said that over the past period of resignations that have occurred, the Executive had acted completely according to the Constitution.

At a recent meeting called by the Executive to nominate a Liaison Officer he said he made his choice on the grounds that there was nobody else to fill the vacancy. The Executive

showed its integrity by rejecting his proposal, he said. Man Vice - President, Law, said that because there were vacancies after the executive elections the Executive had no alternative but to appoint people.

Association President, Rudman, speaking against the motion, said that he has been a member of the association for six years and has seen it grow from a game played by students into a responsible organisation.

Shadbolt said he had no other ambitions in student politics (not now anyway admitted), that he was not running executive members had nothing against them.

"The question still remains do we feel we have a properly elected student Executive?" "We can't stand up for our society and say we have democracy," he said.

Apartheid in Sport

All sporting contacts between New Zealand and South Africa and Rhodesia should cease and not be resumed while South Africa and Rhodesia allow racial considerations to influence their sporting decisions.

This motion, proposed by Trevor Richards, was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Richards said that if the tour is called off it will be a blow to Apartheid. He said it is little use arguing that we are bringing politics into sport because South Africa has already done this. The fact that Macris will be allowed in only as "honorary whites" is an insult to the coun-

try in general and to the Maori people in particular.

One speaker felt the University should oppose the tour because no other organisation seemed to have the gumption to take a moral stand.

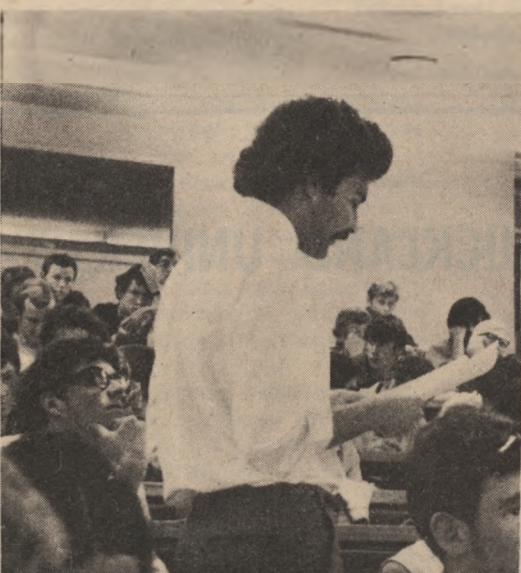
Former Vice President Gary Gtlielb said that sportsmen will not speak out against the tour because they are afraid they will lose their trip overseas. If the sportsmen cannot speak out



then it is up to the University to make the drive, he said.

A speaker against the motion said that this would be the first racially mixed team to be accepted into South Africa. He argued that a mixed team would give support to the coloured population in the country. He said he did not support Apartheid but believed that sending a mixed team to South Africa could be a step in the right direction.

Mike Law, Man Vice-President, said he believed that any person, whatever his colour, should be allowed to sit in the audience and that sportsmen should not be prevented from competing because they are coloured. Sending a mixed team to South Africa will not bolster the hopes of the African coloureds because they will not get to see the games, he said.



Trevor Richards speaks to his motion on sport.

AGM

- A motion that students arrested demonstrating on public issues be given full support of the Students Association rejected.
- The Association voted in favour of a motion affirming the military implications of Omega navigational system and continuing to oppose the construction of such a station in New Zealand.
- A motion to support military non-alignment for New Zealand was also carried. A speaker for the motion said it is impossible to defend New Zealand against a nuclear attack, the only defence is to take away the possibility of being a nuclear target.

MAJORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

The Association finally passed two motions, the first urging that the age of majority be lowered to 18 years and be universal in all respects, both in public and private law, and that no legal disability be attached to a person of 18 years and above merely by reason of his age.

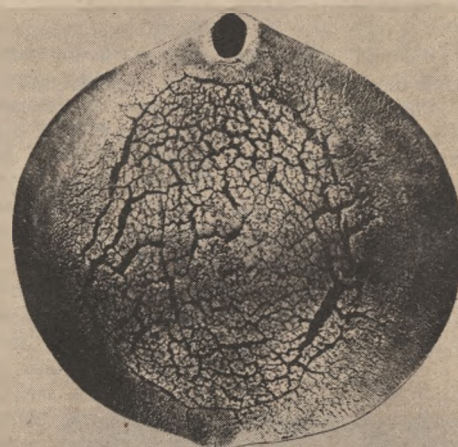
The second motion advocated the introduction of a course in citizenship training in secondary schools. Both motions went forward to NZUSA.

NZUSA REMITS SUPPORT

The Association voted in favour of supporting a remit to NZUSA: that NZUSA considers that all staff should have available to them student assessment of their teaching.

A speaker in support of the motion said that there were a lot of "rotten" teachers around who do not know why they are rotten. A student assessment made available to them would help them improve.

Max Oetli speaking against the motion said that most lecturers know how good or bad they are at present because they know enough students.



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