

CRACCUM

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Free to Students

Lang. Unit

Abolition of the language requirement for the B.A. course has been temporarily held up in Senate as a subcommittee of Senate fights a last but half-hearted rearguard action. The abolition was approved by a meeting of Arts Faculty recently by a substantial majority.

Treasurer

Tony Falkenstein has been re-elected unopposed as Treasurer of Studass. A commerce student, Falkenstein has held the post for the term of the current executive.

It is believed that substantial retrenchment moves are in the offing if the large surplus currently held by Studass is not to be whittled away.

Thwarted

An attempt to get Craccum sold from honesty boxes in Queen St has been thwarted by the Auckland City Council's Traffic Department according to an NZBC news item of about a fortnight ago.

The application to the department was made about three weeks ago, but Studass has yet received no official notification of receipt of the application. It is not known in what grounds the department is objecting for both the department and the city council are keeping mum on the matter.

Colleges

A seminar on community colleges sponsored by Studass is to be held in B28 during next week - end. Some speakers are Brian Long, Dr Ruth Butterworth, and Mr C. L. Maloy.

CLASH LOOMS ON REP. SYSTEM

A report presented to the University Senate last week expresses deep dissatisfaction with the present operation of student representation at departmental level.

The report was tabled by Studass President Bill Rudman. Rudman refuses to be drawn on the contents of the report. He told a Craccum reporter: "Its contents are confidential, and are not for publication under any circumstances."

However, prior to the report being written, a meeting of departmental reps had been called by Education Officer Peter Stallworthy, at which reps outlined and gave reasons for grievances within their individual departments.

The main points that emerged from the meeting were:

- inadequacy of course structure and content in certain departments;
- unwillingness by staff to listen to the student reps point of view;
- lack of communication between reps and students;
- the consultative rather than compulsive nature of the committees.

Arts Faculty reps bulked large among the complainants, and grievances tended to be more dominant in the

social science than in the language departments. Anthropology, Education, Geography, Psychology, History, and Political Studies had the least productive system of representation, while the Romance Languages, German and Philosophy departments were the most satisfactory.

No Meetings

The English Department had had no meetings since the beginning of the year.

Many smaller departments had relied on informal personal contacts between staff and students than on formal staff-

student liaison committees — despite Senate's ruling last year that committees were to be set up in all departments.

After the report on student representation was approved last year in Senate, a meeting of students was called in the Town Planning Department, and the staff managed to persuade the few who attended the meeting that a liaison committee was not needed.

One senior student in the Arts faculty commented: "The system relies on the discretion of the professors, and in many cases they have no discretion".

Commenting for Craccum on the students' reaction to representation Philosophy Professor Ray Bradley said that concrete issues which are likely to affect students ought to be discussed at departmental level.

Refusal

"Understandably perhaps, many heads of departments



Education officer Peter Stallworthy who convened the reps' meeting.



President, and Senate rep. Bill Rudman: a concern for representation.

have refused to allow the issue of exclusion to be discussed in the staff-student committees, but I can't agree with their sentiments", he said.

A distinction must be made between decision-making and communication. Staff members ought to inform students of issues that affect them.

"Unworkable"

"Total democracy is unworkable in our situation, but we can ensure communication at all levels so that everyone understands the enormous complexity of some of the problems we are facing," he said.

But Education Professor Winterbourn said that he would prefer departmental committees to confine themselves to departmental matters.

"On the other hand, I would not veto discussion if the committee thought that a matter such as exclusion ought to be discussed", he said.

The Education Department committee has met three times this year (the last meeting was last Monday). Asked whether he thought three meetings were sufficient, Professor Winterbourn said he "thought so".

"After all, there are so many meetings we have to go to," he said.

New Craccum Editors for Third Term

As from the first issue of the third term, Craccum will have new editors.

Owing to pressures of work, the present editor, Mac Price, has resigned and the paper will be co-edited by John Laird and Jim Bentley, both second year arts students.

Price, who is doing a master's paper in Political Studies said that as he hoped to finish his thesis by the end of the year, he felt he could not devote sufficient time to Craccum to do justice to the post of editor.

Both Laird and Bentley have had experience as professional journalists on metropolitan dailies.

Laird worked for two years with the Auckland Star before coming to AU to major in political studies two years ago. He has been a regular contributor to Craccum and recently took over the position of technical editor after the resignation of Christine Moir.

Bentley obtained a diploma in journalism after graduating from the Wellington Polytechnic School of Journalism and up until the end of last year was a reporter with the New Zealand Herald.

After a dismal failure as a part-time student he decided to come to AU full-time and hopes to major in Asian Languages and Political Studies.

Another senior vacancy on the Craccum staff yet to be filled is that of advertising manager.

"The position of advertising manager could be quite lucrative for a person willing to devote a few hours a week to the work," said Price.

"We are offering the successful applicant a 15 per cent commission on all sales which means somebody could make about \$45 a fortnight.

"That's more than the bloody editors get".

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Picture by Philip Laird.

Time to rethink Capping?

The recriminations over Capping 69 — the squabbling over who was responsible for which boob — are likely to obscure a fairly important question: is it not time that the whole concept of Capping in the form it is currently celebrated was thoroughly re-thought?

The organisation of Capping this year has highlighted the danger of having in control a person who is incapable of supervising even the most general direction of policy. Capping has become, in fact, one almost unmanageable event. The awesome responsibility that the Studass constitution places in the capping controller is positively no guarantee against an inherently irresponsible controller. So-called 'stunts' such as the gay jaunt to Waiouru and the floppish rise and fall of Radio Bosom were a complete negation of the original concept of capping stunts. Stunts were meant to be clever, and, if possible, make some social point. They were never designed to make public enemies for the university.

Yet prior to this year, Capping was seen as a massive public relations exercise by a succession of controllers, as a Careful Diplomatic Promotion Between Town And Gown. Farrier certainly changed all that. Capping, then, has become in the eyes of many students an excuse for quiet debauchery; in the eyes of the public, an excuse to project every community prejudice on to a convenient and readily identifiable outgroup; and in the eyes of university bureaucrats, a decidedly public spectacle, promoting the university as they think the public wants to see it. The

bureaucrats are the only ones that have failed utterly in making of Capping what they want.

Yet no-one has properly thought through what kind of concept Capping should enshrine: should it be just the sum of the contradictory efforts of students, university bureaucrats, and the public or should it not be something more besides?

Last weekend, the new Societies Rep., Jim Stevenson, undertook the organisation of a mini-Arts Festival. Arts Festival as a national student event comes to Auckland about once every four or five years; the rest of the time, a small proportion of students go away to take part in a festival at some other university. The traditional spirit of Arts Festival as a cultural and intellectual enterprise is precisely what Capping needs. An arts festival may not be the ideal concept for an engineer's or scientist's capping, but the medium of an arts festival can be readily adapted for their requirements. For above all, capping should be a display of talent, both mature and immature. Last weekend's mini-Arts Festival promoted that concept: the blues sessions, the poetry readings, and in particular the "homage to dada", contained and displayed a wide and far-reaching range of talent.

If incorporated into next year's capping festivities, a mini-Arts Festival could provide a refreshingly and excitingly new ingredient for a now not only stale but somewhat bitter capping formula.

— Mac Price

letters to the editor

NEEDS ROMANTIC SEMANTIC

Dear Sir, — I need help with a semantic problem. This specific question fits within the generalised difficulty of talking about a new era with obsolete and falsely connotative words. Can the classicists, social anthropologists, experts on middle English, et al, provide me with a commonly agreed upon title to apply to persons who are currently having a voluntary, semi-permanent, 'sexual' (homo- or hetero), primary, and congruently-local relationship with another. Possibly they should look to Swedish or Hebrew, as these people seem to be experimenting most in forms of human relationships.

Stephen Wm. Bradley

[Any readers who have had experience in these matters are invited to help the bewildered Craccum staff. — Ed.]

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JUNIOR STAFF REPLY

Dear Sir, — In an article in the last issue of Craccum, Mr M. Volkerling claimed that in the English Department '... all decisions seem to be taken by the Professors, Staff meetings are infrequent and Junior members are not permitted to attend ...'

We would like to point out that:

1. Staff meetings are held regularly — an average of one every month.
2. All members of staff — including Junior Lecturers and Tutors — are permitted, in fact, encouraged, to attend and express opinions and participate in decision making.
3. Junior members of staff are represented on the Staff-Student Consultative Committee. Their presence on this committee indicates that they have an effective voice in staff-student affairs.

Signed: Junior Staff members:—

Riemke Ensing
Cheryll Sotheran
Margaret Edgecumbe
Anna Marsich
Elsie Vine
Gabrielle Hildreth
Rowland Swann
Robert Leek
Peter Beyer

COMMITMENT AND PREJUDICE

Dear Sir, — If Mr Laurenson's outburst typifies the type of institution the university should be, then it would be neither openminded nor cultivating to our precious intellects. For it is obvious that your correspondent is no more free from the fetters of bias than the Christians against whom he fulminates.

Mr Laurenson's attack on Rob Yule's article serves only to show how completely he has missed the point and his use of adjectives such as 'obnoxious', 'insane', 'stupid', 'cheap' to show how totally he fails to work for the glorious standard of openmindedness he worships. To him, obviously, any sort of commitment is obnoxious and threatens openmindedness. Perhaps then he is committed to non-committal, for his comments fail to exhibit a lack of bias. He too cannot escape the fetters of prejudice; total objectivity is an enticing illusion.

I do hope the E.U. will apologise to Mr Laurenson and others for insulting their intellects and daring to challenge their preconceived bias ... or perhaps they should be congratulated for awakening from apathy at least one student. Surely any student should be thinking about the basic issues of life and existence. Our precious intellects have done little to answer questions of ultimate meaning ... or is life total meaninglessness? Jesus Christ said "I am the life". His claims, far from being puerile, demand of any openminded student honest consideration, not arrogant dismissal.

M. J. Powell

RUDMAN'S CORRUPTED INNOCENCE

Dear Sir, — I do not wish to defend or condemn the 1969 Capping Magazine but I would like to comment on the stand taken by Mr Rudman.

During the whole controversy Mr Rudman appeared unable to defend himself intelligibly, beyond repeating again and again that he did not consider the magazine to be pornographic, while at the same time stating that because its contents were blue, its sales were good. Once, indeed, he went further and said the magazine was a criticism of society. Except for these comments, he did not clarify his viewpoints any further and his remaining tactics were all negative. He sought to point out the shortcomings in the rest of society — a practice which is commonly called 'passing the buck'.

And now, in the last issue of Craccum he has had to descend to the lowest level to imagine something 'depraving and corrupting' in an unassuming children's magazine. In my opinion, such a stand is beneath contempt.

C. Ward

LAW STUDENTS APATHY?

Dear Sir, — John Adams in issue seven of Craccum revealed himself as the stereotype jealous child in his immature, misinformed and puerile attack on law students and the new law school. His ignorant assertion that student apathy is caused by law students is pathetic.

Firstly, Auckland students are not apathetic. One only has to look to Capping '69, the large attendances at lunch-time lectures, the willingness to support charity such as 1% A.I.D. and Corso, widespread sport and club activity, and most important the large numbers of students using the new facilities for study purposes.

Secondly, even if students generally are apathetic, which they are not, why say it is caused by law students? The same law students who ran Radio Bosom, set up an answer to the Oakley site on Watchman's Island, whose participation in capping week outshone any other faculty effort including the engineers — whether it be by erecting a phallus in honour of Miss Capping or a "skull and cross-bones" on the Supreme Court; the same law students whose poll in the S.R.C. elections was on a per capita basis twice that of any other faculty.

Law students are attacked by John Adams because they are clean. Is his filth a virtue? Aren't most students clean? Nowadays only a minority of law students go part-time and thus wear a suit and tie while gaining practical experience to complete their degrees.

How does John Adams reason that this causes general student apathy? Perhaps he just cannot reason. He complains that the law school is well furnished—yet much of the finance came from private subscription from the legal profession. Yes, the law school occupies the fifth floor of the new library building. But not for long. The library will expand upwards and the law school will have to shift again.

It is John Adams who makes a distinction between "ordinary pleb students" and law students. Does frustration at failing his degree units cause his inferiority complex? Law students are just students and consider themselves socially superior to no-one — except John Adams.

A. J. H. Witten-Hannah

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President—elect Mike Law Faces Craccum

A man who sees the presidency as an escape from summer employment in the freezing works, who admits to having no plans for his personal future, and who threatens to "drop-kick" any Executive member who won't do his job, has just been elected unopposed to the Students' Association's highest political office.

Smiling and obviously at ease, fourth year BA student Michael Law calmly told a press conference at the recent Student Journalism seminar that he has been considering standing for president ever since he first attended a Students' Association general meeting.

"I saw the then president, Ross Mountain, being attacked by the meeting — and I wondered how I would cope with such a situation."

"I haven't stood for president earlier because I would certainly have got beaten", admitted Law with something approaching an air of apology.

But tilting back on his chair, and running a hand through thick and longish black hair, the new president was obviously making no apologies for having done it now.

Why did he stand?

"I suppose I do have some degree of ambition. But over the past couple of years as I've become more and more involved in student affairs, I suppose it became more and more logical that one day I should be president."

No self-effacing modesty here. And as the gesturing became a little more Continental in its expressiveness, and as the questions came thicker and faster, it could be seen that the Michael Law who will be president from September has lost much of the glibness and smugness that has handicapped him over the past years.

A GOOD PRESIDENT?

But will Mike Law be a good president?

Throughout the interview he referred frequently to what Bill Rudman had done.

"And there is a very real danger that I will be in the shadow of Bill Rudman. After all, he will still be student rep. on Senate and Council.

"But I do hope the two of us will continue to work together much as we have done this year."

Law thinks a good foundation has been laid this year and that his task will largely be to build on this. But he says the Students Association has moved a little away from the campus, and that it has to become more related to

students and to what they want.

"We'll have to provide much better services, and more facilities," he promised.

This was President Law's first policy statement: an administrative arrangement let him avoid accompanying his nomination with the traditional election blurb.

The torrent of words slowed. Evidently the ideas were being thought out as they were announced. And Law was all too obviously enjoying the experience.

Maybe he sensed that his audience was a captive one. And an attentive press is something any politician relishes. And then he cut loose.

"I don't see any real disadvantage in being elected unopposed. But it is going to provide a golden excuse for people who want to rubbish me."

As the comments became more hard-hitting it could be seen that the new president would be no mealy-mouthed pedant.

"I'll drop-kick any Exec. member who doesn't do his job. They'll be privately asked to resign if they won't pull their weight. And if they refuse, then I'll ask them publicly."

Richard Rudman gives a personal assessment of President-elect Mike Law. The interview arose from a press conference at the journalism seminar held in the Student Union during mid-term break.



Strong stuff. Some wondered whether Law, who has never been renowned for his reserve or conservatism, would speak as strongly in the community arena.

"All this business about the student image is a lot of nonsense. That vocal minority which decries the universities is misleading the public.

"I'm surprised at the tremendous goodwill towards the university.

"We can't afford to be dishonest to ourselves just to satisfy a critical public. We've got to be ourselves". And Law thinks that when the universities are under attack then they have to hit back: "We have to beat them at their own game — especially Muldoon!"

Somebody observed that the new president was tough and eloquent. And that was probably a good description — but is this the stuff of student politics? Perhaps yes. But there is more to it.

And Mike Law is going to have a struggle to curb a natural yet somewhat naive exuberance which shows itself as raw brashness. And that often-noticed crudity has not been brought completely under control.

Personality is the stuff of our kind of politics. And Law's personality might at times let him down. But he is tough; and he is eloquent — and these qualities may well pull him through.



President-elect Mike Law

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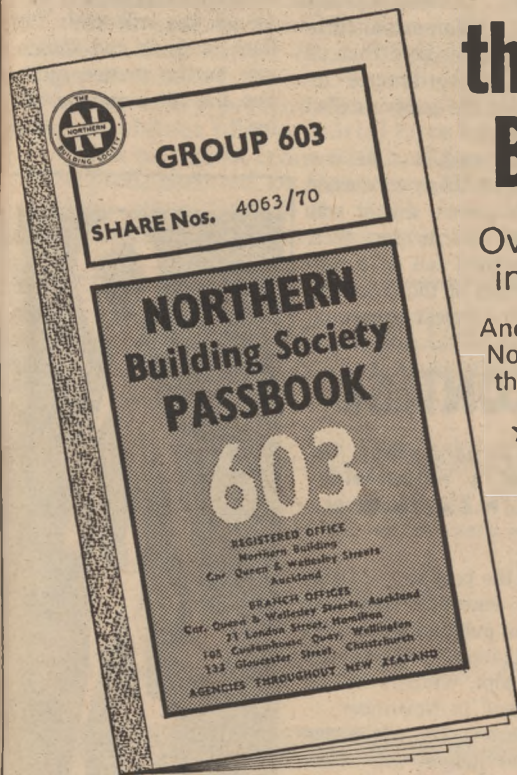
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Victoria Exec. bid to censor *Salient*

NZUSA, Focus Scrap with *Salient*

Victoria University Exec. members tried to censor the June 25 issue of *Salient*, the Victoria Student Newspaper, acting mainly on requests from NZUSA.

This resulted in *Salient* editor Roger Wilde delaying publication in protest, until the matter was settled the next day.

Victoria President Gerard Curry later said that if all the facts had been available to him and the three other exec members who decided to take action they would not have interfered.

The cause of the trouble was an article in *Salient* about a proposed take-over bid for NZUSA's magazine *Focus*, which was being considered by a Focus Administration Board sub-committee.

The article named members of a group interested in taking over management of *Focus*. One of them, Wellington Publishing Company (Dominion, Dominion Sunday Times) journalist Robin Bromby, considered that publication of his name in *Salient* might prejudice his relations with his primary employers.

The group's take-over bid had been confidential, and it is believed that Bromby and NZUSA each considered seeking legal injunctions to prevent the publication of certain references.

Acting on the incomplete information supplied to them by NZUSA, and with the aid of a legal opinion from Victoria's



Focus editor Hugh Rennie (left) and NZUSA president Peter Rosier.

lawyer, Curry ordered *Salient*'s printers to excise the offensive references.

This action was over-ruled by a meeting of the full executive, held on the day that *Salient* would normally have appeared.

Salient editor Wilde, commenting after the whole affair, said: "I am surprised and alarmed at the readiness of the editor of *Focus* and the President of NZUSA to do everything within their power to encourage a constituent executive to censor a student newspaper, when they have no grounds for doing it other than that of disliking the article in question."

"I am proud to note that this readiness to interfere with the freedom of the press was not shared by the Victoria executive."

"Prejudice"
NZUSA President Peter Rosier has charged Wilde with prejudice against *Focus*.

"He seems to have a dislike of the magazine, or at least of the way it is run," said Rosier.

He referred to an earlier satirical article in *Salient* which was understood to have annoyed one of *Focus*'s adver-

No Expectations

"On the other hand, and more encouraging, another Magistrate was reported as saying that 'students who got themselves into trouble when they should have the sense to know better could hardly expect the Court to treat them

differently from other members of the community'.

"Our standards may be changing, but an offence is an offence, no matter who commits it. Surely things have got to a sorry stage when one of the students involved in the latter case can quite seriously claim, after having unlawfully converted a vehicle, that he thought that the Police would not treat it as a criminal matter."

"Serious students who are not playing around with their opportunities do not have the time to blow up Waitangi flagpoles, convert vehicles, dabble in drugs, or publish obscenities. With the spotlight on the cost of our educational system, isn't the taxpayer entitled to ask that where students on public bursaries are involved in criminal activities their bursaries be cancelled?"

The editorial also refers to what it calls "public drinking orgies (mostly by under-age students)" and the apparently associated evils of damage to property and the state of capping processions.

"Students Wrong"
Mr D. C. Lee, General Secretary of the association, who is himself a graduate part-time

student studying for an LL.M. at Victoria, said that he felt the attitude of many students was completely wrong. When they plead to a magistrate the damage that a conviction would do their careers, he said, they have a totally wrong approach.

"A student can't afford to jeopardise his career," said Mr Lee. "If he holds it dearly, he must learn that the professions demand standards, and lack of a criminal past is usually one."

If students were really concerned about their futures, he said, they would not be before the courts in the first place.

The editorial suggested that lecturers may play a part in bringing students into conflict with the police. It said:

"Undoubtedly a minority, or more aptly the 'lunatic fringe' (sometimes actively supported by their mentors) is responsible for most incidents, and as with most identifiable groups, the inevitable result is that the majority have to endure indiscriminate blame."

Commenting on this statement, Mr Lee told NZSPA that the individual policeman's attitude was very important.

"The approach to one student should not be on the basis that they are all troublemakers," he said.

Minority
Peter Rosier said that students formed only a very small proportion of those coming into contact with the police.

Referring to last year's opening of parliament disturbances, Mr Rosier said that all the rioters were lumped together, "and the papers called them students."

Mr Rosier said that he was sure many of those concerned were not students, and it was unjust that blame for their activities should fall on a particular section of the community through careless reporting.

He said he had noticed the news media tended to many different classes persons as 'students,' and that NZUSA would be considering the suggestion which been made they should representations to the appropriate authorities on this matter.

(The labourers' union understood to have protested earlier at the indiscriminate labelling of arrested persons 'labourers' on police charge sheets, and as a result, those who are not members of the union are now classified 'workmen'.)

Swing to Right
The Police Association statements coincide with what Wellington lawyer called general hardening of attitude towards student offenders.

This was exemplified by latest issue of NZ Truth, which criticised the Minister of Justice and Attorney General Hon. J. R. Hanan, as well as the Secretary for Justice, J. L. Robson, for what is considered to be over-lenient attitudes.

Although the newsletter referred to the police as having "been well served for many years" by various ministers of justice, it was elsewhere that the courts depended on Parliament for indications to maximum penalties for various crimes.

But in the main it was the Courts which suffered the association's strictures.

Said the editorial: "in the final analysis the Courts rule on the matter and here lies the dilemma for the police."

—NZSPA

PRESIDENT SUPPORTS POLICE ON STUDENT CRIME

NZUSA President Mr Peter Rosier recently agreed with the general contention of the Police Association that the Courts give students a better deal than the general public, and said: "I am unable to defend this inequality of treatment."

An editorial in a recent issue of the association's newsletter, entitled "Liberty or Licence?", stated that "recent student excesses, particularly during Capping Week 'celebrations' are rapidly changing the climate of public opinion against them, even in this so-called 'permissive society' we seem to have obtained."

"The Courts," said the editorial, "have generally been over-tolerant towards students. The inconsistency can be amply demonstrated throughout the country. Recently one Magistrate in discharging a Law Student thief without conviction, refused suppression of his name, saying that the Law Society should know what they are getting. This suggests that the profession should still find him acceptable because he has no conviction, but apart from that, would a labourer have got this preferential treatment? Other examples are endless."

No Expectations

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Referring to last year's opening of parliament disturbances, Mr Rosier said that all the rioters were lumped together, "and the papers called them students."

Mr Rosier said that he was sure many of those concerned were not students, and it was unjust that blame for their activities should fall on a particular section of the community through careless reporting.

He said he had noticed the news media tended to many different classes persons as 'students,' and that NZUSA would be considering the suggestion which been made they should representations to the appropriate authorities on this matter.

(The labourers' union understood to have protested earlier at the indiscriminate labelling of arrested persons 'labourers' on police charge sheets, and as a result, those who are not members of the union are now classified 'workmen'.)

Swing to Right
The Police Association statements coincide with what Wellington lawyer called general hardening of attitude towards student offenders.

This was exemplified by latest issue of NZ Truth, which criticised the Minister of Justice and Attorney General Hon. J. R. Hanan, as well as the Secretary for Justice, J. L. Robson, for what is considered to be over-lenient attitudes.

Although the newsletter referred to the police as having "been well served for many years" by various ministers of justice, it was elsewhere that the courts depended on Parliament for indications to maximum penalties for various crimes.

But in the main it was the Courts which suffered the association's strictures.

Said the editorial: "in the final analysis the Courts rule on the matter and here lies the dilemma for the police."

—NZSPA

CORSO ESSAY CONTEST

The Youth Against Hunger Organisation in association with Corso has opened a nation-wide essay competition with the theme "N.Z.'s Responsibility in a Hungry World".

The conditions of entry are:

1. Completed entry forms must reach Corso by July 31 1969.
2. Essays must reach Corso not later than Monday, September 8, 1969. They must be accompanied by a completed duplicate entry form.
3. Essays must bear only the serial number marked on their entry form. They must not carry the entrant's name. The serial number should be written on the top right hand corner of every page of the essay.
4. Section I — Entries are limited to men and women resident in New Zealand who have left secondary school and have not passed their 28th birthday on August 31 1969 (not more than 3000 words).
5. Section II — Entries are limited to students attending NZ secondary schools (not more than 1500 words).
6. Essays must be type written in double spacing. Each page must be numbered. Indicate source of quotations and references.
7. The copyright of all essays

will be the property of Corso which reserves complete rights of publication and has no obligation to return any manuscript. Winners will be announced in November.

7. Judges — The following panel of judges will select the prizewinning essays: Sir Guy Powles, Sir Edmund Hillary, Rev. Haddon Dixon. Their decision will be final.

PRIZES

Section I: First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$25.

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POLITICS AND MENTAL HEALTH

patients' rights abused

The civil rights of patients in psychiatric hospitals have been consistently disregarded and abused argued Dr Erich Geiringer, the controversial Secretary of the New Zealand Medical Association speaking to a student audience on "The Politics of the Mental Health Act".

Dr Geiringer pointed out that the much-delayed bill is not very much concerned with mental illness. In conception and terminology the pending bill is as "Victorian" as the legislation it is supposed to supplant.

The new legislation has largely disregarded advances in knowledge, methods, and attitudes relevant to the treating of psychiatric disorders. Dr Geiringer contrasted it with the British Act of 1959, which our new act is supposed to be modelled on, which has recognised that in the vast majority of cases, the psychologically ill can be helped and that either they will be cured or will not need to be buried in an institution.

But Dr Geiringer emphasised that the reason a New Zealand version of the British legislation has been so long delayed is "simply because our services have fallen so much behind . . . so archaic . . . so insufficient." The proposed bill is "if anything, worse than the law we've got at present," claims Dr Geiringer.

Looking at the forces involved in the politics of mental health in New Zealand Dr Geiringer argued that one of the biggest stumbling blocks to a progressive mental health policy was government bureaucracy with its entrenched interests.

Dr Geiringer claimed that if the references to government and bureaucrats were to be deleted from the proposed legislation, "you have lost nothing." Instead he suggested that something might be gained, because then "the buck can't be passed into the government department, where it disappears".

The Director-General of the Division of Mental Health of the Health Department, and his bureaucratic colleagues, who were responsible for drafting the new legislation, were not ready to legislate themselves out of a job, said Dr Geiringer. He suggested that in the field of mental health they were only competent to be bureaucrats.

Thus the question of the transfer of control of psychiatric institutions to local Hospital Boards will continue to be academic, and will depend on who interprets the vague wording in the bill, Dr Geiringer continued. The institutions themselves will survive the transfer, because it will be a paper transfer only. They will not be any smaller, any better staffed, or any closer to the local communities.

What doctors want, Dr Geiringer argues, is the integration of medical and psychiatric services, rather than "the integration of Crown and Hospital board services". What is needed, says Dr Geiringer, is the elimination of interference by public servants.

It is evident that the new bill was drawn up in the interests of administration, rather than the rights and welfare of the patient, Dr Geiringer concluded. In contrast, the British Act has recognised, for example, that for every patient there must be one responsible medical officer, and the provisions for committal have been radically redefined.

But criticism from within the existing psychiatric services is likely to be stifled, claimed Dr Geiringer. Dissent has been institutionalised by dissenting psychiatrists to such positions of responsibility as medical superintendants, where bureaucracy can exercise effective control.

Need for better Labour—Management Relations

The trade union movement has played a tremendous part in forging many of the links in the chain of industrial relations in industry today, said Mr Eddie Isbey in a lunchtime lecture last Wednesday.

Ex-wharfie and Labour candidate for Grey Lynn, Mr Isbey said that labour-management communications had to be improved before industrial relations could be improved.

There are contradictions within society. Ally these with economic need and you have a potent force because both the employer and the employee want their cause to be as profitable as possible, he said.

People talk a lot about class struggle these days, but it is nothing new to Marxists, said Mr Isbey.

The early Federation of Labour, between 1905 and 1913, inherited class struggle as part of its programme. In 1919 The Alliance of Labour under Jim Roberts developed a distrust of politicians and Government. Alliance is part of Labour tradition, he said.

Mr Isbey said that Roberts wanted to divide the country up into 16 different industrial departments so that workers could eventually control the factories by strike action.

Referring to the recent electricians' strike, Mr Isbey said that the \$1.50 an hour they were asking for worked out at about \$60 a week. This is not

much for the average family unit to live on.

It was difficult for Shand to take action against the 500 strikers because it could have sparked off all kinds of solidarity action.

Passing the Buck

The electricians had an extremely reasonable claim for an increase to \$1.50 at the end of a two year period, but the electrical contractors refused to negotiate, he said. Instead they shelved their responsibilities and passed them on to the Employers Federation, who in turn passed them on to the Government.

This is where management is lacking in industrial relations, he said. The teaching of industrial relations and management training is also sadly lacking in our universities.

"We have to develop our skills and techniques of communications with each other. This is not being done", said Mr Isbey.

Mr Isbey gave the Port Conciliation Committee as a good example of management-labour communication. He said that all branches of industry should have a conciliation

chairman as on the PCC to settle disputes.

Fines

He drew attention to injustice of the powers invested in Government to break strikes. Workers on strike are liable to fines of up to \$200 and Trade Union officials are liable to be fined up to \$1000. The Government also has the power to de-register unions and union branches and also to cancel the award rate.

These powers should not be on the books because they oppose the ratifications of the International Labour Organisation which has been established since the League of Nations, he said.

Anomalies

Speaking on the Woodhouse Legislation, Mr Isbey said that the trade unions thought it a good bit of legislation but it had a few anomalies. For example one man can receive \$120 a week accident compensation but another man might only receive \$30 since it is an income related payment. If a man receives \$40 a week before an accident he will only receive 80% of that in compensation, he said.

In conclusion, Mr Isbey said that New Zealand has one of the best records in the world for good industrial relations.

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SECURITY IN NZ —



—NEGATIVE?

Have a chat with your local agent

by Graham Franklin-Browne

The simplistic fragment was "no comment" in the case of Major S. R. Jensen when he was surprised by an NZBC "investigation" last month.

The NZBC reporter knocked on the door of number 3, St Georges Bay Road. When Jensen appeared the cameras began to roll. Jensen, seeing he was being photographed, immediately covered his face with his hand, turned his back to the camera and uttered that profound two word fragment.

Part of this length of film we learn has since been destroyed, accidentally. The rest of the film has been banned from public screening under directive from Wellington, (presumably Brigadier Gilbert's directive).

This film, though of no great news value considering the dialogue, would have been great comedy material, and should have been shown. It would make a good sequel to "Get Smart".

Students discovered Auckland Security headquarters about a month ago by ringing the Security Intelligence number, after hours, and stationing somebody outside a number of suspected premises to hear the phone ring. The Security Intelligence number now automatically switches off after 5 p.m. so that this method cannot be used again.

Socialist "Policed"

After the recent burglary of the premises, police visited the home of Geoffrey Fisher, President of the University Socialist Club, to search for literature which they said was taken from the building. That fact that police were able to find and attempt to implicate the Fishers so soon after the incident gives some indication of the activities of the Service regarding students. The police were refused entry by Mr Fisher, and they left (Mr Fisher has recently been involved in a legal battle with the police in which he won \$4000 for

wrongful arrest — perhaps the officers did not want to press the point with him.

On the first of July a group of sixty demonstrators marched in protest up Parnell Hill and presented a submission to Major S. R. Jensen, director of the Auckland branch of the Security Service (or SS as it is affectionately known) Major Jensen allowed a few students into the Security building on condition that they put away all cameras.

Despite the drenching rain and gusting winds, the demonstration was orderly and peaceful.

P.M. "Secure"

On the Saturday before the Security march a demonstration was held outside Government House (now International House) for the benefit of Prime Minister Holyoake who officially turned the house over to the University. Several Security men were identified at the demonstration, some of them from the Auckland branch.

Investigations by Craccum staff into the possibility of agents on campus have produced negative results. (It has been extremely difficult to examine the soles of peoples shoes, in the search of telephones, without their knowledge).

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr Maidment, has denied the existence of Security men operating on campus. However some of you out there have proved very suspicious.

Although it is impossible not to laugh at the ludicrous blunders made by the New Zealand Security Service, it is important to realise that it will become much more efficient, and dangerous to civil liberty with experience. It has only been operating on a large scale since 1956.

Gilbert has held very high offices in the security game (it is hardly more than a game in NZ at present) for over 20 years. Considering this, it is unlikely that the man is a fool. If he does happen to be a fool, then it is all the more dangerous to the public that a fool should have such power.

Can they s

What does the head of ^{Editor} Audity Intelligence and finds himself confronted by a cameras

The Security Service is again. The pre 'something' about Brigadier Gilbert in their c The Government has decided to recopily that h

It seems the natural mechanism to quickly continuously repeat a simplistic tri-snce fragme

The Security Service grew out of a w intelligence bureau, headed by an ex-M15 with the improbable name of Major K Folkes. The bureau had an inauspicious ning. In March 1942, a safe-blower recent leased from Waikeria, Sidney Gordon persuaded Labour Prime Minister Peter Fraser Works Minister Bob Semple that their lives in danger from enemy agents, and Major sent "Captain Calder" (as he preferred known) to investigate. "Calder" proceed file imaginative if fictitious reports to hear ters. His plan to forestall a Japanese invasion which he claimed to have discovered was th when a policeman recognised him, and h pointment was summarily terminated.

The vulnerability of the Intelligence B to comic manipulations of that kind highlight role of the man at the top. The type of inge obtained, and the extent of the Sec Service's operations, are still largely determ by the personality at the top, currently Brig H. E. Gilbert.

In July 1962 Brigadier Gilbert gave a dress to the RSA Conference, in which he lib a member of the Public Service Association, P. Hogan, whom he denounced as a "so master with a lengthy record of members communist front organisations" — almost being a schoolmaster and a "communist sy thiser" were both matters deserving strong condemnation.

The Hogan affair caused some serious vice Head tioning as to the accuracy of the Security Serv particularl dossier records. Mr Hogan was a prominent mfect let-ou ber of the Public Service Association; if the Methodist was a "communist-front organisation" then Revisi Zealand was indeed in serious trouble. But of the Sec director of the Security Service's judgement bert can p deficient, then . . . maybe New Zealand characterise th still in serious trouble. for which

The apocalyptic paranoia which has in order to sessed the service during the regime of Brig 'Til no Gilbert has given rise to some excruciatingly free hand situations. Gilbert is so mistrusted even on Weekly N moderate Left such as the Parliamentary Lab Minister he Party, that precautions have already been to by his orga to prevent infringements of civil liberties. sident Pete Labour MP who suspects that the telephone in organisati

The Thoughts of Brig. H. It

Study Comrade Gilbert's writings, follow his and act according to his instructions

- "There is continuing evidence that the Soviet in New Zealand."
- "I don't see the Communist movement in N any immediate threat. And of course I concede is no longer monolithic."
- "As far as I am concerned the 'New Left' problem we face — along with the problem and containing the activity of Soviet intelligence"
- "I don't think that nowadays you will find m active in the universities. The intellectuals here it and regard it as old hat."
- "There are some files held by the Security S I have seen. I don't tell the Prime Minister he does not have access to all our files."
- "But I do want to make one point. We are unintelligent."
- (Weekly News interview by Tony Reid).
- "As a New Zealander, I regard Communism as vasive. A New Zealand Communist by cons he joins the Party abandons his loyalty to G and gives allegiance to an atheistic and mathe ment operated in the interests of and directed power."
- "It is in the nature of things for a Communist t The Party functions on a clandestine and consp It conceals its membership and its finances. B iences, some of them dramatic, have demonstr Communists tend to be disloyal and untrustworth Government policy here and in other countries t el years now to exclude Communists from certai tive aspects of Government work, particularly w with defence and foreign relations."

Is Security really insecure?

Is Security really insecure?

by San Southeran

As a prelude to the demonstration at the Security Service Auckland headquarters, Mr Brian Brooks of the Law Department, addressed a meeting on the Security Service and discussed aspects of the new Security Bill.

In an amusing introduction he pointed out the really hilarious incompetence of the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service, which is neither "secure" nor "intelligent". He suggested that as long as the public treated the service with the amused contempt which it has drawn on itself, rather than get "paranoic" about it then our "democracy" will be safer.

He proposed action which would be more constructive than a demonstration. AUSA could take the lead in forming a Committee for Civil Liberties in Auckland, similar to that already formed in other centres. It could also become involved in Amnesty International, he said. Debate on civil liberties in general should also be promoted in connection with the discussion of the Security Bill.

Mr Brooks then went on to discuss various aspects of the bill itself which he considered needed clearer definition or amendment — if indeed there was to be a Security Service. "Really, the Bill does not change anything," he said, "it only gives the Service statutory recognition."

Under the Bill there will be no right of appeal, and Mr Brooks suggested that perhaps the Leader of the Opposition or the Ombudsman could serve this purpose.

Extremists Be Warned !

The objects of the Security Service are also rather nebulous he said. According to Brigadier Gilbert the Service is concerned with investigating "those extremists dedicated to the overthrow of the State." It is left entirely to the Director's discretion to decide just who fits into this vague criterion.

The means by which investigations are carried out are unlimited, said Mr Brooks, nothing is excluded.

Referring in general to bugging and other methods he advocated a "potent legislative insecticide" to be written into the Security Bill to prevent invasions of privacy. There should be nothing employed which is outside the Common Laws on infringement of personal privacy.

The Bill also allows for co-operation with foreign security services. But who is to decide the necessity for such co-operation? Again the Director has the sole discretion, said Mr Brooks.

The Bill disregards any suggestions made by the Hutchinson Commission which was set up after the Godfrey Affair.



The price of Freedom is eternal vigilance, he quoted, but added that it should be vigilance by the public, not of the public.

Mr Brooks concluded by saying that only by pressing for public debate, which the Security Service seeks to inhibit, will we show observance of the Bill of Human Rights — the full enactment we should be pressing for in New Zealand.

In the debate following Mr Brooks' speech, general opinion seemed to be against the march to be held the following day. It was seen by many to jeopardise rather than promote the cause.

NZAUSA had presented submissions to the committee considering the Bill and AUSA President Bill Rudman said that a student demonstration might swing public sympathy away from the submissions.

Supporters of the demo however claimed the need to draw public attention to the Bill by more open and direct action justified the march. The audience was assured by Mr Alan Robson, the organiser, that the demonstration would go on.



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ed by cameras and an NZBC interviewer?

The pressure on the Government to do
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office in Parliament Buildings is being bugged, has
a radio playing loudly non-stop. The transistor
interferes with the reception of the "bugging" de-
vice.

About ten years ago, a Wellington City Coun-
cillor was investigated personally by Brigadier Gil-
bert because, in the course of the Councillor's
public duties, he was observed attending a number
of receptions at the Soviet Embassy. The Councillor
is now a National MP.

The Brigadier's views on the Social Credit
Political League and the Country Party are not
known. But he has described Communism as "evil
and subversive", and the Communist Party as
"clandestine and conspiratorial".

Does the Communist Party, despite its "fan-
atic methods", merit being taken seriously, when
it can never muster together enough votes at a
General Election to outnumber the total of invalid
votes? The Brigadier would probably justify the
lavish attention his organisation gives to the Com-
munists by saying that the Communists are dedi-
cated to the overthrow of Governments by non-
democratic (i.e. violent) means.

More recent statements by the Brigadier give
rise to deeper concern: In an interview with Tony
Reid in the Weekly News, Gilbert said that he
thought the real threat to "the democratic system"
today was not from Communism but from the New
Left.

In the light of statements such as that, the
demonstration outside the "alleged" Security Ser-
vice Headquarters in St Georges Bay Road seems
particularly inept. It gives the Brigadier the per-
fect let-out. While the Law Society and the
Methodist Church give evidence before the Stat-
utes Revision Committee asking for stricter control
of the Security Service's activities, Brigadier Gil-
bert can point to recent demonstrations and char-
acterise them as dangerous left-wing agitation,
for which the Security Service needs a free hand
in order to deal with effectively.

'Til now, the service has had an astonishingly
free hand. Brigadier Gilbert revealed in the
Weekly News interview that not even the Prime
Minister has access to all the information collated
by his organisation. In the words of NZUSA Pre-
sident Peter Rosier, it is dangerous for any state
organisation to set itself above the law.

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THE MALAY RIOTS—IS DEMOCRACY FAILING?

The people of Malaya have recently seen the most serious racial violence in their country for 20 years.

According to the suppressed official figures, some 170 people had been killed, 337 injured, and 8000 were made homeless. Some 6000 people had been detained — most of them leftists.

However, unofficial estimates put the total death toll at not less than 1000 and the refugees are numbered as 16,000.

The affected areas spread widely through the states of Selangor, Penang, Malacca and Perak. Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the country, was the focus of the bloody violence.

Under the pretext of maintaining law and order, the Alliance government sent out police and "Royal Malaysian Regiment Forces" backed by armoured cars and "Royal Malaysian Air Force" helicopters to the rioting areas. A foreign correspondent, Mr Fred Emery, reported that the troops were shooting into Chinese homes while allowing groups of Malay extreme racialists to wander around unchallenged in Malay areas during curfew.

Mr Emery wrote that "a group of 25 Chinese young men showed me severe bruises and lacerations on their backs caused by troops beating them with ropes and weapons and kicking them when they were ordered out of their houses. They had been held two nights at a police station, then sent for another night to the city gaol. Their protests of innocence were ignored, but on Sunday they were set free with an official warning not to tell anyone . . . The troops also forced the people out of their homes and took their possessions." (The Press, May 21, 1969). Such brutal treatment had been experienced by the people of Malaysia only during the time of Japanese occupation in Malaya.

It was reported that the UK, Australia and India had supplied ammunition to the Alliance Military Forces. New Zealand is at present considering an offer. During this unfortunate racial violence, should any country provide the Alliance Forces the ammunition which is used to suppress and kill innocent people? It should be appreciated that most New Zealand newspapers either warned or advised the government not to provide any guns or ammunition for the Alliance and not to be involved in the bloody racial violence.

Malay Favouritism

Another correspondent reported: "In predominantly Chinese areas, people were frightened, troops were trigger happy, the curfew was rigidly enforced. In predominantly Malay areas, troops did little or nothing to stop arson and murder." Further, he contended that "had the Alliance government really wanted to stop the rioting, it could quite simply have detained the Malay groups (a handful of extreme racialists) roaming the streets without hindrance." (The Evening Star, Otago, May 20, 1969).

Historical Background

What is the real story and background of the present racial violence in Malaya? And under what condition has it been initiated?

When the Alliance government assumed the power, it not only inherited from the British the tactics of racialism, but also applied it to a greater extent. The government has been advertising a number of racist policies such as "Bumi Puteraism" and "Malay privileges."

However, the majority of Malays has never in reality benefited from these policies. Neither has the social-economic status or Malay national education been improved. The government's policy has resulted in transforming a handful of Malay bureaucrats into millionaires.

In the meantime the masses of Chinese and Indian nationalities, facing the common situation as their Malay brothers, have been suffering from the oppression imposed by the Alliance government.

The "Election"

In the face of this overwhelming discontent of the people, a general "election" was held. Despite the repeated insinuations of the Alliance gov-

ernment that troubles might take place if the people voted for the opposition parties, the people disclosed clearly their loss of faith in the Alliance regime. In the "election" the Alliance party merely scraped through with the majority necessary to form a government in the biggest blow it has received since "Independence".

Before the "election," both the ruling Alliance party and most of the opposition parties, with the objective of obtaining more votes from the people, let loose with their racist slogans and policies. The Alliance party put up the posters of "Bumiputeraism" and "Mal-

ay Privileges" etc., while the Democratic Action Party, Gerakan Rakyat, and the people's Progressive Party, filled the air with their communal principles on the questions of language and education of the Chinese and Indians.

The DAP's slogan "Malaysian Malaysia" was a totally racialistic and chauvinistic concept which was intended to widen the gap between the non-Malays in the urban areas and the Malays in the rural areas. The Pan Malay Islamic Party, the Malay extremist party, was also striving with every effort to create in the

This article was written for Craccum by a Malaysian student who was in Malaya during the recent riots.

minds of Malay nationality the fear of non-Malay nationalities throughout the "election" campaign.

Thus the emotion among the different nationalities had been stirred. Fear and hostility among all the Malayan people was spread throughout the country.

Parties to Blame

It was activities by the extreme racialists that converted fear and emotion into racial violence. The Malays and Chinese suffered the most. The Alliance Party, Democratic Action Party, Pan Malay Islamic Party, Gerakan Rakyat, and People's Progressive Party should take the responsibility for the violence and the splitting of the unity of Malayan people of all nationalities.

The setback in the "election" together with the rapid growth of the left-wing forces gave the Alliance regime the feeling of crumbling away. Moreover, it was reported from various newspapers the world over that the strengthening and expansion of the guerilla warfare in the jungle and the brilliant victories achieved by the guerillas during the second half of last

year have shaken the basis of the Alliance regime.

The Alliance has thus been forced to tear off its "parliamentary democracy" and is now slipping into a military dictatorship. By doing racial conflicts between the Chinese and Malay nationalities, the Alliance government hopes to forestall an inevitable doom, turn the spearhead pointed by the discontented people to the country, and sweep away the forces of the left by suppression. But the result has been to the contrary. The Alliance has found itself sinking into the political

Death Knell?

The turning towards military dictatorship is the last knell of the Alliance. The horror of the MCA Chinese in the country stepping down of the Alliance and the discrepancy between the UMNO and together with the increasing political consciousness of the political struggle of the Chinese people of all nationalities and the sharpening of the contradiction will consequently put to an end the Alliance fascist rule in Malaysia.

George de Bres, Craccum's Roving Correspondent, reports:

NEW CRISIS HITS BERLIN UNIVERSITY

The situation within the German Department at the Free University of Berlin again became critical at the end of June after renewed clashes between students and police. Over two hundred policemen were called in by the Dean of the Philosophical Faculty to break up a peaceful sit-in organised by students in the Department.

The sit-in, the result of an unusual united front of radical and liberal students, was aimed at preventing a Middle High German Professor, Dr Ingeborg Schrobler, from holding her usual Thursday lecture under police protection. The action was the climax of a series of attempts since the beginning of May to force Professor Schrobler, by means of "go-ins", to discuss the relevance of her lectures and the reasons for Middle High German being a compulsory subject. These actions had been authorised by a Special General Meeting of German students, after all other negotiations had failed to bring results.

Instead of giving in to student demands for a discussion, Prof. Schrobler, who was already well known from the previous semester as a "denouncer" of student activists, replied by calling in the police and restricting entry to her lectures to only those students who received a personal testimonial from her. Eight students (there are 1300 in the Department) received permission to attend.

Opposition Grew

In the weeks that followed Prof. Schrobler was exposed to more and more opposition from both staff and students within the Department. She was requested to take her police state out of the Department and lecturers threatened to desert the building if she did not comply. Although week by week police-student clashes before her lectures became more serious, she did not give way. Instead, other lectures held at the same time in the building, were forcefully broken up by the police.

Under these circumstances a new Special General Meeting was called, at which radical and liberal students agreed to combine in a pacifist sit-in to prevent Prof. Schrobler from holding further lectures under police protection.

Brutal Slaughter

The result was a brutal slaughter. The Dean of the Philosophical Faculty, completely beside himself, ordered

the police to disperse the students. Policemen brutally and systematically set to work with their batons. After a short battle a group of 60 students were forced to retreat into the Departmental library and set up new barricades. The rest of the students were chased outside, four were arrested, two seriously injured, and a demonstration of 300 shouted support to their isolated comrades.

Negotiations followed, in which the Dean screamed abuse into the face of the head of the German Department, and appalled lecturers reported to the caged-in students that the Dean seemed intent on a complete slaughter and arrest of all students still in the building, who were cut off by an unbreakable and impenetrable police barrier.

Having threatened with the destruction of the library, however (in self-defence), the students were finally granted the right to leave the building unmolested. The police were apparently unable to keep their word, and one of the last students to leave was grabbed and handcuffed. As he was led off, a spontaneous charge by the 300 demonstrators secured his forceful liberation.

Further clashes between police and students followed when the demonstrators attempted to congregate in another lecture room to discuss the situation.

The next day all lectures in

the German Department were suspended to give the Departmental staff time to consider the situation. At a meeting of the staff Prof. Schrobler was requested to resign from the Departmental Committee and to discontinue her enlistment of police support. The Dean told the staff that Prof. Schrobler's honour (!!) was worth more than "all your books." She refused to resign and the lecturers walked out of the meeting.

Liberals Wrong

A further Special General Meeting has failed to bring any results. Liberal students fail to see that the Schrobler action is part of a much larger context and want to restrict any further measures to the German Department. The radical students on the other hand feel they can no longer limit

themselves to the symbolic but must attack the discipline. They are in favour of struggle against the faculty, which, since it is nothing against Prof. Schrobler, aligns itself with reactionary forces within the university.

Full war on the faculty and on the university as a whole, and on the police. Senate which is attempting to increase power in the university by a new university law, is seen as the only way to prevent the police intervention within the university which has reached unprecedented levels this term. The Special Meeting failed to produce a decision. Lectures have begun again. But further confrontations are inevitable within the next few weeks.

The Moral

One can draw several conclusions from the developments in the German Department in Berlin. Most important it became clear once more that passive resistance is insufficient to resist police pressure. Had the students helmets and batons, for instance, they would have been in a stronger position, instead of being exposed to a brutal and relentless attack of the police, who have placed in an internal departmental dispute.

The next day students successfully drove the police out of the Economic and Sociological Faculty (where the students are already on strike against the new University Law) and the Dean capitulated as a result and didn't order the police to recapture their hold on the Faculty. Had the German students shown equal determination they could have forced the Dean of the Philosophical Faculty to capitulate similarly. As it was, they negotiated, under the threat of being slaughtered by heavily armed police, without any means of personal defence.

The lesson liberal students did not want to learn from this experience of police force was that organised defence is necessary if the university is not going to be turned into a police state institution.

The university's use of police force rests on the assumption (as can be seen from the following day's success of the Economic and Sociological Faculty) that students will be intimidated. If they are not intimidated (and for this they need to be able to defend themselves effectively) it has been shown that the university will negotiate on more equal terms. This is the only state of negotiations for which students can strive if they want to ensure a fair deal.

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INTERVIEW

Dr Charles Frankel, of Columbia University, New York, is considered an authority on international affairs and education. He was interviewed in March, and since then there have been widespread revolts on campuses throughout America, including

violence and police repression that came to an epitome recently in Berkeley, California. World-wide student unrest makes his views very relevant, even in sedate New Zealand, where the popular concepts of universities need drastic revision.

Charles Frankel Comments on U.S. Student Unrest



Q. Do you see any connection between the various student uprisings that have disrupted universities in most industrialised nations in the past two years or so?

A. Yes, definitely. There is a global student grapevine and always has been. Word gets around; students travel, read the same books, share similar experiences in the developed countries. The most interesting occurrence is that American students are now a real part of this grapevine. They were part of it before, as in the 1930's, but I do not recall such a close network of relations as now exists.

I do not suggest a conspiracy but only a student fashion. Student fashions have become international, whether in dress or ideas. And television has made the impact of international fashion infectious. Student leaders quickly become international celebrities. News of successful strikes or disruptions in one country is instantly relayed to students everywhere.

Q. Could the decline of American student insularity be attributed to a growing militance and social consciousness among the young, beginning with the Kennedy Administration, moving through the civil rights movement and culminating now in widespread campus unrest?

A. There are many things.

First, nationalism is eroding among the student class. They do not take national differences and ideologies so seriously as they used to.

Second, although I do not think students are more involved than they used to be, something else has happened. Young people today, whether they are conservative or radical, feel upset by major deficiencies in government. The old people are accustomed to such things and are patient with slow-moving reform; young people are not. This is part of the "generation gap".

I might say you cannot solve racial problems overnight; they are too complex. But my students will reply that that is what people have been saying for 100 years and that it is now time to solve these problems.

USEFUL IMPATIENCE

This kind of youthful impatience is useful. Maybe we will not continue to take ills and insanities for granted. Young people are demanding that we set up a list of priorities and use a rational, humanistic, settling down and trying to see making. The choices we have made are deplorable. We spend more on cosmetics than on correcting air pollution, for example.

The deepest sense in which all student movements in the developed countries fall together is a feeling that governments are not making wise decisions. We are living through the deepest kind of political crisis — a crisis of legitimacy. Universities cannot be insulated from such a crisis.

Q. Why did not the students in previous decades have the same impatience?

A. In the 1940's the young had a real crusade in World War II against fascism and Nazism. After the war we were sensible means of decision: if our prosperity were stable and real; we were children of the Great Depression, trying to organise the world. Then came the McCarthy era of overzealous anticommunism which preoccupied and obsessed students. For the first five years of the 1950's this is where the energy went.

The last five years of the 1950's were spent enjoying the stability of the Eisenhower period — for those who liked it. Those who didn't spent time and energy trying to get the Republicans out of the White House.

Then came the 1960's, an odd period, shot through with accidents. First, the assassination of President Kennedy, a symbolic figure to youth. He was young, represented a style closer to the style of the young. Then, the international situation changed. After the Cuban missile crisis the big powers relaxed and a partial detente set in. Yet many of our policies went on as before, propelled by the momentum of the past. Vietnam for example. This has created great unrest.

DECLINE PREDICTED

Q. Do you think that when the Vietnam war ends, there will be a decline in the student movement?

A. Yes. I think some of the bitterness will be taken out of it and the power of the New Left (radical leftists) over it will diminish. I think already the New Left is fracturing into

splinter groups. The key factor is how the government deals with Vietnam and the urban crisis. If it shifts its focus from the former to the latter I think the student unrest will subside. Student dissent will continue to exist but not in so bitter a form.

Q. What have been the major effects in America of the current wave of student dissent?

A. For one thing, it has pepped up the older generation. But the methods of the militant rebels have been counterproductive, turning many adults against them. The U.S. student movement has stimulated a backlash of conservative feeling from the public. The politicisation of the university is bad. I do not like the ivory tower notion of a university but the radicals have gone too far.

The high point of the student movement was its involvement with the 1968 Presidential election. The young people had a lot to do with changing national policy and giving life to the campaigns of Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy. They discovered democracy works.

Q. What about curriculums? Have the students stimulated any fundamental curricular reform or change?

CURRICULUM CHANGES

A. No. I would like to see curricular change. But the debate has been so procedural and organisational — should students be on committees, should they get a half vote or a whole vote — it has prevented faculty and students from sitting down together and working educational problems out.

Q. What curricular changes do the students want?

A. They are not sure. They want reform generally but they are not sure about specifics. They also want the right to be heard. But some students have come up with specific requests. They would like to see their professors more, like to have more dialectic and debate rather than receiving prefabricated lectures and courses. Many of them want a classic, humanistic education rather than technical training, too narrowly professional. I am very sympathetic with these desires.

Q. In a recent magazine article, Jean Paul Sartre, the French philosopher, said that the purpose of a university is to make people into contestants. Do you agree?

UNIVERSITY AS CRITIC

A. As is often true of Sartre, that is an overstatement of the truth, but not the whole truth. One of the things that does go in a university is a debate, a contest of intellectual styles. The debate between humanists and scientists, for example, is important because it discusses what values ought to exist in the society. Debates about control of technology and esthetics are likewise important. The university is and should be a critic of the society. So in a free university there is intellectual contest. This is inevitable, desirable, necessary.

The university also has other functions. One is inquiry: expanding the area of human knowledge and correcting beliefs. What is the justification of this? It is an adventure, an exploration of the way things are. It may have practical benefits, too.

Another function of the university is the education of the young, the passing of a civilisation on to them. But you do not just "pass on" something like a civilisation. Students react as people and in the process they change the civilisation. They criticise it, too. So in a university the young not only learn from the old but the old learn from the young. The civilisation

takes new shapes in the university. In this sense the university is a place for redefining a cultural heritage.

Finally, the university today is a place where there are enormous talents — a concentration of persons with special intellectual abilities, secure in their jobs and permitted to do what they think best as individuals. The university is a reservoir of highly individualistic people of great talent who are useful to their society whether as technical consultants or poets. Without the university, America would not have much poetry or many government consultants.

Q. Where would you place yourself in the debate between Clark Kerr, former president of the University of California, who says universities must become more involved with society, and Jacques Barzun, a colleague of yours here at Columbia, who warns that unless the university remains in the ivory tower its scholarship and its very integrity will be impaired and distorted?

COLUMBIA DEBATE

A. I do not agree with Mr Barzun. The experience of Columbia is a perfect example. Columbia overextended itself, not in social involvement, but in attempts to remain aloof from society, or more specifically from its surrounding neighbourhood. One cannot build a fortress around a university. Columbia is in the middle of New York City and is a great university precisely for this reason. It cannot be an island; it must interact with the neighbourhood. The problem is to turn the interactions into efforts to advance both the destinies of New York and Columbia. If New York deteriorates, Columbia will too.

In addition, students are more socially conscious than they used to be. Universities cannot ignore how students feel, and today, the superior students are socially concerned. Intellectual independence is not the same thing as intellectual retreat. There is always a danger, however, that in trying to be a do-gooder, to improve society, one will lose his impartiality and objectivity. But that is the joy of the intellectual life: fighting to combine engagement and disengagement.

On the other hand, if one separates oneself from society, one also loses his objectivity. One does not know what is going on.

On the whole, I share Mr Kerr's point of view. But I would warn that it can be overdone.

DEVELOPMENT

Q. How do you see the American university developing over the next decade or so?

A. I think what happens will be a product of a variety of forces on and off campus. Off campus, one force will be a tremendous pressure to expand opportunities for access to higher education. The reasons are both political and economic. We need more highly trained people to run a sophisticated, technical economy. But more fundamentally, large numbers of Americans and many people in all developed societies feel that higher education is one of the rights of man and if one can qualify one deserves it. If the Federal Government will provide enough money, I think there will be a continual expansion of higher education.

A second force will be the pressure to enlist universities in the battle for racial equality. There is already an immense effort to get the universities to contribute to this campaign by producing large numbers of highly educated Negroes. This will continue.

Within the university, one force will emerge from the impact of expansion. Many people in the university will fear that standards are diluted or lowered as enrollment grows. To predict the future in this area one needs to know whether people concerned about standards will organise themselves.

Broadly, I can see only two reactions. One is enthusiastically to support expansion, letting the chips fall where they may. If that happens quality will decline. It would be an unfortunate parody of democracy to expand without a concern for excellence. The second reaction will be to maintain the rest of the colleges and universities. I hope this is what will happen.

BOOKS

Red Spark:

Edited by George Fyson, published by VUW Socialist Club. Nos 1 and 2; 25c.

The first thing one notices about Red Spark is its newfound professionalism. And in a magazine of its nature — by process of occasional birth and inevitable death it is now New Zealand's only revolutionary paper — this professionalism is welcome indeed. Although Red Spark is a product of the Victoria University Socialist Club, a club which in many forms has produced various radical papers at various times, it marks something which is not restricted to Victoria alone.

It is unashamedly student revolution oriented, and though New Zealand has had some share in this international phenomenon, it has not opted for the easy way by reprinting from overseas sources in the hope that the revolution will happen here through some process of metamorphosis. Mind you, local content in the

first two issues of Red Spark have by no means taken the greater share. But it is there and I hope it will grow as its writers, who are mainly students, increase their sophistication — something that cannot grow overnight.

Another immediate observation is the amount of absorption the Victoria writers have achieved of current developments and their expression of it. To those looking from the outside, socialist debate may at times appear a strange, bewildering thing. But to someone like myself who has been involved in it for many years I can assure you that its orientation is one which marks a new and more fruitful avenue of marxist discussion than has hitherto concerned most student radicals.

The difference in appearance of the second issue of Red Spark compared with the first marks not only a great development in design and appearance, but a significant increase in editorial confidence. While the first issue was largely a "line" issue where the student revolt, France, May 1968, prospects for revolution in New Zealand etc were all there, the second issue contains more of

RECORDS

topical interest and creates the impression that Red Spark will not be bogged down by the dogma that has stricken so many marxist groups and revolutionaries.

Where Red Spark is freshest is its local articles. In No. 2 the best article is Chris Wainwright's, which concisely and comprehensively gives the case for workers' control and self-management. This is a central issue in any struggle for socialist economy. But at its worst Red Spark falls to the old orthodoxy: facts are paraded out as sort of defence witnesses rather than being used to explain what is really happening — and here only the most docile old and used ones are picked. Red Spark has opted for the Fourth International, a body with a doubtful and sticky past which, I feel, it would be best to steer clear of without, of course, completely losing touch with their material and views.

Where the Fourth International makes its biggest mark on Red Spark is where it treats capitalism in the time-worn sense. Revolution is a too important and imperative thing today for it to be held back by explanations and justifications that are no longer relevant. Re-working and constant investigation into modern capitalism will need, I fear, more than the approach suggested by Ernest Mandel, the main theoretician of the Fourth International.

But such a criticism is alleviated by the relevance of the articles in Red Spark 2: the three book reviews cover topics of interest (Negro militancy, philosophy and, the Revolution) while Tariq Ali writes of the situation in his homeland, and Owen Hughes contributes further to the discussion on Pakistan and the attitude of Maoist China. Included in this is a revealing correspondence between Red Spark and the Communist People's Voice. Finally, the issue is rounded off by the first part of a new article on the Vietcong by Wilfred Burchett, an Australian who has more practical knowledge about the subject than any other English-speaking person. — Nevill Gibson.

Bob Dylan:
Nashville Skyline

Early this month, local Dylan fans will be able to hear the new look Dylan with the scheduled release of his latest Lp — Nashville Skyline — and they're in for a big shock.

Telemann:

Concertos for diverse solo instruments and First choir soloists of the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy.

This record was made available for review by Beggs Wiseman's Ltd and may be purchased at their Queen Street store.

After recently hearing Leopold Stokowski's recording of the Water Music, complete with tambourines and tubular bells, the prospect of an American Orchestra playing baroque music is rather frightening.

Yet in fact Ormandy's reading of these four Telemann concertos is pleasantly orthodox.

It is true that the string sections of the Philadelphia Orchestra lack the incisiveness of the best English and European Orchestras, but the brass and woodwind are excellent.

They are seen at their best in the Concerto Grossi in D for three trumpets, 2 oboes, timpani, and strings, and the Concerto in D for Violin Concertante trumpet, 3 violins, 2 violas and cello obligato. Particularly fine is their sensitive performance of the adagio of the violin concerto, so reminiscent of the slow movement of Vivaldi's 'Winter' Concerto.

The quality of the music in the other two concertos is rather uneven. They are also

Sliced from Skyline, his latest single is I threw it All Away which has caused some Dylan fanatics overseas to claim that Dylan's talents are being wasted on "sick slush". But the Lp is already topping both American and British Lp charts and the single is doing steady business on pop charts.

Now a family man, obviously called in to read bedtime stories to his children, Dylan's duties are reflected in his songs. There's a Little Jack Horner song about a Country Pie and note the simplicity of the titles Peggy Day and Lay Lady Lay.

The simplicity should not be taken as a lack of imagination as it started on his last Lp John Wesley Harding as a move away from the complicated psychedelic sound which at that time dominated youthful music creations.

All tracks are Dylan positions, although one has been used on an earlier Country, a haunting melody which here Dylan sings in duet with country and western singer Johnny Cash. Undoubtedly, it is a success and ours suggest a Dylan/Cash may be following.

Recorded in the home country and western, Nashville, the whole album is a try flavoured with a guitar and a noticeable omission of Dylan's trademark instrument, the harmonica.

In my opinion, it's a magnificent Lp but not an altogether welcome trend. Whatever it pens, it looks like a crucial most interesting music piece ahead. As Dylan once said and this fact is indisputable "the times they are a-changin'". — Mark

written in the Italian style but tend to pall a little as a result of Telemann's over-concentration on repetitive, if technically brilliant, ostinato.

This monotony is overcome in the triple trumpet concerto by a scoring of the solo for trumpet, and in the B flat concerto, through the introduction of odd broken rhythms in the allegro, but much of the writing is too conventional to be really stimulating.

This is particularly true of

the Concerto in D for horn strings. The notes on the record jacket approvingly mention that "lip trills, shakes and heart tremors" make our this memorable performance.

Although this is mean praise, the superficially decorative implications of the comment have a certain irony. For this is the one where the soloists' ability is questionable.

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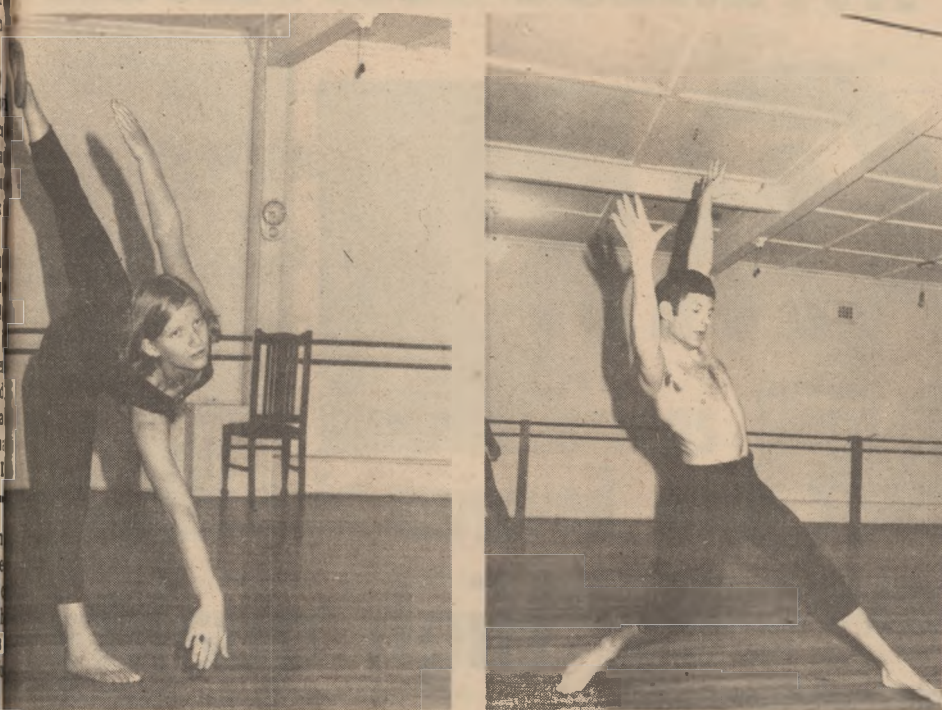
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THEY'RE DISCOVERING DANCE

A small group of dancers on campus are beginning to discover some of the endless possibilities in this field of theatre work. They are members of Dance Workshop, a club which although established several years ago, has only this year become a full experimental working group.



Part of the club policy is to hold regular classes so that its members (both dancers and those with no previous experience in this field) can gain a basic vocabulary of movement from which to work. Classes in American modern dance, classical ballet, and jazz ballet are all held regularly, so that as wide a field as possible is opened for club members.

All members, no matter how

much dancing experience they have, are encouraged to choreograph their own pieces and to experiment in different techniques. A small demonstration group of five members is at present working on work to present at Arts Festival in Dunedin, and it is hoped that a performance will be held in the University later in the year.

Classes are held as follows: Wednesday at 7.00 in room 203

in the Student Union; Thursday at 7.30 in the crypt under St. Pauls church; Saturday at 9.30 a.m. in the Table Tennis Room in the Student Union (a classical ballet class).

Class timetables are posted on the Club noticeboard, which is on the fourth board from the Bookshop at the Student Union, and any inquiries will be answered by the Secretary of Dance Workshop, Rosamund Hancock, at 603-663.

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Swinging ski scene on Ruapehu



The University Ski Club is intending to live it up on Ruapehu this year enjoying the fruits of over two years work on their ski lodge.

The \$20,000 lodge is now virtually completed and stands (God knows how) on a roadside site near The Top O' The Bruce. A magnificent structure, — a Sydney Opera House in wood — it will stand, it is hoped, as a reminder to the sceptical masses that students can work when they want to and as a memorial to those who nearly died perpetuating it.

Built entirely by student labour from an original idea by the Architectural Association it is possibly the

most striking building on the mountain. Ski Club members will wallow in the luxury offered by such features as a fully snow-proof roof, rat-proof foodstore and sleep-proof bunkrooms as well as such extra delights as three-tier bunks and a urinal.

Where did the money come from? Ski Club emphatically denies allegations of affluence and explains that a \$11,000 loan guaranteed by Studass put the building up and the \$5-a-head membership subs will keep it up.

The club itself was formed in 1967 and now claims one of the biggest memberships on campus. In the next few years the club expects membership to increase enormously as more and more students discover that they can ski cheaply.

"The aim of the club," says president Craig Bettley, "is to provide skiing for students who can't afford to join other clubs. We hold weekly training sessions so that members won't be buggered after the first half hour on skis."

Ski Club is also organising its own races on Ruapehu this season and is sending a team down to the tournament to ward off the southern hordes from the skiing trophy it won last year.

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We note with some amusement that Engineering Rep Ron Mayes has nominated both candidates for Lady Vice-President. We suspect not so much a case of his right hand not knowing what his left hand doeth, as a desire to run with the hens and hunt with the hens.

★ ★ ★

Owen Gager, Vic's resident radical laureate, is resident no longer. He has transferred his studies to — wait for it! — Auckland. Gager has been around the student scene for quite some time, actually. He first stood for office at Auckland as Societies' Rep in 1960. He lost the election.

☆ ☆ ☆

Conversation overheard: "We should make all clubs and societies pay an affiliation fee to Studass, instead of giving them grants."

"All the clubs would break up at that rate."

"Great scene. That would save us 12,000 bucks a year."

★ ★ ★

The speakers? The President, the Editor of Craccum, and the President-elect. In that order.

☆ ☆ ☆

An item in last issue's Muccrac caused some anguish, we are reliably informed, to the Chancellorial dignity. Like, he wasn't knighted after all in the Birthday Honours. Never mind, Henry. We were not wrong entirely. Just premature.

☆ ☆ ☆

Quote from a journalist at the student press seminar held over mid-term break: "Shorthand for a journalist is a bit like a public lavatory. You rarely need it, but when you do, you need it urgently."

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5 FIGHT FOR MVP — ELECTION INTEREST IS HIGH



Stephen Chan



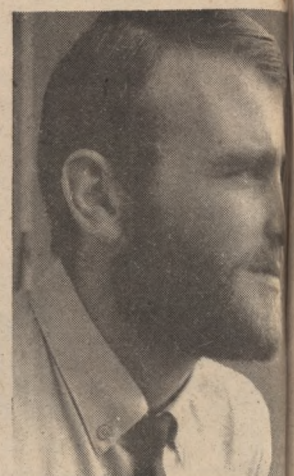
Don Henderson



Des O'Connor



Kelly Flavell



Gerald McCormack

Five candidates are contesting the office of Man Vice-President and two will be campaigning for Lady Vice-President in the forthcoming elections.

There was only one nominee for the office of President, so the nominee, Mike Law, has been elected unopposed.

The contest for the Vice-Presidential office makes for a rather strange situation: constitutionally, the principal duty of MVP and LVP is to assist the president in the execution of his duties.

But this year's crop of candidates is unlikely to produce a contest wherein candidates try to outlive each other in support of Law's policies.

One candidate, Stephen Chan, advocates "the transformation of the Students Association into a progressive political force to be used as a catalyst for social and cultural revolution" — a policy which is not exactly assured of the President-elect's personal endorsement. Chan also wants a Studass broadcasting system.

Styling himself a student poet, Chan was one of the Vietnam Peace-Socialist Society activists who were convicted and fined after the sit-in at the U.S. consulate.

Don Henderson and Des O'Connor, two longtime Cap-

ping Committeemen, are also running for Vice-President. It is expected that if either Henderson or O'Connor miss out as Vice-President, they will probably be running for office in the portfolio elections.

O'Connor would like to see more open days at university, though he believes that public relations for the university are generally a waste of time. Henderson would bring "more students into the running of the Association".

Kelly Flavell, the only executive member running for Vice-President, is tipped as the front-runner in the election. Flavell has the strongest backing of the five candidates, having been nominated by President Bill Rudman, seconded by SRC Chairman Gary Gottlieb, and

supported by the Engineers' President, Ron Mayes.

Flavell has shown no mean organisational flair as House Committee Chairman, being responsible for a world-record bludday in the first term, and for putting the discount-dry cleaning service on to a sounder footing this year.

The fifth candidate, Gerald McCormack, is something of a mystery, though he could turn out to be surprisingly strong — just as his namesake did two years ago. McCormack is a fifth-year zoologist, completing a BSc this year. Though backed by the university creche, his policy ranges wide, and tends to conservatism on Capping and town-gown relations.

If present tendencies are anything to go on the student electorate might well be electing the next-but-one Studass President: Rudman and Gottlieb were both MVP before becoming president, and Law is continuing the pattern.

Two SRC activists, Ellis Gilmer and Alison Potter, are running for Lady Vice-President.

Alison Potter was appointed Lady Vice-President by the last SRC meeting after the incumbent, Gill Goodison, gave in her resignation.

Alison has been active in the Student Christian Movement, representing it overseas at conferences in Finland and Italy.

She is also prominent on Student Liaison, Contact and Congress Committees. Alison sees her work cut out for her if elected in investigating the problems of first-year students, with a view to cutting down the high first-year failure rate.

Ellis Gilmer promises to devote "a substantial amount of my time" to the office if elected. She has a sound record of participation in Studass affairs, being on Finance Committee, International Affairs Committee, Social Committee, and acting as secretary for Societies and Societies Grants Committees.



Alison Potter



Ellis Gilmer

High quality in LVP choice

N.Z.U.S.A.

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